اصطلاحات عدلیہ و مالگزاری

A GLOSSARY OF
JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS

یکے از مطبوعات دارالتصنیف

طبع اوّل

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(طبعِ نو)

ایچ۔ ایچ۔ وِلسن

H H Wilson

مقتدرہ قومی زبان ◎ اسلام آباد

۱۹۸۵ء

عرضِ ناشر

اُردو میں دفتری اصطلاحات کی تدوین کا سلسلہ کوئی ڈیڑھ صدی پرانا ہے اس کا آغاز اہلِ یورپ نے کیا۔ اٹھارویں صدی میں گلیڈون نے اصطلاحات کی پہلی لُغت مرتب کی، جو اِن دنوں ناپید ہے۔ دوسری اہم کوشش ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی کی طرف سے ایچ ایچ وِلسن نے ۱۸۵۵ء میں کی۔ جو اس وقت ہمارے سامنے ہے۔ یہ لُغت ان عدالتی اور مالگزاری کی اصطلاحات پر محیط ہے۔ اس میں اُردو، عربی، فارسی کی اصطلاحات کے علاوہ مقامی زبانوں کی اصطلاحات بھی درج ہیں۔

اس وقت ہم اس امر کے لئے کوشاں ہیں کہ انگریزی سے اُردو میں اصطلاحات اور ترکیبات کا ترجمہ کریں، ہمارے لئے اپنے قدیم اصطلاحات کے ورثے سے استفادہ کرنا ضروری ہے، مقتدرہ کی مجالس استناد کو قدیم اصطلاحات کی تلاش میں خاصی مشکل پیش آرہی ہے، اسلئے اس اہم لُغت کی اشاعت ضروری محسوس ہوئی، چنانچہ مجالس استناد نے اس کی اشاعت کو معیار بندی کے لئے ضروری جانا۔

مقتدرہ کی طرف لُغت کی قدیم کُتب کی اشاعت نو کے سلسلے کی اہم کڑی ہے۔ لُغت کا ایک نُسخہ پنجاب یونیورسٹی لائبریری اور ایک نُسخہ پنجاب آرکائیوز کی لائبریری میں بھی محفوظ ہے، لیکن پاکستان کی اکثر لائبریریاں اس قیمتی ورثے سے محروم ہیں۔

موجودہ طباعت جناب بریگیڈیئر گلزار احمد کے ذاتی نُسخے سے کی جارہی ہے۔ جس کے لئے ادارہ ان کا ممنون ہے۔ یہ ۱۸۵۵ء کے نُسخے کا عکسی ایڈیشن ہے۔ قدیم مطبوعات کے کرم خوردہ نُسخوں سے طباعت کی جن مُشکلات سے گزرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اہلِ نظر اسے خوب جانتے ہیں۔ خدا کا شُکر ہے کہ یہ کام باحسن طریق انجام پاگیا اور محققوں، مترجموں اور اہلِ علم کے استفادے کے لئے پیش کیا جارہا ہے۔

A

GLOSSARY

OF

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS,

AND OF

USEFUL WORDS OCCURRING IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

OF

BRITISH INDIA,

FROM THE

ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSTÁNÍ, SANSKRIT, HINDÍ, BENGÁLÍ, UṚIYA, MARÁṬHI, GUZARÁTHÍ, TELUGU, KARNÁTA, TAMIḺ, MALAYÁLAM, AND OTHER LANGUAGES.

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MDCCCLV.

PREFACE.

THE numerous documents relating to the administration of the government of India by the East-India Company which have been printed, and the still more voluminous correspondence which remains in manuscript, have, from the earliest to the most recent dates, been thickly studded with terms adopted from the vernacular languages of the country, and commonly inserted without any explanation of their purport. Various reasons may be assigned for a practice which, to say the least of it, is attended with considerable perplexity to those who have not studied the languages of India at all, and is not free from embarrassment even to many by whom those languages have been in part only, or imperfectly acquired. In many cases, no doubt, it might be difficult or impossible to discover exact equivalents for the native words in English, and the use of the original term most expressively conveys its meaning to those to whom the occasion of its employment is familiar, although they be not Oriental scholars: *Ryot* and *Ryotwár*, for instance, suggest more precise and positive notions in connexion with the subject of the land revenue in the south of India, than would be conveyed by cultivator, or peasant, or agriculturist, or by an agreement for rent or revenue with the individual members of the agricultural classes: in this and similar instances the employment of the original native term is recommended by the advantages of conciseness and precision.

In the far greater number of cases, however, the practice cannot be vindicated by an equally cogent plea, and must be ascribed to other considerations. It may sometimes, perhaps, be assigned to a pedantic affectation of conversancy with the native languages, but it may more frequently be attributed to indolence—to a reluctance to take the trouble of ascertaining the proper sense of the word, and of seeking for a suitable equivalent, even where such an equivalent is at hand, and where the original term denotes nothing peculiar or technical. It is scarcely necessary, for example, to introduce the word *Midde* in its native dress, when it signifies only "an Upper-storied house;" and "Widow" is quite as much to the purpose as *Avírá*, especially when the latter is barbarously transmuted to *Obeera*. It is very obvious, however, that whatever may be the familiarity acquired in some instances with the spoken language of the Courts of Justice and Revenue, that familiarity is restricted to a few of the dialects, and that a critical acquaintance, even with those that are understood, is far from common. This is very evident when, as is sometimes the case, an attempt has been made by officers of unquestioned efficiency in other respects, to analyse etymologically the terms they employ, particularly in regard to the languages of the south of India. Thus it is said by a functionary of more than ordinary merit, and one who was specially selected for his knowledge of the languages, that the last syllable of *Dessaye* is a Canarese term for "mother," when it is nothing more than the abridgment of *adhi*, "over—one who is placed in authority over a district." The same functionary explains *Desmukh*, literally the head or chief (*mukhya*) of a country (*des*), as meaning "ten blows," confounding evidently the Sanscrit *des*, "a country," with the Hindí *das*, "ten," and *mukha*, "face," with the Hindustani *muth*, "a fist."—East-India Selections, iv. 798. In fact, the whole linguistic stock of the major portion of the Civil Service was for many years a little Hindustani and less Persian; and it is only recently that attempts have been made to extend the range of attainment, and place it upon a sound and comprehensive basis.

Whatever the acquirements, however, of those with whom Indian official documents originate, it is undeniable that many of those to whom they are addressed, or for whose information they are designed, members of the Court of Proprietors, of the Court of Directors, of the Board of Controul, the Houses of

Parliament, the British public, pretend to no acquaintance with the languages of India, and to them an interpretation of the native words which come before them is indispensable. A few may have become almost naturalized by repetition, but by far the greater number remain unintelligible. Even of the meaning of those however which have been longest and most extensively current, precise ideas are not always entertained; and it may be doubted if there are many persons, of those who have not been in India, or who have no knowledge of Hindustani, who possess a ready and correct conception of the purport of such frequently recurring terms, as *Ádálat* and *Zamindár*.

But besides the great proportion of those who may feel it their duty to consult the records of the Indian governments for information, without pretending to any conversancy with the Indian languages, many even of those who have been educated for the service of the Company will be occasionally perplexed by the appearance of native terms with which they are unacquainted. The Company's servants at the different Presidencies are not expected to be proficients in the languages spoken in the territories of other Presidencies than their own, and yet they must find it of material benefit to be able to consult their records; while even in their own branch of the service, they will not unfrequently be crossed by unusual designations. The Persian or Hindustani scholar will not, therefore, always be competent to appreciate the value of the Sanskrit and Arabic vocables which constitute the language of Hindu and Mohammadan law. Those languages will but imperfectly prepare the Bengal civilian for Hindí, Bengali, and Panjabi: they will be of equally little avail in the peninsula for the interpretation of terms pertaining to Tamil, Telugu, Karnata, and Malayalim; and they will but lamely help the Bombay servant over the intricacies of Maraṭhí and Guzerathí, to say nothing of Sindhí and Marwari. Even with the scale of acquirements extended as far as may be reasonably expected, the great variety of the prevailing forms of speech in India renders it impossible, perhaps, that even all those which would be of service may be so mastered, that words derived from them will always convey the meanings they bear independently of such explanation as is to be looked for from a Glossary or a Lexicon.

Supposing, indeed, that a much more comprehensive and critical acquaintance with the languages of India existed than that which usually prevails, such knowledge will still not be always sufficient to enable its possessor to recognise a native word, however familiar to him in its original characters, in the unusual and often preposterous form in which it appears when represented by the English alphabet. Of course, English documents cannot admit Oriental letters; and Indian words, when transferred from their native garb to an English dress, are often so strangely disguised, that it is always difficult, sometimes impossible, to identify them. The causes of their transfiguration are easily understood: they may have been written down by the European functionary from native enunciation, agreeably to his conception of the sound, without advertence to the original characters, the only guides entitled to reliance: the ear is far from accurate, particularly the English ear, which is unaccustomed to a definite system of pronunciation in its own alphabet, especially as regards the vowel sounds. The consequences are, an entire misrepresentation of the original spelling, and a total want of consistency, the very same word being written in every possible variety of orthography. Another source of error is the employment of a native amanuensis, who knows a little English, to write the word, and in all likelihood, he will diverge still farther from accuracy than his European superior. The term thus incorrectly and blunderingly set down has to be transcribed repeatedly by native copyists for transmission to higher authority, and eventually, perhaps, to England; and every time that it is re-written there is a renewed probability of error. In this state it comes home, and is here re-copied by English clerks, who are, of course, unable to correct the most palpable mistakes, and are fully qualified to commit more. In the last place, it has to be transferred to the press, the correction of which is entrusted to incompetent revision, and by which fresh blunders are copiously grafted on the already abundant crop. Many printed documents, of the first importance as to their subjects, and upon which very great expense has been incurred by the Company, have been rendered almost useless by the innumerable inaccuracies which disfigure almost every page. The collection, for example, known as Selections from the Judicial and Revenue Records, in four folio volumes, containing many most important and valuable documents, is all but spoiled by the perpetual recurrence of such errors as *Lokar* and *Sokar* for *Lohar; Sale* for *Lal; Derk* and *Desh* for *Derh; Pottar* for *Pot-dár; Swinjammy* for *Sarinjami; Kadarnaibh* for *Kadárambam*. Such as these admit of correction: others are more puzzling, but may be corrected conjecturally: *Bazar-heetick*, is no doubt intended for *Bazar-baithak; Mohcuddum Quaz* appears from the context to be designed for *Mukaddam-ḳarz;*

and *Ooleim kaley* and *Muddum kaley* are intended for *Uttama kálí* and *Madhyama kálí*. Others, again, baffle conjecture. It passes my ingenuity to propose probable substitutes for *Barhee Mutputti, Herymut desa*, or *Quaeem seodi jumma*. The Selections are not singular in this respect, and strange perversions find their way into official reports, even when printed in India, where competent revision is more plentiful than it should be in this country. In the reports of the judicial proceedings in the Zila Courts we have *Jummee*, and even *Jemmy* for *Janmí*, "one who holds a birthright;" and *Halfan*, "by or upon oath," is metamorphosed to *Hul Fun*. Documents emanating from the highest authority are not exempt from such disfigurement. In the Instructions to the Settlement Officers from the Governor of the North-west Provinces we have *Dhurkast* for *Durkhast*; and in the Decisions of the *Sadr Ádálat* we find *Tun-khaw* for *Tankhwáh*, and *Joonmoohoostee* for *Junum-moohoortee*, "the hour of nativity." Now, whether these be blunders of transcription or typography, they are calculated to perplex even Oriental scholars, and are grave blemishes in documents emanating from authority, and intended to communicate information on which implicit reliance may be placed.

The deficiencies in this respect, of the published and unpublished documents relating to India, as well as the want of a more comprehensive key to the numerous native terms employed than any previously compiled, having been brought to the attention of the Court of Directors in August 1842, it was resolved to adopt measures for forming a Glossary of words in current use in various parts of India, relating to the administration of public business in every department, the want of which had long been found a source of much inconvenience. Under an impression that this could not be effected without the co-operation of the Company's servants locally employed in all parts of India, instructions were given to the Supreme Government of India to call upon the functionaries at the several Presidencies for their assistance. In order to serve as a guide for their proceedings, a rough Glossary, alphabetically arranged, was compiled in the India-House, taken chiefly from a list of words collected by the late Mr. Warden during his residence at Bombay, and from sundry printed collections; and a sufficient number of printed copies were transmitted to India for distribution to the several officers. In this Glossary the words were inserted purposely as they were met with, without any attempt to correct them, or to reduce their spelling to a uniform system; as, in the absence of the native characters, any attempt to represent the words in those of Europe might only have multiplied the obvious inaccuracies of the original collection: their correction was left to the Indian authorities, by whom the proper native orthography could be most readily ascertained, and they were instructed to return the lists in an accurate form, and accompanied by the native characters of the district in which the words were current. The authorities were also directed to add to the collection the many words that were known to be wanting, and to subjoin full, careful, and accurate explanations of their meaning. The copies were printed in such a shape as to admit of the insertion of the requisite additions and emendations, and several hundreds were sent out from time to time, with an expectation expressed that they would be returned in six months from the time of their distribution. The final arrangement of the whole work was to be committed to the compiler of the present publication.

After a much more protracted interval than that of six months, the rough Glossaries found their way back from Bengal and partially from Madras: from Bombay none returned. The latter default was not much to be regretted, for however judicious the design, its execution at the other Presidencies proved almost an entire failure. Many of the lists came back blank; of several the leaves had not been cut; in the far greater number, a mere pretence of doing something was displayed by the insertion of a few terms neither novel nor important; a few afforded some serviceable materials, especially when, as was frequently the case, the task had been transferred to the subordinate officers, Munsiffs, Amíns, Sadr-amíns, and Deputy-collectors, the uncovenanted servants of the Company. Some of these did furnish lists of native terms, of a useful description, written in both the English and native characters. Several of the native officers, however, misapprehended the object of the collection, and admitted a copious infusion of words which had no peculiarly official significations. More than one, indeed, in Upper India, turned to Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary, and deliberately covered the blank pages of the Glossary with words taken at random from the Lexicon. The practice was too glaringly obvious to be doubted; but it was confessed to me by one of the perpetrators, Mir Shahamat Ali, whom I taxed with it when in England. He was an individual eminently qualified to have responded to the intentions of the Court as an efficient public officer, a scholar, and a man of ability; but so little interest was felt in India in the subject, such was the unwillingness to devote any time or trouble to the task, that even he evaded its performance. The same feelings pervaded the service in Bengal. At Madras, matters

were not much better. The returns were collected by the Persian and Telugu translator to the Government, Mr. C. P. Brown, and embodied in one compilation. The character which he gives of those returns shews that they were equally meagre and insufficient as those of Bengal. He has since printed them, enlarged with additions of his own, under the denomination of a *Zillah Dictionary*, the utility of which is somewhat impaired by the erroneous explanations derived from the documents with which he had been furnished. From his aggregate collection in manuscript, some useful terms, however, have been obtained, although their accuracy has been rendered occasionally questionable by the observations of the Board of Revenue on the printed form which was not received in time to be made much use of. From Madras, also, came two serviceable lists supplied by the Residents at Mysore and Hyderabad, Generals Cubbon and Fraser. From Bombay, as already observed, not a single list has been returned. The fate which has attended a measure so judiciously conceived, and so well calculated to have brought together a large body of valuable information of the most authentic character, is far from creditable to the public zeal and philological proficiency of the East-India Company's Civil Service.

One honourable exception must, however, be acknowledged. "Observing with regret that the call for information had not been responded to, except to a very limited extent, by any of the officers under the control of the Board of Revenue of the North-western Provinces," of which he was then a member, the late Sir Henry Elliot—whose early death has deprived the Bengal Civil Service of a most zealous and accomplished Oriental scholar, and an enlightened and efficient public officer—undertook to supply the deficiency, and to put together the information he had collected respecting the tribes, the customs, and the fiscal and agricultural terms current in Upper India. The collection was printed under the modest designation of a Supplement to the Glossary, and contains a number of local terms of the most useful and authentic description, arranged alphabetically according to the order of the English alphabet, but accompanied by the native characters, both Arabic and Sanksrit, and expressed according to the modified system of spelling devised by Dr. Gilchrist, as well as that of Sir William Jones. The greater portion of the contents of this collection are embodied in the present, but some, especially the articles relating to the different Hindu clans and tribes, have been necessarily abbreviated or omitted, as assuming a higher character than that of the mere items of a Glossary, being, in fact, memoirs subservient to the History of India. The north-west provinces of Hindustan limit the extent of the compilation of course to Hindí and Urdu terms, and unfortunately, also, the compilation stops with the letter J. As far, however, as the Supplement goes, it is a contribution to the compilation contemplated by the Court, of which the value and merit cannot be too highly estimated.

The first returns of the blank Glossaries from India having proved that little aid was to be expected from that quarter, it became necessary to look round for other sources of information; and in the first instance, at least, to make use of such as were in print. Of this class were Gladwin's Dictionary of Mohammadan Law and Revenue Terms, Rousseau's Vocabulary of Persian Words in common use in India, and the Indian Vocabulary of Lieutenant Robertson. For the south of India there were the technical terms attached to Morris's Telugu Selections, Brown's Gentoo Vocabulary, and Robertson's Glossary in Tamil and English of words used chiefly in the business of the Courts. There were also, for general reference, the Indices of the Regulations, whether attached to them separately, or as collectively formed by Dale, Fenwick, and Small, the Glossary of the Fifth Report, and, above all, the Dictionaries of all the principal languages, in which a great number of technical terms are necessarily comprised, although the explanations are not always as full and particular as could be wished. The most comprehensive of them in this respect are Major Molesworth's Marathí Dictionary, Reeves's Karnáta Dictionary, and Mohammad Kasim's Dictionary of Guzarathi. The Bengali Dictionaries of Carey and Houghton are singularly defective in technical and colloquial words. Steele's Summary of the law and custom of Hindu castes in the Presidency of Bombay affords a mass of very valuable information respecting the west of India, although sadly disfigured by an uncouth and unsystematic representation of the original words. These were, in the first instance, available: manuscript materials were at first less abundant, and the only collections in the India House were a Glossary of Marathí terms of some extent and authenticity, compiled for the use of the Bombay Government, and a collection of Malayalim words compiled by the late Mr. Græme. The stock of manuscript materials was, however, speedily and importantly augmented.

A collection of Indian technical terms had been for some time in progress, made by my friend Richard Clarke, Esq., whose connexion with the Privy Council in the matter of Indian appeals had impressed him with the necessity of a general compilation of this description, and whose high position when in India as a judicial servant of the Madras Government, and whose attainments as a Tamil scholar, fully qualified him to

supply the want. He had accordingly been diligently engaged in the collection and arrangement of materials for such a work, and had accumulated a large quantity of the most useful words selected from the Regulations, from the Reports of the Committees of Parliament at different dates, from the Selections from the Records, from the early Reports of cases decided in the Sadr Adálat of Calcutta, from Harington's Analysis of the Regulations, Ellis's Mirasi Tenures, Malcolm's Central India, Buchanan's Travels and Eastern India, and various other standard authorities. He had also formed lists of Mohammadan law terms, extracted from the Hidáya, Macnaghten's Mohammadan Law, and Baillie's Digest, and of Hindu law terms from Colebrooke's Digest and Law of Inheritance, Macnaghten's Hindu Law, and my Sanskrit Dictionary. There were also MS. collections of words in the languages of the south of India, accompanied, in some instances, by the native characters. These materials had been classed and arranged alphabetically, and constituted an aggregate of about six or seven thousand terms. They were written according to the system of Sir William Jones, but not accompanied by the native characters. The whole of these materials were most liberally placed at my disposal by Mr. Clarke, when he learned that I was occupied in a similar task; and the greater portion of them, all those which came within the plan of the present compilation, have been incorporated with it, after verifying them by reference to the authorities whence they were taken, and supplying, wherever practicable, the original native letters.

Copious as were the materials furnished by these different sources, it was very soon evident that the supply was far from exhausted, and that a great number of words employed in official documents still remained to be collected and explained. Public documents respecting the judicial and revenue and other departments of the administration of India have of late years been communicated to the public through the press with a liberality which, although no doubt in many respects of great public utility, might perhaps be now curtailed with advantage, as the voluminous extent of the publications may appal some who would wish to consult them, and deter them from availing themselves of the information. Thus we have in print Monthly Reports of Cases decided in the Ṣadr Courts of Appeal at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, and Bombay; Monthly Reports of the Cases decided in the Zila and subordinate Courts of Bengal, the North-west Provinces, and Madras, which have come latterly to average about 500 pages each, or 6000 pages per annum, or, altogether, 18,000 octavo pages annually. Besides these, the Settlement Reports of the Revenue Officers of the North-west Provinces have been printed, and, at all the Presidencies, Extracts from the Records for many years past have been published, or are in course of publication. All these documents abound more or less with native terms, which, if not in all instances strictly technical, are treated as officially current, and are therefore in need of interpretation. All these have been gone over for several years past, from 1846 to 1853, and such words as were not previously included have been added to the compilation.

Still, these, however ample, are not the only authorities which it has been thought advisable to refer to. Various other public documents are in print, calculated to supply additional materials, such as the Circular Orders of the Ṣadr Diwání Âdálat; Instructions to Settlement Officers emanating from the Government of the North-west Provinces; the particulars of the Settlement Miṣl, or Collection of Official Forms; and other similar Documents. Others, originating with private intelligence, have been also found of service, such as Smyth's Bengal Zamíndárí Accounts; the clever Tract in Urdu and Hindi, termed *Khet-karm*, or Field Business; the amusing and instructive "Revelations of an Orderly;" and a host of contributions to the Asiatic Researches, the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society, the Transactions and Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, and the Journals of the Asiatic Society and Agricultural Society of Bengal, of the Literary Society of Madras, and of the Branch Asiatic Society of Bombay. The great extent of these several authorities renders it impossible to have bestowed upon them more than a cursory examination, and there are, no doubt, still abundant materials to be gathered from them; but they have been consulted with more or less care, and from these and other works incidentally referred to, the collection has been carried far beyond the limit which was anticipated when the task was undertaken. The Index of the Glossary exhibits an aggregate of more than 26,000 words; and although many of them are mere varieties of spelling, yet the far greater proportion are leading terms, in their correct orthography, agreeably to the system which has been followed in representing Indian words by the letters of the Roman alphabet.

The only trustworthy representation of an Indian word is its native costume: it can never be thoroughly nationalised in any other: but as it has to take a place in English documents, and is addressed to those to whom it would otherwise be illegible, it is the especial object of the present compilation to give it as faithful an equivalent as the difference in the values of letters and the peculiarities of national enunciation will permit,

attaching to it at the same time, as a check upon the copy, the original delineation of the word in the letters of its own alphabet, wherever verifiable, for the use of those who are qualified to make the comparison. To be able to appreciate, however, the intention of the copy, and to make use of it with advantage, it is necessary that the principles upon which it has been developed should be properly understood.

The extreme and contradictory variety which prevails in the spelling of Oriental words has been often made the subject of remark, and not unfrequently of censure. The latter may not be always undeserved; yet those who condemn are not always qualified to judge, and they often exhibit in themselves a most perverse determination not to be set right. Above a century ago the most unexceptionable authorities established by their example how *Mohammed* should be spelled, or nearly so, but to so little purpose that it still is most common to write it *Mahommed*, and even *Mahomet* is still far from unfrequent. As long as this disregard of exactitude is so universal it little imports what animadversions may be passed upon the want of it by incompetent judges; but those who should know better, those who are acquainted with the original languages, are inexcusable when they write the native words without reference to their proper form, and without any consistent or systematic mode of expressing them, each individual writing it as he hears, or thinks he hears it articulated, and without paying any attention to its original alphabetical structure. It is undoubtedly true that many of those who are in the habit of hearing and uttering native words in the course of official duty are unfamiliar with their written forms, and will not take the trouble to acquire a knowledge of their alphabet. Even, however, when acquainted with the characters, they will not be at the pains of acquiring a systematic plan of representing them, but write them according to the fancy of the moment, and with a total indifference to consistency which produces the most needless and incompatible misrepresentations of one and the same word, to an extent that would scarcely be thought possible if it were not substantiated by daily experience, even in the most ordinary and simple words. It would, for instance, be thought impossible to represent *Lakhiraj* (from *la*, "without," and *khiraj*, "tax,") by any other letters, and the disciples of the two chief propounders of schemes of Oriental orthography, Sir William Jones and Dr. Gilchrist, would unhesitatingly concur in the representation; yet notwithstanding the concurrence of the two systems, and the simplicity of the original word, we meet with *Lakhiraj* under the monstrous disguises of *Lakerage*, *Luckeradge*, *Lackiraz*, *Lackerage*, *Laqueerauz*, and *Leeakeerazee*. It is high time that such monstrosities should no longer be perpetrated or tolerated, and that the only remedy of which it admits should be applied—the authoritative enforcement of a uniform system for the representation of the original letters by those of the English alphabet. For this purpose a system must be devised, and then it must be learned. The cause of the confusion is, chiefly, neglect of the latter. We have systems, good enough in their respective ways, but few or none will take the trouble to study and apply them.

The representation of Oriental words by Roman characters has not now for the first time to be considered: the question was most ably discussed nearly seventy years ago by Sir William Jones, and was placed upon its right footing in his Memoir, which judiciously prefaces the Researches of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and commences the first volume, printed in 1788. There are but two principles involved in the adaptation of one alphabet to another: 1. an analogous classification of the *letters themselves*, according to their original arrangement; or, 2. the representation of *their sounds* in equivalents of similar enunciation; in other words, the one principle is analogy, the other, pronunciation. Sir William Jones adopts the former as the more simple, universal, consistent, and scientific, and as exempt from the anomalies and contradictions which the English alphabet presents, in which, as he ingeniously pointed out, every vowel and a diphthong may be used to articulate one and the same sound, as in the sentence "a mother bird flutters over her young," in which every vowel of the alphabet and the combination *ou* has the sound of *u* in *but*. He also instances, in the quotation from Maleherbe, the absurd results that would follow an attempt to transcribe the original French passage according to even its French pronunciation,—an absurdity which we commonly, though not invariably, avoid in ordinary life by writing foreign names, not according to their pronunciation, but their original spelling. No one would think of writing *Paris* "Paree," *Rousseau* "Roosso;" nor, except in a conundrum, *Toulon* and *Toulouse*, "Too long" and "Too loose;" and it would be a sorry jest that should convert *Grisi* into "Greasy." We do not, therefore, follow sound alone in the Anglicising of European foreign words; and the principle is, if possible, still less applicable to the languages of the East.

Not very long, however, after the system of Sir William Jones had been adopted by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the principle of pronunciation was taken up by Dr. Gilchrist, with relation especially to the

Hindustani language as written in the Arabic and Persian alphabet; and with great ingenuity he devised a scheme for expressing the letters of one alphabet by the other, according to their prevailing sounds. This plan he advocated with an earnestness which savoured something of extravagance; but his scheme, as finally developed as his Hindee-Roman Orthoepical Ultimatum, was, with one or two exceptions, exceedingly well adapted to its object, that of expressing with uniformity and consistency the Oriental characters in English letters, in such a manner that English readers, unacquainted with the former, would be enabled to articulate the words with a very near approach to their correct pronunciation. Here, then, is all that is wanted—two ingenious systems, one based on analogy, one on pronunciation; and it is only requisite that a person proposing to write Oriental words in Roman letters should make himself familiar with one or the other. It has been more congenial, however, to the natural indolence and self-sufficiency of writers on Indian subjects to study neither, but to blunder on without any previous preparation, to put down words at random, and mystify the public with all sorts of incongruous creations.

Although fully adequate to the determination of the principles on which the mutual adjustment of the Oriental and Roman alphabets ought to be grounded, yet some of the details of the two systems have been thought to admit of improvement, and different modifications of both have been from time to time proposed. The system of Sir William Jones was scrupulously adhered to by Mr. Colebrooke, and prevails in the Asiatic Researches, and in the Journals of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Royal Asiatic Society; it was used, somewhat modified, by Sir Charles Wilkins, in his edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary, and in Shakespear's Hindustani Dictionary; nearly unaltered in Rottler's Tamil, Campbell's Telugu, and Bailey's Malayalam Dictionaries; and, in a mixed form, in Reeves's Karnáta Dictionary. Major Molesworth, in his Maráthí Dictionary, follows generally Dr. Gilchrist's system. The public authorities in Bengal also usually observe a modification of Gilchrist's spelling, when they follow any system at all; but there is little uniformity in this respect. In 1834, a vigorous effort was made in Bengal to establish what was termed the Romanizing system, or the substitution of the Roman letters for the characters of the country, in all printed books, and the project is still in operation to a limited extent. Competent scholars from different Missions, Dr. Duff, and Messrs. Pearce, Yates, and Thomas; and distinguished Members of the Company's Service, Mr. H. T. Prinsep, the late Mr. J. Prinsep, Mr. John Tytler, and Mr., now Sir Charles Trevelyan, took part in the discussion, and their several communications were collected and printed at Serampore. The different modes of writing the Oriental words in Roman letters were then fully and fairly considered, and a system nearly identical with that of Sir William Jones was adopted. Again, in 1845, an intelligent and ingenious treatise on the mode of writing Oriental words, having especial reference to the present Glossary, by Mr. Crow, Deputy Collector, was published in Calcutta, who was wrong only in supposing that the crude spelling of the Draft Glossary was final. Still more recently, the subject has been taken up by the Missionaries of England and America, and some eminent German Oriental scholars and philologers; and several conferences were held, under the auspices of Chevalier Bunsen, for the purpose of fixing a standard in Roman characters for the expression of foreign forms of speech, whether possessed of alphabets or without them. Proposals for a Missionary alphabet founded on these discussions, have been published by my friend Maximilian Müller, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Oxford. There is no lack, therefore, of careful and competent investigation of the subject; and although uniformity of practice has not been, and probably will not be, the result, yet an approximation has been made to it, and the principle of analogy, where alphabets exist, is recognised as preferable to that of pronunciation. Where the language is unwritten, sound must be more or less the guide; but with such forms of speech we have no concern, all the languages of the civilised races of India being provided with alphabets.

In the following pages the principle of analogy has been preferred, and the system of Sir William Jones has been pursued, with some modifications of detail, which will be particularised in the remarks on the table of equivalents, which will presently be given. Their object will be rendered more obvious by prefacing a few general rules for the conversion of one set of characters into another, and the observations which they suggest. The rules are in general harmony with those acknowledged as the basis of the Missionary alphabet. The observations have also reference to the propositions for its development.

I. The same letter should be invariably used to represent the same letter or the same sound: if *a* be chosen as the representative of the short vowel, it should never be allowed to alternate with *e* or *u*, *o* or *ŭ*.

II. The same letter should never be used to express two different letters or sounds.

On this account I object to the proposal to represent both *k* and *ch* by *k*, although etymologically there may be an affinity between them, as pointed out half a century ago by Dr. Gilchrist, in his recognition of the identity of *kirk* and *church*. Etymology, however, is admitted to be a somewhat unsafe guide; and I would restrict *k* to its guttural duties, on the same principle as, inconsistent with this rule, I conceive it objectionable to give a double office to *g*, although it has such a duality in English, as in *gin* and *gun*. It is proposed, indeed, to distinguish both the *k* and the *g* by printing them in italics when palatals, but the distinction is insufficient, as it is one of form, not of value, and is both uncouth and likely to be overlooked. My friend Müller's "*Gagatai Kingis khan*" will be much more consistently and correctly written "Jagatai Chingis khan," *i. e. ch* and *k* each having but one power.

III. Simple letters should, as far as possible, be used for simple letters.

On this ground, objections may be taken to the use of *ch*; but although written as two letters, it has in English the power of but one: and although the nations of the Continent express it by combinations of a rather uncouth appearance, yet, as symbols have to be devised for sounds which are foreign to an individual alphabet, there is no good reason why one should not borrow of another. *Ch*, as a novelty, is not more novel than *k* as *ch*; and the one has an existence, which the other has not. On this, and on the use of aspirates as simple letters, we shall have further occasion to animadvert.

It is sufficiently obvious, that if an alphabet of twenty-four letters is to express one of fifty or more, some contrivance must be had recourse to, to extend the elasticity of the former. If the sounds are wholly and radically strange, new symbols must be invented; but if, as is most usual, they are only qualifications of sounds, of which, in the unmodified form, symbols exist, the latter may be adapted to these expressions conformably to the following:—

IV. Diacritical signs, lines, accents, or dots, are to be attached to the Roman letters, in order to enable them to represent modifications of the symbols or sounds which they themselves express.

The choice of these diacritical or distinguishing marks is matter of taste, or, more correctly speaking, of convenience. Sir William Jones objected to the ordinary modes of characterising long and short vowels as properly belonging to prosodial distinctions; and as the use of accents was familiar to some of the European languages, he preferred their employment, and distinguished the long vowels by the acute accent in the middle of words, and by the grave accent in the last syllable: he also characterised the cerebral consonants by the accent. Dr. Gilchrist's representation of the vowels proceeded on a different plan altogether, and he expressed them by special equivalents. In his earliest scheme he distinguished peculiar consonants by small circles above them, as i̊, d̊, &c.; but in his final alphabet he substituted dots underneath ṭ, ḍ, ṣ, ẓ, z̤, and the like. Mr. Shakespear, in his Hindustani Dictionary, uses both, lines above or below, and dots underneath, as ā, ī, k͟h, ṣ, s̤, &c.; and Mr. Crow proposes, in various instances, a line, or a line and dot, below the letter, as a̱, i̱, ḵ, ḳ. It seems inexpedient, however, to diversify the diacritical marks beyond the distinction of vowels and consonants, and the acute accent may be reserved for the long vowel, and dots underneath for the peculiar consonants: the latter have the advantage of being typographically more convenient, of being unobtrusive to the eye, and of being easily multiplied with any number of modifications of the original sound, as will be hereafter shewn.

V. The vowels are to have the powers which they enjoy in most languages except English, and especially in Italian; and, as in Latin, quantity is not to be represented by a difference in the letter, the long and short vowel being held to be one and the same letter, the former being distinguished by the acute accent in whatever part of the word it may occur, as *a*, *á*, *i*, *í*, *u*, *ú*.

It is in this respect that Dr. Gilchrist's system differs radically from that of Sir William Jones, and violates the rule with which we set out, as well as the preceding, in representing one vowel, varying only in the accident of quantity, by two or more, as the short *a* by *u*, the long by *a*, the short *i* by *i*, the long by *ee*, the short *u* by a new character, which he proposed to be *ω*, and the long *u* by *oo*. There is no doubt that these equivalents represent to an English eye and ear the sounds of the original vowels more readily than the unaccented *a* or the accented *í* and *ú*; but they do not represent the original letters, and destroy all alphabetical identity. A vowel is the same letter, whether it be long or short, and in most languages, except our own, is so written. To represent the long vowel by one symbol and the short by another is to create a distinction where none exists, and to disjoin words which are closely connected. To change the short *a* to *u*, and leave *a* to represent the long, divides words which are essentially identical, and places one at the head and the other at the tail of a dictionary. *Dabee*, for instance, and *dubea*, are radically the same word: the

latter occurs in Sir Henry Elliot's Supplement at an interval of forty pages from the former; in the present compilation, as *Dábi* and *Dabiá*, they come as they should do together. However accommodating, therefore, to national peculiarities, the Gilchrist vowel system will never be universally adopted; and accordingly it does not form an element in any of the schemes proposed for the Missionary alphabet. We shall have further occasion to advert to this part of the subject.

VI. Consonants of the same elementary sound, modified only by pronunciation, but expressed by different symbols, are to be expressed by one and the same symbol, distinguishing it as the equivalent of the original sign by dots underneath the letter, multiplying them according to the multiplied variety of the original sounds.

The multiplied modifications of sounds may be expressed by separate signs in the same alphabet, or they may occur in different alphabets with their respective representations. Thus we have five or six nasals in the Hindu alphabets, and five modifications of *z* in the Semitic alphabets, each of which it is necessary to represent separately, both with regard to the appropriation of the word to the language to which it belongs, to discriminate between words of very different significations, although very nearly similar forms. Thus, in Arabic, *kul* means "all;" in Karnáta, *kuḷ* is a payer of government revenue: they are not the same word, however, even in form: the final *l* of the Karnáta word being peculiar to its alphabet in figure, and slightly, perhaps, in pronunciation: it is therefore distinguished from the ordinary *l* which the same alphabet also possesses by a dot underneath. *Pát*, in Hindi, is "a leaf;" *Páṭ*, in Maráṭhí, is "a plank:" the difference is in the *t*, which, in the latter, is the cerebral, in the former, the dental letter: the cerebral then is to be distinguished by the dot. *Tár*, Persian, is "a wire;" *Táṛ*, Hindi, "a palm-tree:" the hard *ṛ* indicated by the dot marks an essential difference. In the mouth of a native there is no doubt a different enunication of these apparently identical words, but the distinction is not easily caught by the European ear; and as the general articulation is the same, it does not require to be represented by any other than a modified symbol. In proportion as these varieties increase, the diacritical dots may be multiplied to any required extent without becoming obtrusive or uncouth, as would be the case with accents; *n̤*, for instance, is typographically less offensive than *n̄̈*. In some cases the marks may be dispensed with, as in that of the nasals, the value of which is commonly determined by the following letter, and *n* before *k* or *g* would be necessarily the guttural nasal, and *n* before *ch* and *j* the palatal letter; and, except for the sake of systematic consistency, would not need to be distinguished as *n̬*, *n̤*. It has been proposed in the scheme for the Missionary alphabet to represent peculiar consonantal symbols by italics, or the cerebrals of the Nágarí alphabet for instance, t, d, by *t*, *d*; but, besides that the presence of an oblique italic letter amongst the upright broad-faced Roman letters were offensive to the eye, the contrivance would be able to represent only a single modification. It could not, in the case of *t* be extended to the Arabic *to* (ط), and it could not be possible to repeat an italic *z* three times over to represent the Semitic letter *zo* (ظ), although that may be easily typographed as *z̬*. The argument in favour of the italic letter is, that all founts are already provided with *them*, and not with dotted letters: the latter can, however, be provided with equal facility, if required.

VII. The aspirates of the original letters must be represented in European alphabets by a double letter, or the proper equivalents with the addition of *h*, as *kh*, *gh*, &c., considering the composite as representing a single sound.

We have here some slight difficulty as regards the English alphabet in the forms and powers of *ch*, *th*, *sh*: these, to be consistent, should be treated as aspirates, which they are not; and they therefore constitute exceptions to the rule, that a single consonant with *h* added is to be regarded as a single aspirated letter. In order to avoid the dilemma, Sir William Jones proposed to distinguish the aspirates by an apostrophe, separating the aspiration above, as in *aswatt'ha*; Dr. Gilchrist, by a comma below, as *b,h*, *k,h*, &c.; but these distinctions are inconvenient and scarcely necessary. There can be no misconception as to *ch* and *sh*, which in English and in Russian, as well as in the Indian alphabets, are simple sounds. *Th* with the sound of *theta* is not of frequent occurrence, and, if it be thought expedient, may be distinguished by a diacritical mark as a line underneath it, *t̲h̲*, or even the Greek letter Θ might be borrowed, as it would harmonise well enough with the Latin characters. So, if it be considered indispensable that a single symbol should be always employed for a single unaspirated sound, the Russian *ch* (ч) and *sh* (ш) might be pressed into the service.

VII. When it is necessary, as it is in the monosyllabic languages, and in some of those of barbarous nations, to express intonations, these may be designated by conventional marks or figures placed above or

below the letters, as has been proposed in the Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. IV. No. 2, by the Hon. C.W. Bradley, late Consul at Amoy; but we have no concern with these at present in the languages of the people subject to the government of British India.

In conformity to the tenor of the rules thus laid down, I have adopted for the representation of the Oriental words that occur in the subsequent pages the system of equivalents described in the following Table, in which it will be observed that the characters of the English alphabet have been enabled to represent letters, in nine alphabets of thirteen Indian languages, without the introduction of a single new character. I may not be found invariably to have adhered to the scheme as it appears in the Table, partly from my not having definitively determined all the equivalents when the compilation was commenced, partly from occasional inattention or forgetfulness, and partly for special considerations strongly recommending a departure from uniformity. These deviations are, however, only occasional, and the Table may be accepted as embodying the plan which I have conclusively adopted, and which I think will be found to provide for the representation of all the alphabetical symbols hitherto known in India. The progress of events may bring other alphabets within the range of similar representation, and to them the principles of the scheme will admit, it may be expected, of its adaptation.

ENGLISH.		ÁRABIC. PERSIAN. ÚRDU.	SANSKRIT. HINDI. MARÁṬHÍ.	GUZARÁTHÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.	URIYA.	TELUGU.	KARNÁTA.	TAMIḶ.	MALAYÁLAM.
A	a	َ ا	अ . . .	અ . .	অ . . .	ଅ . . .	అ .	ಅ .	அ . . .	അ
Á	á	ا . آ	आ ा .	આ ા .	আ া .	ଆ ା .	ఆ ా .	ಆ ಾ .	ஆ ா .	ആ ാ
Â	â	ع ٭	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ai	ai	اي يَ	ऐ ै .	ઐ ૈ .	ঐ ৈ .	ଐ ୈ .	ఐ ై	ಐ ೈ .	ஐ ை	ഐ ൈ
Au	au	او وَ	औ ौ .	ઔ ૌ .	ঔ ৌ	ଔ ୌ	ఔ ౌ	ಔ ೌ	ஔ ௌ	ഔ ൌ
B	b	ب ﺑ	ब . . .	બ . . .	ব . . .	ବ . . .	బ . . .	ಬ . . .	ப . . .	ബ
Bh	bh	بھ . . .	भ . . .	ભ . . .	ভ . . .	ଭ . . .	భ . . .	ಭ . . .	—	ഭ
Ch	ch	چ ﭼ	च . . .	ચ . . .	চ . . .	ଚ . . .	చ . . .	ಚ . . .	ச . . .	ച
Chh	chh	چھ . . .	छ . . .	છ . . .	ছ . . .	ଛ . . .	ఛ . . .	ಛ . . .	—	ഛ
D	d	د . . .	द . . .	દ . . .	দ . . .	ଦ . . .	ద . . .	ದ . . .	த . . .	ദ
Dh	dh	دھ . . .	ध . . .	ધ . . .	ধ . . .	ଧ . . .	ధ . . .	ಧ . . .	—	ധ
Ḍ	ḍ	ڈ . . .	ड . . .	ડ . . .	ড . . .	ଡ . . .	డ . . .	ಡ . . .	ட . . .	ഡ
Ḍh	ḍh	ڈھ . . .	ढ . . .	ઢ . . .	ঢ . . .	ଢ . . .	ఢ . . .	ಢ . . .	—	ഢ
E	e	ي ـِ	ए े	એ ે	এ ে .	ଏ େ .	ఎ ె .	ಎ ೆ .	எ ெ .	എ െ
É	é	—	—	—	—	—	ఏ ే .	ಏ ೇ	ஏ ே .	—
F	f	ف ﻓ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
G	g	گ ﮔ	ग . . .	ગ . . .	গ . . .	ଗ . . .	గ . . .	ಗ . . .	க . . .	ഗ
Gh	gh	گھ . . .	घ . . .	ઘ . . .	ঘ . . .	ଘ . . .	ఘ . .	ಘ . .	—	ഘ
Ġh	ġh	غ ﻏ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
H	h	ح ﺣ	ह . . .	હ . . .	হ . . .	ହ . . .	హ . .	ಹ . . .	—	ഹ
Ḥ	ḥ	ه ﻫ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ḥ̤	ḥ̤	—	ः . . .	ઃ . . .	ঃ . . .	ଃ . . .	ః . . .	ಃ . . .	—	ഃ
I	i	يِ ـِ	इ ि .	ઇ િ .	ই ি .	ଇ ି .	ఇ ి .	ಇ ಿ .	இ ி .	ഇ ി
Í	í	يِ ـِ	ई ी .	—	ঈ ী .	ଈ ୀ .	ఈ ీ .	ಈ ೀ .	ஈ ீ .	ഈ ീ
J	j	ج ﺟ	ज . . .	જ . . .	জ . . .	ଜ . . .	జ . . .	ಜ . . .	—	ജ
Jh	jh	—	झ . झ .	ઝ . . .	ঝ . . .	ଝ . . .	ఝ . .	ಝ . .	—	ഝ
K	k	ك ﻛ	क . . .	ક . . .	ক . . .	କ . . .	క . . .	ಕ . . .	க . . .	ക
Ḳ	ḳ	ق ﻗ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

ENGLISH.	ARABIC. PERSIAN. ÚRDU.	SANSKRIT. HINDI. MARÁṬHÍ.	GUZARÁTHÍ.	BENGÁLÍ.	URIYA.	TELUGU.	KARNÁTA.	TAMIḶ.	MALAYÁLAM.
Kh kh	خ ـخ	ख . . .	ખ . . .	খ . . .	ଖ . . .	ఖ . .	ಖ . . .	—	ഖ
Kh̤	کھ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L l	ل ـل	ल . . .	લ . . .	ল . . .	ଲ . . .	ల . . .	ಲ . . .	ல . . .	ല
Ḷ ḷ	—	ळ . . .	—	—	—	ళ . . .	ಳ . . .	ள . .	ള
L̤ l̤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ழ . . .	—
M m	م ـمـ ـم	म . . .	મ . . .	ম . . .	ମ . . .	మ . . .	ಮ . .	ம . . .	മ
N n	ن ـن	न . . .	ન . . .	ন . . .	ନ . . .	న . . .	ನ . . .	ந . . .	ന
N̥ n̥	—	ं . . .	ં . . .	ং . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Ṇ ṇ	—	ण . . .	ણ . . .	ণ . . .	ଣ . . .	ణ . . .	ಣ . . .	ண . .	ണ
N̤ n̤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ன . . .	—
N̬ n̬	—	ङ . . .	—	ঙ . . .	ଙ . . .	ఙ . . .	ಙ . . .	ங . .	ങ
Ṅ n̤̈	—	ञ . . .	—	ঞ . . .	ଞ . .	ఞ . .	ಞ . .	ஞ . .	ഞ
O o	و او	ओ ो .	ઓ ો	ও ো	ଓ ୋ	ఒ ొ	ಒ ೊ	ஒ ொ	ഒ ൊ
Ó ó	—	—	—	—	—	ఓ ో	ಓ ೋ	ஓ ோ	—
P p	پ ـپ	प . . .	પ . . .	প . . .	ପ . . .	ప . . .	ಪ . . .	ப . . .	പ
Ph ph	پھ . .	फ . . .	ફ . . .	ফ . . .	ଫ . . .	ఫ . . .	ಫ . . .	—	ഫ
R r	ر . . .	र . . .	ર . . .	র . . .	ର . . .	ర ఁ	ರ ಁ	ர . . .	ര
Ṛ ṛ	ڑ . . .	—	—	—	—	ఱ . .	ಱ . . .	ற . . .	റ
R̤ r̤	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	ം
Ṛi ṛi	—	ऋ ृ .	—	ঋ ৃ	ଋ . . .	ఋ ృ	ಋ ೃ	—	ഋ ൃ
Ṛí ṛí	—	ॠ ॄ .	—	ৠ ৄ	ୠ . .	ౠ ౄ	ೠ ೄ	—	ൠ ൄ
S s	س ـس	स . . .	સ . . .	স . . .	ସ . . .	స . . .	ಸ . . .	ச . . .	സ
Ṣ ṣ	—	श . . .	શ . . .	শ . . .	ଶ . . .	శ . . .	ಶ . . .	—	ശ
S̤ s̤	ص ـص	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
S̬ s̬	ث ـث	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sh sh	ش ـش	ष . . .	ષ . .	ষ . . .	ଷ . . .	ష . . .	ಷ . . .	—	ഷ
T t	ت ـت	त . . .	ત . . .	ত . . .	ତ . . .	త . . .	ತ . . .	த . . .	ത
Th th	تھ . . .	थ . . .	થ . . .	থ . . .	ଥ . . .	థ . . .	ಥ . . .	—	ഥ
Ṭ ṭ	ٹ ـٹ	ट . . .	ટ . . .	ট . . .	ଟ . . .	ట . . .	ಟ . . .	ட . . .	ട
Ṭh ṭh	ٹھ . .	ठ . . .	ઠ . . .	ঠ . . .	ଠ . . .	ఠ . . .	ಠ . . .	—	ഠ
T̤ t̤	ط ـط	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U u	و ـو	उ ु .	ઉ ુ	উ ু	ଉ . . .	ఉ ు	ಉ ು	உ ு	ഉ ു
Ú ú	—	ऊ ू .	ઊ . . .	ঊ ূ	ଊ . . .	ఊ ూ	ಊ ೂ	ஊ ூ	ഊ ൂ
V v / W w	و . . .	व . . .	વ . . .	—	—	వ . . .	ವ . . .	வ . . .	വ
X ksh	—	क्ष . . .	—	ক্ষ . . .	କ୍ଷ . . .	క్ష . .	ಕ್ಷ . .	—	—
Y y	ی . . .	य . . .	ય . . .	য . . .	ଯ . . .	య ్య	ಯ . .	ய . . .	യ
Z z	ز . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zh zh	ژ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ż ż	ذ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z̤ z̤	ض ـض	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Z̬ z̬	ظ ـظ	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

REMARKS.

A a represents the short *A* of the Indian alphabets; it is found in English plentifully as an initial, as in "adore, amend, above." It occurs also as a medial in "woman," and as initial and final in "America," in all which it has the dull sound of the common English *u* in "bud, but." It is the equivalent proposed by Sir William Jones, although he allows its alternating with *E*, a licence incompatible with our Rule I. The *A* has had the concurrence of Sir Charles Trevelyan, of the Calcutta Missionaries, Mr. Shakespear, Mr. Crow, and has been most usually adopted in the Transactions and Journals of the several Asiatic Societies. The proposed Missionary alphabet suggests for the short vowel *æ*, *ĕ*, or *ŏ*; but these are not necessary, and would be inconsistent with Rule I. The same objection applies to Dr. Gilchrist's representation of *a* short, by *u*, however more congenial that may be to the practice of our own language, and although the *a* as representing the short vowel, constitutes a stumbling block in the way of English articulation, which, it must be admitted, it is almost impossible to overcome. It is very difficult, almost impossible, to induce an English reader to pronounce *Man* as *Mun*, *Pan* as *Pun*, *Sab*, *Sub*, *Thag*, *Thug*, and the like; but the difficulty may be surmounted with a little perseverance, and the spelling must be adhered to if consistency is to be observed. In conformity, however, to the prevailing prejudice, I have frequently inserted, in leading Hindustani words especially, the Gilchrist reading, as in *Man*, *Mun*, *Thal*, *Thul*, as parallel with the more correct form. Since, in the Index the letter *U*, either as an initial or medial, occurs twice over, the words that first come being identical with those having an initial or medial *A*, those that succeed having the proper vowel or Italian *U*, they are separated by a short line, thus, *Bhuda*, *Bhudahur*, equivalent to *Bhada*, *Bhadahar*, and the like, precede and are distinct from *Bhu*, *Bhuband*; and *Bubool*, *Buboor*, precede and are distinct from *Bú*, *Buá*, *Bubu*, and the like. Leading words commencing with *U* as *A*, or as the vowel proper, are also separately classed.

The short *A* of the other Indian alphabets is pronounced commonly in Bengálí as *O*, but it is not so written, the Bengálí being essentially the same as the Nágarí alphabet, and the value thus given to the vowel is merely provincial, and, in some degree, a vulgarism. I have not, therefore, altered the spelling, as the object of all the above equivalents is not the sound but the symbol, the letter as it stands in its own alphabet, and not as it may happen to be enunciated.

Á á is our letter in "far, car," expanded sometimes, in the pronunciation of Arabic and Persian words into a broader sound, as in "ball, fall, water." It is admitted by all the systems as representing the long vowel. In the table it is distinguished, after Sir William Jones, by the acute accent. Dr. Gilchrist uses it unaccented, as he does not need to distinguish it from the short *A*; Mr. Shakespear marks it by the prosodial mark, a line above the letter; Mr. Crow would designate it by a similar line underneath; but there does not seem to be any reasonable objection to the accent.

The Arabic letter ع has always constituted a difficulty, owing not only to its peculiar articulation, but to its combining with the different vowel-sounds of *a*, *i* and *u*. Hence Meninski proposed to retain it unaltered, in which he has been followed by Richardson, Sir Charles Wilkins, and Mr. Johnson, and, in an abbreviated form, by Mr. Shakespear. Sir William Jones adopted this modification in his Grammar, but proposed in his Memoir to distinguish it by a circumflex, as *â*, *î*, *û*, which plan has been here adopted; the appearance of the character itself in the midst of English letters being anomalous, and, to persons not acquainted with the Arabic alphabet, unintelligible, as for *Duâát*, *Du*ع*át*, or for *Âhd*, ع*ahd*, for *Rabâ*, *Rab*ع, for *Khilât*, *Khilâ't*: Sir Charles Trevelyan agrees with Dr. Gilchrist in expressing it by a dot under the vowels: Mr. Crow would employ two dots; but as the letter is a peculiar one, it is perhaps best distinguished by a peculiar diacritical mark of its own. Its representation by *'h* in the proposed Missionary alphabet would be wholly inadequate to its verification, as in *Âmlah*, *Îlm*, *Ûmr*, and the like.

The diphthong *Ai* occurs in the word "aisle." For *Au* we have only, in English, the representative sound of *ou*, as in "hour," but the compound is $a+u$, not $o+u$; and the above therefore follows Sir William Jones's plan, which is generally concurred in. Dr. Gilchrist proposed to express them by *ue* and *uo*, but few even of his disciples have followed him. Mr. Elliot generally writes them *ei* and *ou*, as in *Beis* for *Bais*, *Gour* for *Gaur*.

B is uniformly rendered, as in "beat, bad." The aspirate *Bh*, as Gilchrist observes, may be represented in "abhor" dropping the initial; but it may be doubted if we have any exact equivalents in English for these

aspirated letters other than by the addition of the *h*, which, with the unaspirated letter, is to be regarded, as it is in the Oriental alphabets, a simple sound.

The scantiness of the Tamil alphabet, comprising but eighteen consonants, has compelled the assignment of multiplied powers to certain of the letters, to enable them to express the Sanskrit words with which the language is copiously infused: hence the equivalent of *B* ப is also that of *Bh*, and is more especially the representative of *P* and *Ph*: the differences of value depend, in this case and in the analogous instances of *K* and *T*, upon the position of the letter. As an initial, the ப represents *P*, and so it does when double in the middle of the word; but when single as a medial it represents either *B* or *Bh*. Thus, *Mahábhárata* is written in Tamil letters *Makápáratá*, but it is pronounced by native scholars correctly according to its Nágarí valuation. Some difficulty occasionally occurs with regard to the reduplication of these letters as medials. According to Beschi, the reduplication has only the effect of preserving for the letter its proper sound, as *pagaippán* is nothing more than *pagaipán*. Rhenius, however, says that both are to be pronounced hard, as in *iruppu*, not as Beschi would make it, merely *irupu*. The preservation or rejection of the duplicate can only be determined by practice, the only essential point being the retainment of what may be considered the especial value of *P*, *K*, and *T*, as a medial when repeated.

C, except in the combination *Ch*, does not occur in the above scheme. Sir William Jones employed it to represent the *K* of the Nágari alphabet, retaining the *K* for the harsher Arabic guttural; but in that case we employ two letters to represent but one, for the Arabic is only a modification of the guttural, not a distinct power. *C*, in English also, is an inconsistent letter, having, in fact, no power of its own but that of *K* before *a* and *o*, and of *S* before *e* and *i*: its use is therefore apt to mislead. It took me some time to read Sir William Jones's *Cocila*, not as *Kosila*, but *Kokila*, as it should be: so in a word in common use, *Circar*, we have one letter for two sounds, and two sounds for one letter, a breach of all system. *C* is therefore altogether discarded, except in the form of *Ch*, which, although written with two letters, is as much a simple sound in English as it is in Sanskrit. Mr. Crow proposes to represent it by *C*, but all other English orientalists retain the combination. The sound is peculiar in some degree to English and Russian, although the Italians have it in *ce* and *cio*; and its representation as *tch* or *tsch* in French and German is no doubt somewhat uncouth. For this reason, as well as to distinguish it from the guttural *ch*, as in *macht*, *nicht*, the German orientalists have latterly represented it by K with an asterisk, as K*, and in the proposed Missionary alphabet the italic *K* is suggested. To this I have already objected, as employing one letter to represent two different letters, and therefore a violation of an important principle. There seems no reason for the non-adoption of the English form: in either case the equivalent is conventional: K* or *K*, with the sound of *Ch*, is quite as much an innovation as would be the graft of *Ch* itself on the German alphabet. The power it possesses must be explained and agreed upon in either case equally, and its being confounded with the guttural *ch* might be obviated by a diacritical point or *ch*. If, however, a single symbol that could not be mistaken for any thing else were thought indispensable, it would be preferable to borrow the Russian ч. For English uses, however, it will be far the most convenient to preserve the combination. The aspirate of *Ch* or *Chh* is to be considered as a single sound.

Here, again, we have a case of the assignment of more than one power to one symbol in the Tamil alphabet, and *Ch* can only be expressed by ச, which has to do duty also for *J*, for *S*, and for *Sh*. It has the power of *Ch* when double, as a medial following certain letters or *l*, or when single following *t*, as in *kániyátchi*. In Telugu, *Ch* before certain vowels has the sound of *Ts*, as *J* has that of *Dz*, but these are dialectical peculiarities, and do not alter the identity of the letter.

D and *Dh*, as dentals, require no comment: they are the same in all systems. But we have another *D* and *Dh* which are cerebrals, and are pronounced harder than the dentals, the *d* especially often becoming in pronunciation like a rough *r*, as *ghoda* is pronounced *ghora*. The letters, however, are the same. We have only to deal with modifications of sound, and these may be distinguished in all the consonants by a dot or dots underneath. Sir William Jones distinguished them by accents; but besides the advantage of confining the accent to the vowels, the form of the *d* renders an accent over it, as *d́*, typographically inconvenient. Dr. Gilchrist's final use of the dot, concurred in by Mr. Shakespear and Sir C. Trevelyan, has been adopted.

The representation of *D* in the English alphabet by the same letter in the Oriental alphabets has one exception, and we have nothing for it in Tamil, as observed above, but *T*, which has the power of *T*, *Th*, *D*, or *Dh*, according to its position: it is *T* as an initial, or as a medial when double; it is *Th* or *D* when medial and single.

E has the power of the vowel in French or Italian rather than in English, but we have it in the word "there." In Sanskrit, it is always a long vowel, but in some of the languages of the south of India a more prolonged sound is sometimes given to it, and different symbols are employed for it. Sir William Jones and Dr. Gilchrist both represent it by one symbol, *E:* the former accents it, as in *Véda;* but I have thought it better to retain the accent for the more prolonged sound. The proposed Missionary alphabet suggests the italic *E* for the long letter.

F occurs with the same power in the Semitic alphabets. In the Indian dialects it has no representative, but the aspirated *P* or *Ph* takes its place, as *Faisala, Phaisala.*

G is the English letter in "go, gun," *Gh* in "ghost." In the two leading systems *Gh* is written *g'h* and *g,h,* but Mr. Shakespear and Sir Charles Trevelyan are satisfied with *gh.* The harsh Arabic guttural is a mere modification of the same sound, and is therefore indicated by *G̣h.* Jones and Gilchrist rendered it simply by *gh.* Shakespear underlines it *g̱h.*

For reasons already urged—the inconsistency of representing two different symbols by one, although in this case sanctioned by the practice of our own alphabet—I must object to the use of *G* with the power of *J*, as in "gin, general," as adopted by the German orientalists in the form of G', or as in the proposed Missionary alphabet in that of the italic letter *G.*

H occurs in various modifications in the Oriental alphabets, but they are mere modifications of the simple breathing, and may therefore be easily discriminated by dots: the two that are derived from the Arabic alphabet are not very nicely distinguished in Indian pronunciation. One may be something harsher than the other, and so far agrees with the strong Sanskrit aspirate, whilst the softer breathing of the Nágarí alphabet, the Visarga, or sign of the nominative case, may be regarded as peculiar. Sir William Jones distinguishes the harsher forms by an accent, as *Áhmed.* Gilchrist and Shakespear distinguish it by a dot underneath it. I have transferred the dot to the softer Arabic aspirate, as otherwise it would have been applied to two letters instead of one, which would be typographically less convenient. I am afraid, however, I have not always observed or rightly applied the diacritical mark, having for some time hesitated as to its preferable application. The representation of the unmodified flatus by an apostrophe, in the proposed Missionary alphabet, as *ve'ement* for "vehement," is too uncongenial to European habits to be readily concurred in.

I short is as familiar to English as to the Continental languages, as in "kin, king." *Í* long is less familiar, but we have it in "police, pique, ravine." The accent is according to Sir William Jones. Gilchrist, as observed above, represents it by *ee*, which is objectionable on principle.

J in English, as in "just, join," corresponds exactly with the same letter in the Oriental alphabets. Foreign alphabets have it not, and, as has been observed, German writers propose to render it by G' or by the italic *G;* but this has been already objected to, as using one letter to represent two sounds; and, as of *Ch*, it may be said there seems no good reason why so convenient a symbol should not be borrowed from the English alphabet. The objection as relates to German is its present power in that language of *Y;* but as G' for *J* is equally strange to that alphabet, there is no ground for preferring one conventional sign to another, especially when the one is a fact as regards English, the other a fiction as regards both English and German. The aspirate *Jh* will follow the general analogy.

K is generally employed with its simple guttural power, as in "keep, king." The strong choking guttural of the Arabic alphabet is only a modified sound, which may be expressed by a dot underneath, as *Ḳ*. Sir William Jones, as above stated, reserved the *K* for the Arabic letter, and employed *C* for the simpler guttural. Gilchrist employed for the former, *Q*, without its usual qualification *Qu*, as in *Qazi*, in which he is followed by Sir C. Trevelyan. Shakespear marks it, as here proposed, by a dot underneath, which seems the simplest and most consistent mode of distinguishing it. To the use of K' or the italic *K* as the representative of *Ch*, I have already objected. The aspirate *Kh* is analogous to the preceding aspirates, and is to be regarded as a simple sound. There is also a minor aspiration as a final in Hindustání, arising from the omission of the following short vowel in the original, as *Bhukh* for *Bhukha.* This may be distinguished by a dot under the *h*, as *ḥ Bhukḥ;* but it is not perhaps material. Mr. Shakespear distinguishes it by a double dot under the *h*, as *kh̤.*

L, as in "Lord," needs no remark; but there are two other modifications of this semivowel which require to be distinguished. One of them, the *L* of the Vedas, is used in Maráthí, and in several of the languages of the south, being a rather harsher sound: this I have denoted as *Ḷ*. The other is peculiar to Tamil. Beschi says it is an *L* "quod crassiori sono reflexa omnino ad interiorem palati partem linguâ pronunciatur. Anderson calls it a cerebral *r* when medial, a cerebral *l* when final. Rhenius directs it to be pronounced

as *lr;* but the late Mr. Ellis represented it by *zh*, and he is followed by Mr. Clarke. As, however, there is sufficient authority for its being a modification of *L*, I have preferred adhering to that letter, marking it by two dots, as *l̤*. The enunciation is singularly obscure, and cannot be precisely represented by any written characters.

M, as in "mouth, mother," is the same labial in the Oriental languages as in English. In Hindustani it is often represented before a labial by *n*, as in *Bambu*, sometimes written *Banbu.*

N offers a greater variety of symbols. There are four in the Nágari alphabet, all which exist in English, although not distinguished by separate letters, the distinction not being in the letter itself so much as in the influence exercised upon it by the letter that follows it, as a guttural, palatal, cerebral, or dental, as in the words "sink, change, ant, end," as I have shewn in my Sanskrit Grammar, p. 5. Hence it is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to provide the symbols severally with diacritical points, but they are added for the sake of consistency, as *n, ṇ, n̥, n̤*. There is another *n* which is peculiar to the Tamil alphabet, although little different from the dental nasal in sound: this I have marked as *n̤*. Again, in Hindustání, and still more in Guzeráṭhí and Maráṭhí, there is a nasal, usually a final, though sometimes a medial, which is scarcely sounded, although it gives a sort of nasality to a preceding vowel, like the *n* in the French *bon, soins:* this it is proposed to denote by a small circle below the letter *n̥*. These marks, however, have not been very rigorously retained in the following pages.

O, like *E*, is in Sanskrit always long, but in the southern dialects there is a still more prolated quantity of it, which has been therefore marked by the accent. Perhaps it were more correct to treat the former letter as a short *e* or short *o;* but they are scarcely as short as our *e* and *o* in "bed" or "gone." They hold more of a middle place, and are as often as not of Sanskrit derivation.

P requires no remark: it is the English letter in "parent, pair." *Ph* is to be treated as a simple aspirate, as in "up-hill," not as an *F*, although, as there is no equivalent for it in the Indian languages, *Ph* is always used for such Arabic words as begin with *F*, as *Fakír, Phakír* The use of the Tamil *P* (ப) to represent *ph* as well as *b* and *bh* has already been pointed out.

Q is discarded from our system. Its employment for the Arabic *K*, as proposed by Dr. Gilchrist, has been noticed.

R offers various modifications. The usual semivowel has the sound of the letter in our "round, ruin." We have next a rougher *ṛ*, and its aspirate *ṛh*, which, in Hindustani, alternate with the cerebral letters *ḍ, ḍh.* Gilchrist, considering it as a nominal deviation from *ḍ*, did not think it necessary to assign it a separate symbol; but Mr. Shakespear discriminates it as here done, by a dot underneath. The alphabets of the south, Telugu, Karnáta, and Tamil, have a second and harsher *r*, which is similarly distinguished as *ṛ*. As, however, it is not, like the Hindustání letter, an alternation of *ḍ;* and as it offers some peculiar changes, it would have been better to have given it its peculiar mark, and written it with two dots, or *r̤*. In that case the third *r* of the Malayálam alphabet should be distinguished by three dots, not by two, as has been done in the following pages. The *r̤* of the Tamil and the *ṛ* of the Malayálam are also, in some respects, identical, as, when doubled, they have the power of a double *ṭ̤ṭ̤;* thus *Ar̤r̤i* becomes *Aṭ̤ṭ̤i*, in which form it appears in the Glossary, this being one of the cases in which a departure from systematic uniformity could scarcely be avoided.

In connexion with *R* we have further to provide for the vowel-sounds of Sanskrit *ri* and *rí*, modified in the southern dialects as *ru* and *rú*. A dot under the *ṛ*, as proposed by Dr. Gilchrist, is a sufficient distinction, *ṛi, ṛí, ṛu, ṛú.*

The modifications of the sibilant, as occurring in the same, or in different alphabets, require diacritical designations. The simple sibilant of the European and Indian alphabets, whether of Arabic or Sanskrit origin, is expressed by *S*, as in "sun, sound." The palatal *S* of the Nágarí alphabet has no exact equivalent in English, but may be indicated by *ṣ*, as by Shakespear: it is the *ś* of Sir William Jones. In the dialects it is commonly pronounced, in words of Sanskrit origin, as *sh* somewhat softened, and it is so represented by Molesworth, Stevenson, Reeve, and others. The main objection to this is its being confounded with the more genuine representation of *sh* in the Sanskrit cerebral, and in our "shore, shun;" and it is not exactly *sh*, although a thickened sound of the *s*. However, in conformity to a practice so general, I have given, in many instances of leading words, both forms, as *ṣ* and *sh*. The Arabic alphabet has another form of *s*, that called *ṣád* or *ṣwád*, which, in India at least, is a simple sibilant, although among the Arabs it may have a modified sound; by Erpenius it is called *Dad*, and by De Sacy, *Dhad*, making it a dental, but this is

not observed in India: to distinguish it from the Persian *sin* and Sanskrit *ś* and *ṣ*, two dots are subjoined, as *s̤*. A third modification of *S*, agreeably to Indian pronunciation, occurs in what is more properly the English lisping sound of *th*, as "thin, then;" so that *thulth* becomes in India undistinguishable from *suls*. In order to denote the difference it is written in the scheme with three dots below, as *s̤*. In the Niskh alphabet it is termed *thai muthalatha*, or the trebly doted *th*, the dots being above, as ث. The *sh* of the Nágarí alphabet finds an exact representation in the English *sh*, which is not to be considered as an aspirate. It is a continental difficulty; but there seems no great reason why it should not be borrowed from the English alphabet, unless the Russian form be preferred, which has the advantage of being a single symbol.

T, the simple dental, has the same power in both families of languages as in English "tune, time." It occurs also as the cerebral letter in the English "ten, trumpet," and the Italian *tutto*. Its representation of *d* in Tamil has been explained above. In some of the dialects of the west and south, the dental *T* is pronounced almost like the English *th* in "thin;" but this is provincial, and the alphabetical character is merely *T*. *Th* and *Th*, dental or cerebral, are to be regarded as simple aspirates, and never as the English *Th* in "think." If ever necessary to represent this sound, it might be done by placing the dot under *h*, as *Tḥ*, or by the use of the Greek Theta. The Arabic *to* (ط) has, in that language, its peculiar articulation, but it is still only a modified *T*, and in India no difference is made. It is sufficient to distinguish it by a double dot as *T̤*, as is done by Mr. Shakespear.

Although, as a principle, the representation of pronunciation is not attempted in the present scheme, yet occasional departure from the rule is not always to be avoided, as has been instanced in the case of the double *ṛ* of the Tamil and Malayálam becoming double *tt*. So, in the latter language, the cerebral *ṭ*, although correctly written, is with a singular perversity, so constantly pronounced as a cerebral *ḍ*, and that in words of constant recurrence, that to have adhered to the proper form would have tended to produce greater perplexity than a breach of the rule; thus *kuḍi*, and its derivatives *kuḍián*, &c., are properly written *kuṭi*, and *nád* is written *nát*; but they would not be recognisable under the correct spelling, and in these cases *ḍ* has been substituted for *ṭ*.

The vowels *U* and *Ú* have the Italian sounds proposed by Sir William Jones, and concurred in by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Shakespear, and the majority of authorities: we have the sounds as well as symbols in "full" and "rule." Shakespear marks the long vowel by the prosodial mark *ū*; Mr. Crow by the same under the letter *u̱*. Dr. Gilchrist adopts *oo* for the long *u*, and suggested a new combination, *ϖ*, for the short. His disciples, however, have abandoned this form, and are content to write both the vowels in the same manner, as in the English words, "foot, fool." The proposed Missionary alphabet distinguishes the long vowel by the italic letter *u*

V has the same sound in Sanskrit as in English; but in Bengálí and Uriya it is always changed to *B*, in symbol as well as in sound; as *bári* for *vári*, *barsha* for *varsha*. The same change is not unfrequent in Hindí, as *baras* for *varsha*, *sambat* for *samvat*, whilst, in Guzaráthí, if we may trust the Dictionary, there is a curious propensity to reverse this arrangement, and write *v* for *b*, as *vígḥu* for *bíghá*, *vímo* for *bímá*. In all the dialects, also, there is a perpetual tendency to approximate the sound of *v* to that of *w*, or to substitute the latter altogether. Even in Tamil, in which the pure pronunciation of *v* is preserved according to Anderson and Rhenius, the change is not uncommon, and *váram* is most frequently written *wáram*. According to Mirza Ibrahim, the *wau* of Persian should be pronounced *vau*, yet in Hindustání words derived from Arabic and Persian it is quite as often *w* as *v*, as *wakíl, vakíl, wazír, vazír*. In Maráthí, according to Stevenson, we have both sounds, but for the same letter, व, the one exactly *w*, the other more like *v*, especially when before *i*, *í*, and *e*, and combined with *ṛi* or *ṛ*. In Malayálam, Spring says it is *v*, and only *w* in composition, as *Swarga*. Peel and Bailey make it *w*; but the fact is that which is intimated by Mr. Clarkson, in his Guzaráthí Grammar, the uneducated approximate the sound to *w*, the educated to *v*. The use of *w* for *v* is, in fact, a sort of Indian Cockneyism, but as it is very prevalent, I have admitted the *w* to be the representative in various words of the Sanskrit *v*. As a final letter, *v* in the dialects often assumes the power of *u*, as in Guz. *pav* is pronounced *pau*.

It has been sometimes the practice to represent the Sanskrit *ksh* by the letter *x*, and there is no great objection to the equivalent; but *ksh* is an acknowedged compound of *k* and *sh*, and its representation, therefore, by a single letter would be unsystematic, neither is it necessary; and I have therefore, in the Glossary, always retained the compound form.

The semivowel *Y* finds unequivocal representatives in both classes of alphabets, as in "yoke, young." In Bengálí, when uncompounded, its power is that of *j*, a curious contrast to the German, which gives to *j* the power of *y*. The proposed Missionary alphabet retains *y*.

It is quite a characteristic distinction between the Sanskritic and Semitic dialects of India, that the former are utterly destitute of the symbol and the sound of *Z*, whilst in the latter we have no fewer than five modifications. In the original Arabic these letters have individual powers, but with the exception of *zh*, the sound which were best represented by the French *j* in "jour," no difference of pronunciation is made in India. As it is, nevertheless, necessary to preserve the distinctions of the form, for the sake of identifying the Roman with the Arabic orthography, this is effected by the same method that is followed in the case of other multiplied modifications by the number of dots, and the several symbols occur, as *z*, *ẓ*, *z̤*, *z⃨*; *zh* requires no mark, but it is to be regarded as representing a single letter.

By these simple arrangements, then, which do not pretend to the merit of originality, but are derived from the practice of those Orientalists who have devoted the most careful consideration to the subject, the various characters of nine alphabets current in India, amounting to sixty-four, have been, without any difficulty, represented by the twenty-four letters of the English or Roman alphabet. It is no part of the present inquiry to extend the application of the scheme more widely, but the principle could no doubt admit of its extension to all the modifications of those sounds which the similar conformation of the organs of speech in all the races of man establishes in all spoken and written languages. There may be occasional novelties, but the greater portion of articulate sounds must be the same in all languages, and their modifications do not change their identity. The Tamil *l̤* or *lr* is still an *l*, and the Arabic *ḳáf* is a *k*; and they may, therefore be expressed by those letters, indicating their modified enunciation and use by diacritical signs. Of course, for the purpose of expressing such signs, special characters must be added to the types now employed in English alone; but the use once established, there would be no more difficulty in furnishing the Roman type intended for printing any foreign tongue, than there is now in equipping a fount with italic letters and the marks of punctuation.

This supposes a systematic plan for the representation of foreign tongues and Roman letters, but without insisting upon a very rigorous observance of the laws of such a system, it is obvious that it is very possible to introduce a scheme of equivalents which will advantageously displace the arbitrary, unphilosophical, and conflicting modes of writing Oriental terms, by which most publications regarding British India have hitherto been disfigured.

Any representation of the words of a language by other than its own characters will, however, be more or less unsatisfactory, and will fail to inspire implicit reliance, unless checked by a comparison with the original letters. I have therefore endeavoured to ascertain the original forms of the words in their respective characters, and place them in contiguity with their English representatives. As the Oriental characters are not given in the official documents, their verification has been effected only by a laborious search through Dictionaries and original authorities. In a very few cases I have been unable to verify the original spelling, and in that case, if the authority was questionable, have omitted the word: when, however, there was reason to believe it genuine, I have inserted the term with a mark of interrogation, as "Máö-Mawása (?) H." In some cases, the doubt has extended to the language, as in the case of "Hari, Haria," where the interrogation takes the place of the initial representing the language. In the case of the slang of the Thags, the words are taken from Colonel Sleeman's Vocabularies, which do not contain the native characters, and rest entirely upon his authority, the English spelling which, in his lists, follows the system of Dr. Gilchrist, having been adapted to that used in the Glossary. The names of the servile tribes, as given in the various public reports on the subject, are also unaccompanied by native characters; and, in general, sad havoc has been made with their orthography. In some cases they have been traced to their originals, and the names of others have been verified, by which, also, a source of much misapprehension, occasioned by looseness of language, has been corrected; as where it is said, in the Bengal Reports, that the slaves are termed *kaits, kumars, chasas, kaibartts*, and the like. They are no such thing: these are the names of castes who, for the greater part, are free and independent, but who furnish domestic or prædial slaves, their children being sometimes sold to slavery, or they become bond slaves themselves. There are, no doubt, slaves of these castes, but not by virtue of the caste, which is not necessarily servile.

The original alphabets amount to nine, the Arabic or Niskh character being applicable to Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání, and the Devanágarí to Sanskrit, Hindí, and Maráṭhí; the others have their respective individual alphabets. The preparation of so many unusual characters has been a matter of much cost, time, and trouble; but it is due to Mr. Watts, the printer of the Glossary, to acknowledge the invariable readiness with which he has supplied the requisite founts, constituting, with other Oriental types in his possession, a richness of Oriental typography which no other press in this country can boast, and which is rivalled only by the Imperial Press of Vienna.

Composition in such diversified and uncommon characters has unavoidably led to some inaccuracies, to the correction of which I have not been myself always sufficiently attentive. My friend, Professor Johnson, has supplied me with some errata, chiefly in Arabic and Persian, and it is probable that other Oriental scholars will discover more. In Tamil I have had the benefit, for the most part, of the revision of Mr. Clarke. But when all the circumstances are considered, the comparative infrequency of Oriental printing in this country, and the impossibility of obtaining qualified assistance in the correction of the press, it will not be thought, perhaps, that the errors are very serious, or exceed a limit that might reasonably be expected.

Some mistakes will, no doubt, be observable, which may be ascribed to an imperfect knowledge of the several languages from which the terms are taken, amounting to thirteen—Sanskrit, Hindí, Bengálí, Uriya, Maráṭhí, Guzaráṭhí, Tamil, Telugu, Karnáta, Malayálam, Arabic, Persian, and Hindustání, besides a few from other dialects. Of course I do not pretend to be conversant with all these tongues. Of some of them I may have acquired more or less knowledge, but of the greater number I have little more than the letters and the most elementary rudiments, sufficient to enable me to consult a grammar and a dictionary. The interpretation of the terms collected, however, it must be remembered, does not usually rest upon my responsibility. Their application, and, in some instances, their explanation also, lies with the authors of the documents whence they have been extracted; and there is evidence that the words are not always consistently used or accurately defined. In general, however, the sense of the words may be made out from the context, and their use is not so much characterised by the want of correctness as by insufficiency of detail and absence of precision. Errors of explanation, however, do occur, as in one report, where *Be-dánistagi* is explained "knowingly," when it implies exactly the reverse: it is possibly, however, a typographical error for *bá-dánistagí*, which would have the meaning of "with knowledge." Difference of interpretation, however, may occur, without any mistakes being committed, as the word possibly bears a different sense in different places. *Ahar*, for instance, usually implies a small pond, but in some places it means a continuous embankment. *Chatwar* is explained in one place "the land between the houses of a village and its arable land," and in another, "the homestead or ground adjacent to a house." Perhaps this is rather want of exactitude than a different meaning. In a recent document, *Foras* is explained "waste land adjacent to cultivated land, and granted to the cultivators of the latter at a quit rent:" this is not wrong; but a subsequently printed report on the *Foras* lands of Bombay shews that it is not sufficiently comprehensive, the *Foras* lands forming an extensive part of the Island of Bombay reclaimed from the sea, which the inhabitants were encouraged to bring into cultivation by a low rate of rent. These are imperfections which the multiplication of authentic documents will gradually amend.

Even variations of spelling are not always to be regarded as originating in error: they may be local, arising from dialectic peculiarities, and the inability of one alphabet to express the letters of another. *Jamín* for *Zamín, Jamíndár*, or even *Jamídár*, for *Zamíndár*, are not wrong: they are the necessary forms which the Arabic words must take in the Hindí, Bengálí, and other Hindu characters, &c.; *Taâlluka* necessarily becomes *Táluk* in its Hindu version; and *Máphi* and *Mámlá* represent what are originally *Muâáfi* and *Muâámlat*.

In the arrangement of the contents of the Glossary I have thought it advisable to bring compound and derivative forms under their general parent, as likely to give a more definite notion of their purport. This classification has recommended the occasional introduction of words that may be regarded as not at all technical. *Áb*, "water," for example, is an ordinary Dictionary term, but I have inserted it at the head of its compounds, such as *Ábdár, Ábi, Ábistání*, which have a special or technical application, the force of which will be better appreciated when the meaning of *Áb* is referred to. I have, however, been chary of this extension, and many such general words will not be met with.

As a consequence of arranging compounds and derivatives under their respective primitives and radicals, a strictly alphabetical order has been departed from, and this has imposed the necessity of adding an

Alphabetical Index. Such an addition was also indispensable, for another reason, constituting the main usefulness of the compilation. The forms under which native words occur in public documents are much more frequently wrong than right—corrupt and blundering misrepresentations of the original. Yet it is of them especially that the uninitiated reader requires to know the signification; and in order to provide him with this assistance, whatever corruptions have been met with have been inserted. There are probably still more to be found, for it is impossible to affix limits to carelessness and ignorance; but most of those which are most frequent have been, it is believed, included. In order to avoid repetition, as well as to shew what the words ought to be, the corruptions are grouped round the correct form; as, *Kabúlíyat*, corruptly *Cabooleat, Kabooleat, Cubalyt, Quobooleut, Coobooleat, Kubooleeat, Kaboolet, Caboolyat*; and the reader meeting with either of these has to turn to *Kabúlíyat* only, for its signification; but of course, without a previous knowledge of the correct form, he will be unable to recur to it, and the Glossary would be an instrument of which he could only imperfectly avail himself. This difficulty is obviated by the Index, which is invariably alphabetical, and in which, it is hoped, will be found whatever term may be desiderated, whether correct or corrupt. The references to page and column will not be attended with any material embarrassment: that which is made to the line of each column may be less readily effected from the omission of the figures which should have been inserted at least in fives or tens in the margin; but the advantage of such addition did not occur to me until far advanced in the work; a little practice, however, will soon render this reference also sufficiently easy, especially as every column contains the same number of lines, or forty-five. The preparation of this Index, the work of my own hand alone, has been attended with some labour and still greater delay, and has retarded the publication. It is, however, at last completed, and will, it is hoped, be found of use to the servants of the Company, and to all who, in England or in India, may wish to understand the objects and implements of the civil administration of the latter country.

Although these preliminary observations have perhaps rather exceeded the limits of an Introduction, it will probably be expected that some account should be given of the several languages from which the words of the following compilation are derived, especially for the benefit of those by whom the diversity of tongues that prevails in the territories of British India may be imperfectly appreciated. This unacquaintance with the polyglot nature of the current speech of India is not confined to individuals who have had no opportunity of personal observation, but may sometimes be evinced by those from whom more accurate information might be anticipated. A distinguished public character, for instance, a member of the late Committee of the Commons for the affairs of India, and long known to be conversant with its interests, observed to me, when I had occasion to mention Malayálam, that it was a language he had never heard of before; yet it is an ancient and cultivated form of speech current through an extensive and well-known tract of country, and the vernacular language of numerous suitors in several of the Judicial Courts and Revenue Collectorates under the Madras Presidency.

The languages of British India resolve themselves into two classes, although in somewhat unequal proportions; the speech that has grown up from an admixture of the original languages of the Mohammadan conquerors with those of the Hindus, Urdú or Hindustání, constituting one class, the other being formed of the different dialects of the Hindus. The former may be considered as perhaps more than equal in extent to any single form of the latter, but it is loosely spread, and at considerable intervals, over the surface. It is concentrated only at the still subsisting Mohammadan courts, as Delhi, Lucknow, Hyderabad. It is elsewhere restricted, in a great measure, to the Mohammadans, by whom, in many parts of India, especially in Bengal, it is greatly corrupted. It is very commonly in use among the native officers of our courts, especially in communication with their European superiors; and it is extensively, although not always accurately, understood by the commercial and trading classes. It is understood, after a fashion, by the Sipáhís of the Gangetic provinces, but the agricultural population are little, or not at all, acquainted with it, even in Upper India. In the South it is, of course, wholly unknown to them, and is very little understood by the other classes. When the College of Fort William was first organised, liberal encouragement was held out to native Hindustání scholars to become instructors, and many of the early teachers were men of high literary distinction among their countrymen. Several of them, under the guidance of Dr. Gilchrist, composed useful books, which were printed, and are still in use. Well-known Grammars and Dictionaries have also been compiled by different European scholars, and ample materials, therefore, are provided for facilitating the acquirement of the language. The Bengal civilian is required to master it as one condition of his employment in the

Lower Provinces; for although Bengálí be the language of the people in most of the districts, yet, besides the use of the Hindustání in the Sadr Courts and in Calcutta, it prevails, in greater or lesser approximation to Hindí in the Zilas of Bahár, Purnea, Tirhut, Sáran, Bhágalpur, and Sháhábád, and is therefore indispensable even in the Presidency of Bengal.

Under the Mohammadan Government the language of judicial and revenue proceedings was Persian, borrowing lavishly from Arabic, in which the principal legal authorities are written; and until within a comparatively recent period, the English Courts followed the example of their Mohammadan predecessors, and all the proceedings were recorded in Persian. Although this is no longer the case, yet the employment of that language, and of terms derived through it from Arabic for centuries, could not fail to influence the spoken languages of the country; and Hindustání comprises a large proportion, perhaps a third, of Arabic and Persian words. They are not wanting in Hindí; and even the purer Hindu dialects of the South, Tamil and Telugu, are copiously interlarded with technical terms borrowed from this source, and more or less modified to suit the vernacular pronunciation.

As, besides the extensive use of official terms of Persian and Arabic origin, the latter is the language of the authorities of Mohammadan law, it has of course been necessary to comprehend it as well as Persian in a vocabulary of the judicial and fiscal nomenclature of India, as far as it owes its origin to them. A full and authentic description of the principal authorities on Mohammadan law, accessible in India by Mohammadans and Europeans, is to be found in the Introduction to Morley's Analytical Digest.

Although the Sanskrit has not supplied the administration of India with technicalities to the same extent as Arabic, yet, being the language of the laws of the Hindus, it furnishes, in its unadulterated form, a copious vocabulary of words relating to caste, to contracts, to inheritance, to marriage, and to a variety of the incidents of Hindu life; and it still more abundantly pervades the different Indian dialects, supplying them with the ordinary designations of trades and occupations, the terms of agriculture, the names of plants and animals, the affinities of relationship, and an infinity of words connected with the social circumstances of the people in all parts of India which come within the scope of the present compilation. Combined with Arabic, therefore, it forms the great groundwork of the official language of law, of revenue, and of manners and customs throughout British India. The absence of a competent knowledge of it is painfully displayed in most of the official documents, although the works of Colebrooke, Ellis, Sutherland, and Macnaghten, besides sufficient elementary works, render a conversancy with its technology at least of comparatively easy attainment. A like copious and learned account of Sanskrit authorities on Hindu law as that of the authorities of Mohammadan law is given in the same valuable work.

As the most direct offset from Sanskrit, we may begin. amongst the vernacular tongues, with the Hindí, although the term is rather indefinite, being scarcely applicable to any single modification of the language spoken by the thirty millions of the Hindus of Hindustan. Each province may be said to have its own form of Hindí; and in Bahar, Bhojpur, Benares, Bindraban, Delhi, various shades of it are known under the appellations of Mágadhí, the dialect of Magadha or South Behar; Maithilí, that of North Bahar or Purnea and Tirhut; Bhojpurí, that of Bhojpur; Púrbí, Eastern, Braj Bhákhá, or the speech of Braj, and others.

There is, however, a sufficient concordance to render any one form of comparatively easy acquirement to one who, in addition to a competent knowledge of Hindustání, possesses a stock of Sanskrit vocables; for the grammar of Hindí is, in the main, the same as that of Hindustání, whilst nine-tenths of its words are Sanskrit. There is, however, a great want of the necessary helps to its acquirement. The peculiarities of the Hindí dialects have never been investigated, and we have a grammar of only one of them, the Braj, which is somewhat meagre. There is nothing that deserves the name of a Dictionary. The books usually read, the Baítál Pachísí and Sinhásan Battísí, are little else than Hindustání disguised in Nágarí letters; and the Premságar is the only work that is an authority of any value. There is, however, a Hindí Literature of some extent, from which serviceable extracts might be made, particularly from the Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás, and the Mahábhárata of Gokulnáth, both of which have been printed, although little known in Europe. From these and other available sources, and from personal investigation, it would be very possible to analyse the specialties of each provincial dialect of Hindí, and thus render an important service to the philology of Gangetic India.

The next immediate offset from the Sanskrit is the language of those provinces of the Bengal Presidency in which Bengálí is current. The Presidency, as already observed, includes districts to which that language

is foreign, and in those in which it prevails, there are, no doubt, important local modifications. The Bengálí of Midnapur is probably somewhat different from that of Chittagong; I say probably, for, if possible, we know less of the dialects of Bengálí than of Hindí. Little was known of the language when the College of Fort William was founded. According to my late friend, Ram Komol Sen, in the Introduction to his English and Bengálí Dictionary, there were no adequate means of knowing much about it from the almost total absence of any literature. With the College came into existence the books at present in use: they were necessarily the work of Pandits, and they were consequently little else than Sanskrit compositions with a Bengálí grammatical structure. Of late years, elementary as well as other works have rapidly multiplied; and a list compiled by the Rev. Mr. Long shews a series of fifteen hundred publications in Bengálí from the presses of Calcutta alone. It is doubtful, however, if sufficient use is made of this opportunity of selection, and the publications in question are liable, for the most part, to the original defect: they are not the language of the people. This character applies especially to the best dictionaries yet published, those of Dr. Carey and Professor Haughton, both learned and laborious works, but works in which one may look in vain for a large proportion, perhaps the largest, of the spoken Bengálí. Here, again, is an ample field for investigation, the successful exploring of which would be not only of philological but administrative benefit. A real knowledge of the speech of another thirty millions of people should not be an object of indifference to their rulers; nor should the materials for its acquirement be suffered to remain imperfect, even if no loftier aim were entertained than that proficiency in Bengálí, which is required as a condition of public employment from the junior civilian.

Conterminous with Bengálí on the south-west is the province of Cuttak, in which the Uriya language, or that of Orisa, is current. It is framed from the Sanskrit stem, and of near affinity to Bengálí; but it has its own alphabet, grammar, and vocabulary. We have a useful grammar and dictionary of Uriya by Mr. Sutton, but the latter is scarcely sufficiently comprehensive. Of the languages of the barbarous tribes inhabiting the hills and forests of the western portion of the district, the Khonds and Gonds, very little is yet known: the population of the province is estimated at four millions and a half.

Of the direct descendants of Sanskrit, which are current in Central and Western India, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and the Rajput States, nothing is known beyond their general connection with the Hindí family: no attempt has ever been made, except in the Serampur translations of the Scriptures, to obtain any conversancy with them, or convey a knowledge of them to others; yet it is evident, from the quotations made by the late Colonel Tod from the great record of Ráȷputána, the Prithí Raï Raisa, that the dialects have national peculiarities, which must be acquired before a free intercourse can be maintained with the people. The same may be said of Panjábí, of which, at present, little or nothing is known, except as to its being one of the great Sanskrit family. Since, however, the province has been "annexed," we may hope to become acquainted with its speech, and elementary works are beginning to make their appearance, although on a limited and inadequate scale. A well-digested and comprehensive dictionary should be set about without delay, especially as in the Sikh books there are copious materials for such a compilation, not forgetting, however, as has been too often the case, the spoken language of the people.

Proceeding westward and to the south, we come to two important languages, which are those of the Courts and Collectorates of the Presidency of Bombay—Guzaráthí and Maráthí, both members of the Sanskrit stock. Little has yet been done for the first of these, and for many years we had nothing to apply to but the very elementary work of Drummond, the Rudiments of Guzeráthí and Maráthí, published in 1808. In 1829 a more copious grammar, by Mr. Forbes, of the Civil Service, was lithographed at Bombay, and a second edition was printed in 1845: since then other useful grammars have been published. We have also a dictionary by Mirza Mohammad Kasim, which, although of limited extent, is very serviceable as far as it goes. The population of the country is somewhat uncertain, but it is estimated at about three millions. The Zila Courts in which the language is chiefly required are those of Ahmadabad, Baroch, and Surat.

The language of the Maráthas is still more important, as spoken by a still more numerous body of people, and more diligently cultivated both by natives and Europeans. It has a copious literature of its own, and this has been enriched by translations from English works of literature and science, as Duff's History and De Morgan's Algebra. The Missionaries have also published a great number of tracts and translations. We have several useful grammars and the very best dictionaries of any native tongue in Molesworth's Maráthí and English Dictionary, an improved edition of which is in progress, and Molesworth

and Candy's Dictionary, English and Maráthí. In these works we have what is so much missed in other similar compilations—the language of the people as well as the language of the books. Still, however, something has to be effected, particularly with respect to the dialects of the Maráthí. That spoken in the Konkan, for instance, differs so much from that which is current on the east of the Ghats, that the Serampur Missionaries translated the New Testament into it as if it had been a distinct form of speech, which brought upon them the scarcely deserved severity of the late Colonel Vans Kennedy's criticism. Very possibly there are other modifications of which a knowledge would be of service. The population by whom, in one or other form, Maráthí is spoken, is rated at about eight millions. The Zila Courts in which it is principally current are Ahmadnagar, Ratnagiri, Khandesh, Puna, Konkan, and Sholapur. At Dharwar it is mixed with Karnáta. Formerly, a knowledge of either Maráthí or Guzeráthí was required as a condition of public service by the Bombay Government, but either was made secondary to proficiency in Hindustání; and as it was the practice to attach the young civilian to the Court of a Judge or Collector before his proficiency had been tested, it commonly happened that no test was ever applied, especially with regard to a second language, and the latter was left to independent and voluntary exertion: of course the acquirement was rare. Very recently, however, more stringent measures have been announced, and the Bombay civilian is expected to qualify, in either Maráthí or Guzeráthí, in nine months at furthest, under penalty of removal from the service: the term allowed is something of the shortest.

The Presidency of Madras embraces a greater variety of distinct divisions and of languages than that of Bombay; and here we also lose that direct descent of the native languages from the Sanskrit which is so unmistakeably evident in the Hindu languages of Central and Northern India. Modern philology traces those of the South of India to the Ugrian, Tatar, or Mongolian stock, difficult as it is to comprehend how or when the population of the Dakhin immigrated from the steppes of Central Asia. Whatever the origin, however, of these languages, they are dependent upon Sanskrit, in a greater or less degree, for their literature, and for the language of their religion, their institutions, and their government. Although they are all nearly connected, yet there are obviously two main divisions, one comprehending Telugu and Karnáta, the other Tamil and Malayálam; and we shall proceed to offer a few notices of them in that order, derived especially from the remarks of the late Mr. Ellis, the most accomplished oriental scholar that has done credit to the civil service of Madras.

The Telugu, as stated in Mr. Ellis's memoir, forming part of the Introduction to Campbell's Telugu Grammar, is the vernacular language of the Hindus on the coast of Coromandel, extending from the Dutch settlement of Pulicat on the south, just above Madras, northwards through the Northern Sarkárs to Chikakol, and spreading westwards from the coast to the frontiers of Maisur on the south, and on the north through part of Berar and the territories of the Nizam; meeting on the north with Uriya, on the west with Maráthí and Karnáta, and on the south with Tamil. It is consequently the language of the Zila Courts and Collectorates of Belari, Gantur, Nellur, Rajamahendrí, Chikakol, Kadapa and Masulipatam, as well as the non-regulation districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and is current, according to estimate, amongst nine millions of people. There are good practical grammars of the language by Messrs. Campbell and Brown, of the Madras Civil Service; and to the former we owe a dictionary, Telugu and English, of which the only defect is its want of comprehensiveness. Reversed dictionaries of English and Telugu have been published by Messrs Morris and Brown, and the same gentlemen have supplied very useful selections for study. There is a considerable body of literature in Telugu, principally consisting of translations from Sanskrit, which enters extensively into the body of the language. A knowledge of Telugu is required of the civil servant of Madras before he is capable of public employment.

The Karnáta, or, less accurately, the Canarese language, has an alphabet scarcely differing from that in which Telugu is written, and the radicals of the two languages are essentially the same: a large proportion of the words are also the same, whether indigenous or Sanskrit, modified by slight variations of inflexion and peculiarities of pronunciation. There is a literature partly original, but, in a still greater degree, translated from Sanskrit; but no Karnáta works had been printed until lately, when encouragement has been given to the publication of lithographed copies of some popular compositions. We have, however, long had a serviceable grammar and dictionary of Karnáta, the former by Mr. M'Kerrell, a Madras civilian, published in 1820, and the latter, both Karnáta and English, and English and Karnáta, in four volumes quarto, by Mr. Reeves, of the London Missionary Society. The former follows Captain Wilks in his description of the

limits through which the language is in use—from Bedar, north-west of Haidarabad, passing by Adoni and through Nandidrug to the Eastern Ghats, the course of which it follows until it passes by Koimbatur, and, running to the north-west, ascends to the sources of the Krishna, whence it returns to Bedar. It is used also, but with other dialects, on the sea coast in the interval between the Principality of Kurg and the Portuguese territory of Goa, to which tract the designation of Canara is, with questionable propriety, restricted. The Zila Courts where it is chiefly employed are those of Honawar, Mangalur, and Dhárwár; but it is in use generally throughout Maisur. The population of whom it is the vernacular are estimated at about two millions. Encouragement is held out, in the shape of pecuniary rewards to the junior civilians of the Madras Presidency, to acquire some knowledge of Karnáta in addition to those languages which are indispensable, or Tamil and Telugu.

The Tamil language is one of those of which a knowledge is highly essential in the provinces subject to the Presidency of Madras, and it is accordingly one of the two of which the study is now imperative on the Madras civilian. It is the language of the country termed, in Sanskrit, Drávira, comprising the provinces of the Coromandel coast, from a short distance north of Madras to Cape Komorin, and extending inland to the limits of the Karnáta language. It comprises, therefore, the Presidency Courts, and those of Arcot, Salem, Koimbatur, Kumbhakonam, Trichinapallí, Madura, Tinivelli, and is spoken, it has been estimated, by five millions of people. There are two dialects, or, perhaps, rather styles of it—Shen and Kodun, or high and low Tamil—in both of which there is a copious literature, Tamil having been highly cultivated at as early a date as the ninth century, when a college, established at Madura for its especial encouragement, was in a flourishing condition. Ample means for the acquirement of its structure exists, as the Missionaries of both the Roman and Protestant Churches have long ago contributed ably to its illustration. Beschi's grammar of the common dialect was published in 1728, and that of the higher Tamil has been translated by Mr. Babington. A grammar of the current language, by Ziegenbalg, was printed in 1716. The originals of these were in Latin, but more recently an excellent grammar has been published by Rhenius, in English. We have also an English Grammar by Mr. Anderson. We are indebted to the Missionaries also for Tamil dictionaries, but the first published is printed in an uncouth type and on bad paper, and is now scarce. A much more comprehensive dictionary, Tamil and English, was undertaken by the late Dr. Rottler, and has been printed in four parts. Unfortunately it was left by the compiler unfinished, and it has been printed in a defective state, long lists of Tamil words being inserted without any English interpretation. The portions which are translated form much the larger share, and the manner in which what has been done is effected enhances the regret that some competent scholars should not have been employed to render the work entire. The language is difficult of acquirement, but with these helps it is to be mastered. It is no doubt, in its origin, independent of Sanskrit, but, to judge from the dictionary, admits of Sanskrit insertions as freely as any other of the southern dialects. It is also peculiar in its dealings with Sanskrit words, so that, without a previous knowledge of the latter, it is scarcely possible to recognise them in their Tamil form. It has, as shewn above, a scanty alphabet. It has no aspirates, and abhors compounds; and therefore substitutes unaspirated letters for the former, and resolves the latter into syllables; *Bhárata*, therefore, becomes *Párada*, and *Grámam*, *Kirámam*; for *Siva-prakása* we have *Siven-pirikasan*, and for *Tattwam*, *Tattuvan*. It is evident that Tamil scholars who are not Sanskrit scholars also must be continually embarrassed by these equivocal expressions.

Radically related to Tamil, but employing a different alphabet modelled on the Devanágarí, and differing very frequently in its grammatical structure, is the Malayálam or Malayálma language, which is spoken along the southern portion of the Malabar coast from Quilon to Cape Kumarí. North of Quilon, as far as to Goa, the Tuluva, which is a distinct dialect, although of the same derivation as the Malayálam, is the provincial form of speech, though much intermixed with other dialects, especially Karnáta; and, according to Mr. Ellis, the Koduga or Kurg language is a modification of Tuluva. The Kurg Raja, however, when in England, wrote in the Karnáta character, and declared that to be his native tongue. Besides the relation of the order of the alphabet, the Malayálam abounds, more perhaps than either of the other dialects of the south, in Sanskrit derivations, in a proportion exceeding a half, equal perhaps to three-fifths of the whole under the two heads which Mr. Ellis specifies as common to the dialects of Southern India, *Tat-samam*, pure Sanskrit words, or *Tad-bhavam*, derived from Sanskrit. The *Desya*, or native words of the country, may also be divided into Tamil *Tatsamam*, or pure Tamil, and Tamil *Tadbhavam*, derivatives from Tamil.

There are several serviceable grammars of the language. One was published by Mr. Drummond, of the Bombay Medical Service, soon after the province was subject to British authority, or in 1799;—but this is now superseded by the grammars of Mr. Spring, of the Madras Civil Service, and the Rev. Mr. Peet, of the Church Mission Society. There are also good dictionaries, Malayálam and English, and English and Malayálam, by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, of the same Society. There is a dearth of printed books, but something has been lately done to provide students with the means of study. Malayálam is the language of the Zila Court of Kalikat, or Calicut, and it mixes with Karnáta in the Courts of Honawar and Mangalur. It is spoken by about two millions and a half of people, inclusive of North and South Canara.

These are the principal languages of British India, but there are others which are of growing importance, although not yet forming objects of official requisition. In the north, the Bhot dialects, which spread through the Himálaya districts, are of Tibetan origin, and terms from the latter find their way into the language of administration. The grammar and dictionary of Csoma Körösi are the only means of becoming conversant with the language; and no English scholar has yet trodden in his steps, although Petersburgh and Paris can boast of cultivators of Tibetan. The Panjábí, of course, becomes of primary importance; and our intercourse with our neighbours, the Affghans, renders Pushtu a valuable acquisition; but nothing has yet been effected towards facilitating the acquirement of the latter beyond the very circumscribed grammar and vocabularies of Lieutenant Leech, or of the former, except the similar publications of the same intelligent officer, and a grammar, vocabulary, and dialogues, by Captain Sterling. On the west, a knowledge of the language of Sindh has become essential; and here, also, the means are yet limited, although they begin to be supplied in a grammar and short dictionary by Captain Stack. Of the dialects of the Hill tribes on the east, from Asam to Arakan, all that is yet known is from the comparative vocabularies of the Rev. Mr. Brown and of Mr. Hodgson, the object of which is rather comparative than practical. When we get to Arakan we come upon the Burma language, a knowledge of which, since the annexation of the provinces along the coast from Arakan to Tenaserim, is indispensable to the government of an extensive tract of country and a numerous population. There are grammars of the language, sufficient to enable the European to acquire it, by the late Missionaries Judson and Hough, and by Captain Latter. There is also a good English and Burma dictionary, by Mr. Lane; but a comprehensive Burma and English dictionary is still a desideratum. There is a want, also, of printed books, which might easily be multiplied from the copious stores of Búrma literature, both historical and Buddhist.

To give liberal encouragement to the preparation and publication of these and similar works in all the languages current in the wide provinces and among the many millions of people subject to its authority is the positive duty and the obvious interest of the Government of British India. Much has, no doubt, been accomplished; but it may be questioned if the encouragement that has been given has been always judiciously bestowed. The efforts of individuals must always be desultory, and will often be ineffective. There wants a systematic course of proceeding, and the selection of competent agents; and it might be worth while to adopt official arrangements for ascertaining what has been done, and what remains to be done, towards providing the civil and military servants of the Company with ample and adequate means of acquiring a command of all the languages through which they may have to minister to the necessities and claims of the different races amongst whom the course of service may call them. In the meanwhile the following pages will, it is hoped, contribute to facilitate their acquirement of the qualifications which are indispensably necessary for the due performance of their important functions—knowledge of the languages, and knowledge of the people, of India.

H. H. WILSON.

LONDON, *January* 1855.

GLOSSARY.

Áb, H. (آب, contracted from the A. ابو *Abu*) A father.

Ábái, H. (اباي) Patrimonial, descending from paternal ancestors (land, property).

Áb, H. (P. آب, S. आपः) Water.

Ábdár, H. (آبدار) A servant whose office it is to prepare water for domestic use, or for drinking.

Ábdár khána, H. (آبدارخانه) The room where such water is kept in suitable earthen vessels.

Áb-páshi, H. (آبپاشي) Irrigating fields, watering fields; *lit.* water-sprinkling.

Áb-rawán, H. (آبروان) Running water; *metaphor.* Fine muslin.

Ábí, H. (آبي, *lit.* Relating to water, watered). In the north-west provinces it is applied to land watered from ponds, tanks, lakes, or water-courses, in distinction to that which is watered from wells; as the supply from the former is liable to fail in the hot season, *Ábí* land is assessed at a lower rate; in some cases at less than a half of that watered from wells.

Ábistáni, H. (آبستاني) Land artificially irrigated.

Áb-khez, H. (آبخيز) A soil impregnated with water, moist or wet soil.

Ábkár, H. (آبكار) A manufacturer or retailer of spirituous liquors; *lit.* a maker of (strong) waters.

Ábkári, also written Abkaree, Abkary, Abkarry, Aubkaury, H. &c. (آبكاري), or in Telugu, Ábukári, (అబుకారి) Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors, as *tári* or *toddy*, *pachwai*, *arrack*, &c., and on intoxicating drugs, whether in substance, infusion, or extract, as *opium*, *bhang*, *chiras*, &c. It is levied on certain licenced distilleries, or in fees for licences granted by the collector to retailers. In some parts of the south of India the *Ábkári* included duties on eating-shops, gaming-houses, itinerant tumblers, jugglers, and the like. [In the Report of the House of Commons, 1832, p. 95, it is said to comprehend duties on pepper and betel; but this is a mis-statement, as no such duties are levied; although, in Mysore, the areka-nut was sometimes included in the Ábkári farm.] The principal Regulations in Bengal for the Ábkári duties are xxvii. 1793, x. 1813, xiii. 1816, and vii. 1824

Ábkári Dárogha, H. (آبكاري داروغه) The head native officer appointed to superintend distilleries, spirit-shops, and the like.

Ábkári Mahál, H. (آبكاري محال) The department or office of *Ábkári*, the excise.

Abáb, Mar. (अबाब, from A. *Abwáb*, q.v.) A particular item in revenue accounts: the grain falling to the share of the Government after deducting the portions of the several sharers.

Ábád, H. (P. آباد). The word is very generally adopted; as Hindi and Mar. (आबाद), Beng. (আবাদ), Telugu (ఆబాదు), Populous, cultivated, as a village or tract of country; the reverse of *Wírán*, (ويران), waste, deserted. A village or tract which is designated in revenue phrase as *Ábád* is one from which revenue may be levied: in military topography it denotes a place where supplies may be expected. It occurs also, though less commonly, as *Ábádán* (آبادان). *Ábád karna* means, to introduce or extend cultivation or population, to settle, to people; whence may arise a claim to property through descent from the *Ábád-kár*, the originator or founder. As the second member of a compound *Ábád* often denotes a city, as *Akbar-ábád*, the city of *Akbar*, or Agra, which he made his capital; *Aurang-ábád*, the city of *Aurang-zeb*: *Murshid-ábád*, the city of *Murshid Kuli Khan*, Governor of Bengal, by whom it was enlarged and embellished. *Sháhjahán-ábád*, the city of *Sháhjahán*, or Delhi; with many others of Mohammedan origin and improvement. From the attributives *Ábád* and *Ábádán* come the substantives *Ábádi*, *Ábádáni*, Populousness, cultivation: in Bengali the meanings have been transposed, *Ábád* (আবাদ) signifying cultivation, populousness, and *Ábádi* (আবাদী) cultivated, peopled.

Ábád-beshi, H. (آباد بيشي, from P. *béshi* بيشي, Excess) First assessment of newly-settled or cultivated land.

ABARÁTAM, Tam. (அபராதம், from S. *Aparádha* अपराध,
Fault, offence, in which sense it also occurs in most dia-
lects). Fine, amercement, forfeiture.

ÂBD, ÛBD, H. (A. عبد, plur. *Âbíd* عبيد) A slave, two
descriptions of whom are alone recognised in Mohamme-
dan law—infidels made captives in war, and their descen-
dants. In practice much greater latitude is allowed,
although not strictly legal; and a title to slaves may be
acquired by purchase, donation, or inheritance. The term
enters largely into the formation of Mohammedan proper
names, as *Âbd-ullah*, slave of God; *Âbd-áli*, slave of Ali;
Âbd-ul-málik, the slave of the Lord (God). It is also
frequently prefixed in affectation of humility to the official
signatures of native officers, whether Hindus or Moham-
medans; and in law papers it is sometimes prefixed to
the name of each subscribing witness.

ÁBDÁ, Ben. (আবদা, S. अब्द, a year). The period during
which a party who reclaims waste land is allowed to hold
it rent-free. The rent remitted. The land so held. [The
term in this sense is confined to Eastern Bengal and Chit-
tagong.]

ABDHÚT, UBDHOOT, H. (S. *Avadhúta* अवधूतः) A religious
mendicant of the Hindus, one who professes to have "shaken
off" the infirmities of humanity. In Hindustan the *Abdhút*
is generally of the *Vaishṇava* sect. In the south it is
said he is usually a *Ṣaiva* mendicant.

ÁBÉDAK, Beng. (S. আবেদক *ávedaka*) A complainant or
suitor, a petitioner.

Ábedan, Beng. (S. আবেদন) A petition, a plaint, an affidavit.
Ábedan patra, or *Ábedan lipi*, (S. আবেদন পত্র, or লিপি)
A written plaint or petition, a representation in writing.

ABHAR, UBHUR, Mar. (अभर) The collections from a vil-
lage in the Maráṭha country. *Kacha Abhar*, The gross
collections, without any deduction.

Ád-HAYA, UBHUYU, Mar. (S. अभय, from अ neg., and भय,
f fear), An assurance of safety or immunity.

ADV*Abhayadiṇḍima*, Mar. (S. अभयडिंडिम) A proclamation by
f beat of drum (*diṇḍima*) of general security to all who
Á submit in the case of a captured town or conquered country.

A *Abhaya patra*, S. &c. (अभयपत्र) A written document in
assurance of safety, a safe conduct.

ABHICHÁR, H. (S. अभिचारः) Employment of charms or
spells for the destruction of an enemy.

ABHIPAṬṬI, UBHIPUṬṬEE, Mar. (अभिपट्टी) Any extra cess
or assessment [under the Peshwa's Government.]

ABHÍR, UBHEER, H. &c. (ابير, S. अभीरः, also, with the initial
long ÁBHÍRA आभीरः) A shepherd, a cowherd. Accord-
ing to *Menu* (B. x. 15) the *Ábhíra* is of mixed origin,
the offspring of a Brahman father, and a mother of the
Ambashṭha, or medical caste; but the *Abhíras* were a
people, a pastoral tribe, settled, about the beginning of the
Christian era, on or near the lower course of the Indus,
on a tract known to classical geographers, as the *Abiria*
of Ptolemy, lying north of the Sahyadri mountain, and of
Syrastrene. The *Abhírs* of *Saurashtra* are mentioned
in the *Mahábhárata*. From their pastoral habits the
name came to be generally applied to the cowherds of
Hindustan. In the spoken dialects of upper India the
word is corrupted to *Ahír*, *Uheer*, q.v. In Bengálí and
Maráṭhí it is unchanged, occurring as *Abhír*.

ABHIJOG, Beng. (অভিজোগ, S. *Abhiyoga* अभियोगः) Plaint,
complaint, beginning of a suit.

Abhijogi, Beng. (অভিজোগী, S. अभियोगी) A plaintiff, a
complainant.

Abhijog-patra, Beng. (অভিজোগপত্র, S. अभियोगपत्र) A
petition, or writing of complaint.

ABHYUDAYAKA-ṢRÁDDHA, S. (अभ्युदयकश्राद्ध) Offering to de-
ceased progenitors, or to the manes collectively, on some
prosperous event, as the birth of a son, or the like.

ABHYUPETYA ṢUṢRÚSHÁ, S. (अभ्युपेत्यशुश्रूषा) Contracted service,
a title of Hindu law, treating of disputes between master
and servant.

ABÍK-UBEEK, H. (A. ابيق) A runaway slave, in Moham-
medan law.

ÂBÍR-ÛBEER, H. (from A. عبير, Saffron), A powder of a
red or yellow colour, composed of various vegetable
and mineral ingredients, as turmeric, safflower, saffron, red
or yellow orpiment, talc, ground to a fine powder, and used
by the natives to throw over one another and stain their
faces and clothes with at the vernal festival of the *Holi*, as
typical of the buds and blossoms of the season of spring.

ABWAB, H. (A. ابواب, plur. of *báb* باب, a door, a section,
a chapter, a title,) Heads or subjects of taxation, or the
taxes which were imposed under the Mohammedan Go-
vernments in addition to the regular assessment on the
land. Miscellaneous cesses, imposts, and charges, levied
by Zemindars and public officers. These cesses were
either abolished or consolidated with the land revenue, and
are no longer payable to the British Government; but such
as existed before the perpetual settlement, and were not spe-

cially abrogated or not consolidated, are still claimed sometimes by the Zemindars, (Reg. viii. 1793, xxx. 1803, v. 1812). They were variously designated, as, 1. after the princes by whom they were ordered, as *Abwáb Kásim Âli Khán*, taxes of *Kásim* (Cossim) *Âli*, Nawab of Bengal; or, 2. from the pretext on which they were raised, as *Abwáb-Faujdári*, taxes on the Zemindars, in commutation of fees which had been payable to the office of *Faujdar*, or chief military and police magistrate, and *Abwáb Thánadári*, fees exacted by *Shujâ Khán* from retailers of spirituous liquors and other articles in bazars attached to police or military stations, and payable to the *Kotwál; Abwáb Khamsi* (from *khamsa*, five, for *several*), different taxes levied by the Governor of Dacca when the *Diwáni* was granted to the Company, on pretence of presenting the proceeds to the Emperor in acknowledgment of the grant (*Fifth Rep. and Gloss.*); also *Abwáb mehmáni*, a cess levied on the inhabitants of a village to defray the expenses of the Zemindar on his paying it an occasional visit; *Abwáb ráhdári*, rates charged on the people of a town or district for the repair of the public roads; *Abwáb Pátakí*, a cess apparently peculiar to Orissa, literally, "taxes on the wicked or fallen," applying the term to eight inferior or degraded castes or occupations, namely, *Tántís*, weavers, *Támbúlis*, venders of betel and *pân*, *Guṛiyas*, confectioners, or makers of sweetmeats with *Guṛ* or molasses, *Sonárs*, goldsmiths, and *Kaiwartts*, *Kíbárats* and *Gokas*, different tribes of fishermen.

ACHALIT-UCHULIT, H. (S. अचलित: *lit.* What has not moved, or is immoveable), Real or landed property.

ÁCHANDRÁRGAM, Tam. (ஆசந்திரார்கம், from the S. आ *á*, as long as, चन्द्र *chandra*, the moon, and अर्क *arka*, the sun, *i.e.* as long as the sun and moon endure). In Tanjore and Kanara, any village, of which the lands are permanently apportioned among the hereditary proprietors. The term, slightly modified according to dialect, appears to be in common currency in the south of the Peninsula to denote perpetuity.

ÁCHAMANA, S. (आचमन) Rinsing the mouth, sipping a little water and ejecting it before and after meals, and before and after various ceremonies, one of the permanent and daily practices of the Hindus.

Áchamaníya, S. (आचमनीय) Water fit for sipping, also for offering it to an idol.

ÁCHÁR, H. &c., (آچار, S. आचार: *Áchára*, whence it is introduced into all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified). Institute, established and essential observance, as daily ablutions and personal purification, daily worship, tonsure, investiture, marriage, obsequial rites, or *Sráddhas*. Performance of appropriate duties in different stages of life, &c. It is also used in composition with terms limiting its application, as *Kuláchár*, family usage; *Désáchár*, custom of the country; *Matáchár*, practice of any particular sect; *Nityáchár*, invariable observance; *Suddháchár*, ceremonial purity; *Vṛiddháchár*, old established custom.

ÁCHÁRJ, ÁCHÁRI, ÁCHÁRYA, H. &c. (اچارج, आचारी, from the S. *Áchárya* आचार्य:) A religious teacher; properly, the Brahman who instructs the religious student of the two next castes—the *Kshatriya* and the *Vaisya*—as well as the Brahman, in the Vedas. In modern use it is applied to any religious instructor, or to any Brahman or religious mendicant professing to be qualified to give spiritual instruction. In the south of India it especially denotes the head of a religious society—the *Mahant* of Hindustan, or the *Paṇḍa*, or head Priest of a temple. Among the Maráṭhas it was given to Brahmans employed by respectable families as cooks. In the Tamil provinces it is assumed by carpenters and other artisans.

ACHCHAKA, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚಕ) Assessment, taxes. One who pays taxes.

Achchavaḍi, or *Achchuaḍi*, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚುವಡಿ) Assessment, tax.

Achchavaḷiga, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚವಳಿಗ) One who pays taxes.

ACHCHAḌI, Mal. (അച്ചടി) Printing, stamping.

Achchaḍikáran, Mal. (അച്ചടികാരൻ) A printer, a coiner.

ACHCHAḶÁYATARU, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚಳಾಯತರು) Police officers, peons.

ACHCHHAṆ, Mal. (അച്ഛൻ, Tam. அச்சன்) A father; used also as a title of respect, and in Malabar applied especially to the males of the royal family who have no office nor official rank in the state.

ACHCHÁRAM, Mal. (അച്ചാരം) Earnest-money, money advanced.

ACHCHU, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚು), *Achcha*, Mal. (അച്ച) A mould, a type, a form for casting or taking impressions, a printing-press, the pivot of a hand-mill.

Achchugár, or *Achchuḷi*, Karn. (ಅಚ್ಚುಗಾರ—ಅಚ್ಚುಳಿ) A printer, a cotton-printer, a pressman.

ACHCHUKAṬṬU, corruptly ACHKAT and ATCHKUTT, Tam. (அச்சுக்கட்டு) ACHUKAṬṬU, Tel. (అచుకట్టు) Land

divided into beds to admit and retain the water let in for irrigation. Lands prepared for the cultivation of rice.

Áchu-kávali, Tel. (అచుకావలి). In the south of India, grants of revenue and perquisites in grain, formerly received by the Poligar for protecting the crops, and engaging to make good any depredations on the lands under protection.

Achú, Tel. (అచే) The principal harvest, the heavy crop (used in Vizagapatam).

Áchidaiyan, Tam. (ஆசிதையன்) A barber.

Áchita, Karn. (ಅಚಿತ, Mal. (അച്ചിതം) A weight of ten khandakas, or bharas (each being ten tulams); a cart-load.

Áchhra, Ben. (আছ্রা) The straw of paddy.

Ad, Ád, Mar. &c. (अड, आड), in Hindustan pronounced, and usually written, with the hard *r*, as *Ar* or *Ár* (ار, آر) *q. v.* (It also occurs in other dialects, modified by the substitution of the soft *d* for the hard *ḍ*, or by duplication of one or other of which examples will be given.) A syllable used as a prefix, implying obstructing, screening, barring; also inferiority, irregularity, or deviation.

Aḍ-al-hukm. Uriya. Disobedience of orders, resistance of process.

Áḍ-gaon, Mar. (आडगाओं) A small or inferior village.

Áḍgír, Hindi (आडगीर) A strip of sward encompassing a field.

Áḍ-ját, Mar. (आडजात) People of the inferior or mixed castes.

Áḍ-márg, Mar. (आडमार्ग) A bye-way, a cross-road; also cross or internal traffic, and duty levied on such-traffic. (This occurs, incorrectly written, *Udh marwa* and *Urdh margh*).

Áḍmúṭh, Mar. (आडमूठ) Sowing seed carefully on hilly or broken ground (so as to close the hand or fist (*múṭh*) readily.)

Aḍ nav, Mar. (अडनाव) Family or surname.

Aḍ saṭṭá, Mar. (अडसट्टा) Estimate, rough calculation. See *Aḍasaṭṭá* and *Arsatha.*

Áḍwan, Mar. (आडवण) The space between the top and foot of a hill, the slope.

Aḍwepání, Mar. (अडवपाणी) Water of irrigation derived from tanks, &c.; artificial water, not rain-water.

Áḍ, Mar. (आड) A well without steps.

Adá, H. (A. ادا) Fulfilment of an agreement, performance of a contract, payment of a debt. This is sometimes confounded, but incorrectly, with *Ahda*, q. v.

Adá-bandi, or *bundee*, H. (ادا بندي) Fixing a term for the payment of a debt or the performance of a contract.

Adá karná, H. (ادا کرنا) To pay a debt, to make an agreement.

Adá hona, H. (ادا هونا) To be settled, paid or fulfilled, as a debt or contract.

Adá-i-málguzári, H. (ادا مالگزاري) Payment of revenue.

Adá, Mar. (अदा) Gain, profit, fund, stock, income.

Aḍagu-Uḍugoo, Tam. (அடகு), Tel. (అడగు) A pawn, a pledge.

Aḍa, or Aḍai mánam, Tam. (அடமானம்—அடை மானம்) A mortgage, a simple mortgage, in which the mortgager retains possession of the property pledged, paying interest on the loan.

Aḍaiyolai, Tam. (அடையோலை) The palm-leaves on which a mortgage, deed, or lease, or other engagement, is written.

Aḍavu, also Aḍarvu, Karn. (ಅಡವು-ಅಡರ್ವು) A pledge; a mortgage, a simple mortgage, in which the mortgager retains the property, paying interest on the loan.

Aḍavu chíṭu, *Aḍavu-sáthana*, or *Aḍavu-patra*, Karn. (ಅಡವುಚೀಟು, &c.) A mortgage-deed, or bond.

Aḍavu-kár, Karn. (ಅಡವುಕಾರ) A mortgagee, one who holds a pledge or mortgage.

Adahárí, Hindi (अदहारी) A bullock not broken in for work.

Aḍakam, Tam. (அடகம்) An enclosure.

Aḍáṇi, Karn. (ಅಡಾಣಿ) Unrewarded or compulsory labour.

Aḍáṇijana, Karn. (ಅಡಾಣಿಜನ) An unpaid labourer, a slave, a serf.

Aḍaṅgal, Tam. (அடங்கல்), Mal. (അടങ്കൽ) An estimate, an appraisement, a valuation; the whole contents, or whole quantity of any thing; a contract; examining the cultivation of village lands.

Aḍar-Uḍur, or Aḍara-Uḍuru, Hindi (अडर) A ditch, and the mound of earth thrown up from it, forming the boundary of a field.

Aḍasaṭṭá-Uḍusuṭṭa, Tel. (అడసట్టా) Estimate, computation, an account by estimate. (The *ḍ* being pronounced and written *ṛ*, the word occurs more usually in Hindustan as *Arsath*, q.v.)

Aḍat-Uḍut, Mar. (अडत) Mercantile correspondence, agency, brokerage; charge or fee for commission or brokerage. This word also occurs in other dialects differently spelled, as *Adhat* (अढत), or the hard *ḍ*, *ḍh* being pronounced like *r*, *Arat*, *Arhat*, or *Urhut*; or, again, with the soft *t* and the aspiration transposed, as *Arthí*, or *Urthee.*

Adatyá, *Uḍutyá*, or *Uḍutiya*; also, very corruptly, *Adut-*

teeyo, Mar. (अडत्या) A mercantile correspondent, a broker, an agent; also *Arhatiya* and *Arthíya.*

ÁḌAT, or ÁṚAT, Beng. (আড়ৎ) A warehouse, a store occupied by a wholesale dealer, or a monopolist; a place from which all must purchase what they want.

Ádat dár, Beng. (from P. دار, who has). A store-keeper, a monopolist.

ADATTA, S. (अ, neg. &c. दत्तः given, ungiven). In Hindu law, illegal, or void and resumable donation.

AḌAVI, or AḌIVI-KOṬṬUṬA, Tel. (అడవికొట్టుట, S. अटवि, *Aṭavi*, a forest). Clearing away jungle, and bringing the land into cultivation.

AḌAVÁ, or AḌAVÍ-PÁLKI, Mar. (अडवा, अडवी, athwart, and पालकी). The privilege of being carried in a palankin sideways; that is, with the poles across the road, or at a right angle with it, a distinction enjoyed by the head of the Brahmans of *Sringagiri*, the spiritual descendants of *Ṣankara Áchárya*; latterly also claimed by the head of the *Lingayits*, and the subject of litigation in the Company's Courts of the Bombay Presidency.

ÁDÁYA, Tel. Karn. (ఆదాయ, from the S. आदायः) Gain, profit, receipt.

Ádáya vichha, Karn. (ಆದಾಯವಿಛ) Profit and loss, receipt and disbursement; [the last term is possibly from the S. *Vyaya* व्यय, expenditure.]

AḌḌA, UḌḌU, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡ) A half; but in this sense more correctly *arddha*, q. v. In composition it also implies hindrance, obstruction, going transversely, diverging, &c., corresponding in these respects to the Maráthí *Aḍ* and Hindi *Aṛ*, but doubling the cerebral *ḍ*.

Aḍḍadandige, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡದಂಡಿಗೆ) A palankin carried transversely. See *Aḍavá-pálki.*

Aḍḍa káluvé, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಕಾಲುವೇ) A subordinate channel, one cut from a main water-course for irrigation.

Aḍḍa kasibi, kaṣibe, kaṣabu, kasibi, or *kaṣubu*, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಕಶಿಬಿ, ಕಶಿಬೆ, ಕಶಬು, &c.) A trade, a profession not hereditary, an employment to which the person was not born or bred.

Aḍḍa kaṭṭu, or *kaṭṭe*, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಕಟ್ಟು-ಕಟ್ಟೆ) A dam for the purpose of confining water.

Aḍḍa márga, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಮಾರ್ಗ) A cross or bye road.

Aḍḍa mátu, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಮಾತು) Evasive answer, prevarication.

Aḍḍa-náma, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡನಾಮ) A family or surname.

Aḍḍanálige, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡನಾಲಿಗೆ) A stone put across the mouth of a well.

Aḍḍaṇi, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಣಿ) The woof or cross threads.

Aḍḍasálu, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಸಾಲು) A transverse furrow in ploughing.

Aḍḍa-sunka, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಸುಂಕ) Duty on sheep collected from those only who sell them, not from the ryots.

Aḍḍe, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡೆ) A bambu across the shoulder, by which two burthens are carried.

Aḍḍéhhalu, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡೇಕ್ಕಲು) A new comer, a settler in a village.

ADDA, Tel. (అడ్డ) Half; more properly *Ardha* (అర్ధ, from S. अर्द्ध).

AḌḌA, Tel. (అడ్డ) A measure equal to two *Mánikas.*

ADDAVU-DOSILI, Tel. (అడ్డవుదోసిలి) An allowance of grain made to the village barber.

ÁḌḌÁ, Dekhini, H. (اڈّا, आड्डा). This differs from the Telugu and Karn. *Aḍḍa, Aḍḍa*, as above, in beginning and ending with a long, in place of a short vowel. It is sometimes written with a short initial and final, as *Aḍḍa*, or *Uḍḍu*, Mar. (उड्डु), but never with a dental *d*; the word occurs, with some modifications of meaning, in Tel., Mar., Uriya, and perhaps other dialects. A stand, a station or place where porters, bearers, or labourers attend to be hired; a place where people assemble, a stall, a booth, a shop, a post or dawk station or office; a company or association of persons engaged in the same business; any business constantly going on, especially on a large scale; the place where it is transacted, or any place where people congregate, whether for business or idleness; a salt-heap (in Ganjam); the perch of a bird-cage.

Áḍḍá-dár, H. (اڈّا دار) A palankin bearer, or dawk-runner; a postman, a courier; a shop or stall-keeper.

AḌḌAṆA, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಣ) A measure equal to about half-a-pint.

ADDE, Tel. (అద్దె) Hire, rent.

ÁḌḌI, Beng. (আড্ডি) A title or cognomen given to persons who are, or whose ancestors were, money weighers and changers.

ADDIKA, or ADDIGA; also ADDAKADÁR and ADDAKADAVA, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡಿಕ, ಅಡ್ಡಿಗ, ಅಡ್ಡಕದಾರ, from the S. *Adhyaksha* अध्यक्षः, an overseer). A village officer, whose duty it is to keep the cultivators to their work, and to prevent the clandestine removal of any part of the common crop.

ADDISEYUṬA, Tel. (అద్దిసెయుట) A contract, by which a

cultivator pledges the whole or a portion of his crop to a banker as security for money borrowed.

Adeya, Udeyu, S. (अ neg., and देयं, to be given), What may not be legally alienated or given away.

Ádh, Ádhá, Ádhí, or Adhee, H. (آده , آدها , آدهي, from the S. *arddha* अर्द्धः, half, or a part), A half. (The word occurs in most dialects, modified according to their peculiarities of enunciation, as in the *Adda* of Tel. and Karn., as above. It is also used extensively in composition, with the initial most usually made short, as,

Ádh-batái, or *butaee*, H. (آده بتّاي) Division of produce in equal shares.

Adhela, Udhela, H. (ادهيلا) Half a pice, or copper coin so called.

Adhelí, Udhelee, H. (ادهيلي) Half a silver rupee, or eight anas. A half share. In Ságar, a measure of corn, half a *chautiya*. (In Garwhal) a small fractional measure of land.

Adheliya, H. (ادهيليا) Proprietor of a half share.

Adhiár, H. (ادهيار). A man who spends half his time in one village, half in another, cultivating lands in both, is said *Adhiár-karna*, or, in Rohilkhand, *Adh-bár*.

Adhiári, H. (ادهياري) A half share.

Adhiá, H. (ادهيا) Division of produce between two parties in equal proportions; one furnishing the land and seed, and the other the labour. The payment of half the annual assessment by the cultivators to the person who is responsible to the Government for the revenue at the vernal and autumnal harvests.

Adh-kachcha, H. (آده كچّا) A soil lying between the land named Pahára and the Taraī in the district of Saharanpur.

Adh-karí, or *kuree*, H. (अधकरी) An instalment of eight anas in the rupee, or half the Government revenue, (from the S. *kara* कर, tax).

Addhak, Uddhuk, H. (अड्डक) A half, a part: less in use than *Ádhá*.

Ádhak, Adhuk, or Árhak, H. (S. आढकः) A measure of capacity, used as a dry measure; a vessel 18 inches in depth, containing 4 prasthas, the 16th part of a *khári*. In the Dekhin nearly 7lb. 11oz. avoirdupois. In Mysore the *Ádak*, or *Ádhak* is a measure of grain, equal to 7lb. avoirdupois, or a measure of capacity, containing about 750 cubic inches: also called a *Marhál*.

Ádháram, Mal. (ആധാരം, S. आधारं) A prop, or support; that on which any thing lit. or fig. rests; also a canal, a dyke; a document, a voucher or title-deed, by which a right to property is established. Karn. (ಆಧಾರ) A canal, or water-course for irrigation. It is used in Karnáta in composition, to denote various modes of irrigation, as,

Ámej-ádháram, (from P. *ámez*, mixing) Irrigation from more than one source, or from tanks, wells, water-courses, &c. The land so irrigated.

Bhávi, or *Bhávádi ádháram*, Tel. Karn. (ಭಾವಿ, S. *Bápi*, or *vápi*, a well) Irrigation from wells. The land so watered.

Nala, or *Nálá ádháram*, (from S. नालः *nála*, a pipe). Irrigation from natural water-courses, or *nalas*. The fields so watered.

Taṭáhádháram, Tel. (from the S. *taḍága* तडाग) A pond, a tank; irrigation from a tank or pond, or the fields so supplied.

Ádharshan, Beng. (S. আধর্ষণ) Conviction of a criminal.

Adhi, or Udhi, less correctly, Udhee; also corruptly, Ad, Adh, Adi, Audi, H. (S. अधि) Over, above, in place, office, or possession. It is used chiefly in composition.

Adhikár, H. &c. (S. अधिकारः) Office, duty; superintendence, government; right, rightful claim or property.

Adhikár-patra, or *patrika*, Beng. (অধিকারপত্র) A power of attorney, a letter of credit.

Adhikárí, corruptly, *Adhkár, Adhári, Adikari, Audicarei*; hence also the *Adigar* of Ceylon, H. &c. (S. अधिकारी) One who holds a superior office or authority; a superintendant, a ruler, a governor; as,

Grámádhikárí, The headman of a village.

Deśádhikárí, The head of a district or province; abbreviated in the south of India to *Desaī*, corruptly *Deysaee*, or *Desaye*: also one who claims a right; as, *Uttarádhikárí*, Subsequent claimant, *i.e.* Successor, heir, especially as applicable to landed property: it may also denote one who, although a member of a village community, occupies his land in his own right, or in severalty. See *Arudikárai*.

Adhikarma, H. (S. अधिकर्म्म) Superintendence, supervision, government.

Adhikarma-krit, H. (S. अधिकर्म्मकृत्) A supervisor, a superior, a governor.

Adhipati, or *Udhiputee*, corruptly *Adhiput*, H. (S. अधिपतिः) A superintendant, a headman. It is used like *Adhikárí* in composition, as *Grámádhipati*, Head of a village; *Deśádhipatí*, Head of a district.

Adhiráj, or *Udhiraj*, H. (S. अधिराजा) A paramount prince or sovereign, but also commonly used as a title to persons of

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inferior pretensions, although of consequence. It is sometimes abbreviated to *Dhíraj*, as *Mahárúj, Dhíráj, Jay Sinh*, the great king, the supreme Jay Sinh.

Adhi-vinná, S. (अधिविन्ना) In Hindu law, a superseded wife, one who has been succeeded by other wives.

Adhi-vedanika, S. (अधिवेदनिक) In Hindu law, Dowry or settlement given to a first wife on her supercession by a second marriage.

Adhyagni, S. (अध्यग्नि) Property given to the wife at the time of marriage, or over the (nuptial) fire. One of the items of *Strí-dhan*, or female property, in Hindu law.

Adhyáváhanika, S. (अध्यावाहनिक) An item of woman's property; property that has descended to her lineally.

ADHIK, or UDHIK, H. (S. अधिकः) More, any thing in addition or excess. It occurs in most of the dialects, singly or in composition.

Adhika-váram, Tam. (அதிகவாரம்) In South India, a division of the crop in which a larger share is assigned to Brahmans or other privileged persons.

ÁDHI, S. (आधिः) A pledge, or deposit, which may be of two kinds—*Gopya*, to be preserved entire and perfect, or *Bhogya*, to be used or enjoyed; also *Bandhaka*, q. v.

Ádhi bhoga, S. (आधिभोग) Use of a thing pledged, either as the equivalent of a partial or entire remission of interest.

ADHORÍA, or UDHOREEA, Thug. A person who has separated from a party; and has thereby escaped their fate of being waylaid and murdered.

ÁḌI, or ÁḌHI, Beng. (আড়ি, আঢ়ি) A measure of capacity, equal, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, to two maunds.

AḌI, corruptly ADDY, Tam. (அடி) A foot; also a measure of length, a short foot = 10.46 inches: 57,600 square *adis* are equal to a *káṇi, q.v.*

Aḍikol, Tam. (அடிக்கோல்) A measuring rod.

AḌI CHERI, Tam. (அடிச்சேரி) Near the town; a village near a town, a suburb; that part of the village in which the hereditary proprietors reside.

ÁDIDÁDI, (In Chingleput) Breach of the peace.

ADIKÁSU, Karn. (ಅಡಿಕಾಸು) A daily tax levied on shops, especially in regimental bazars, varying from one to four *kás*, or *cash*.

AḌIKI, AḌIKÉ, Karn. (ಅಡಿಕೆ, ಅಡಕೆ) Betel or *Areka*-nut.

Aḍiké-gonikár, Karn. A tax on the hire of the *Gonikars*, a low caste of Hindus employed to gather the areka-nut from the gardens of the Ryots in Mysore.

Aḍiké-kriyávási, Karn. A tax on betel-nut tree groves in Mysore.

AḌIMA, UḌIMA, Mal. (അടിമ); *Aḍimai*, Tam. (அடிமை); *Aḍime*, Tel. (అడిమె) Slavery, bondage in general. A bondman, a slave. In Tam., especially a predial slave attached hereditarily to the land, and only transferable with it. In Malabar it also implies the feudal dependency of a Nair upon some chief whom he selects for his protector or patron.

Aḍimaichíttu, Tam. (அடிமைச்சீட்டு) Bill of sale for a slave.

Aḍima, or *Uḍima janm*, Mal. (ജന്മ, S. जन्म, birth, birthright). Mortgage of land for a sum inferior to its value by a superior to a person of a low caste; hence sometimes applied to a grant of land by a superior to an inferior, either rent-free, or at a quit-rent: the land, in either case, reverting to the granter on failure of heirs of the grantee. [This is evidently the same as the *Adoni-janm* of the Glossary, Fifth Report. See R. p. 801.]

Aḍima-janm kár, or *Aḍima-janm-kolunavan*, Mal. (കൊല്ലുന്നവൻ) The person who holds an Adima grant.

Aḍima-janm paṇam, Mal. (പണം, price). Price or fee paid for receiving land by *Aḍima* tenure.

Aḍimappaṇi, Mal. (അടിമപ്പണി) The duty of a slave, servitude.

Aḍima-paramba, Mal. (പറമ്പ, a garden), A plantation or garden held by an *Aḍima* grant.

Aḍimayávan, Mal. (അടിമയാവന) Immunities granted to slaves by their masters, as land, gardens, &c.

ÁDIMÁN, corruptly, *Adehmaun*, Mar. (आदिमान, from the S. आदि, first, and मान, respect). The first rights or privileges enjoyed by a village officer; certain claims or rights of precedence, &c.

ÁDÍNAM, Tam, (S. ஆதீனம்) Government. Property.

Ádínattukuḍaiyavan, or *Ádínakartan*, Tam. (ஆதீனத்துக்குடையவன் ஆதீனகர்த்தன்) A proprietor, an owner, a landlord, an heir or inheritor.

AḌI-PAṬṬADENELLU, Tam. (அடிப்பட்டதெநெல்லு) Waste or sweepings at the foot (*aḍi*) or bottom of a stack of straw; a band of straw tied round a stack of grain to prevent the clandestine removal of any part of it.

Aḍippukkúli, Tam. (அடிப்புக்கூலி) Wages for thrashing corn.

Aḍittumutalánatu, Tam. (அடித்துமுதலானது) Quantity of grain thrashed.

ADIRÁSU, Karn. (ಅದಿರಾಸು) Remains of a heap of corn: gleanings.

Aḍi śúdra, Tam. (அடிசூத்திரான்) A man of a low caste; one of a caste inferior to (adi), even the Súdra.

Aḍiti, or Aḍitiya, H. (अड़ित) A mercantile correspondent or agent; but the word is a corruption of *Aḍat*, *Aṛhat*, or *Aṛhatiya*, q.v.

Áditya, H. (S. आदित्यः) The sun.

Áditya-vár, or *Áditya-bár*, abridged to *A-it-war*, or more commonly, *Etwar* (H. ايتوار) Sunday.

Aḍiyáṇ, plur. Aḍiyár, Mal. (അടിയാൻ) A slave, a serf, a vassal; a man of low caste in Malabar, who lives under the protection of a Raja or religious establishment. Tam. (அடியான்) A man-servant; *Adiyáḷ*, Tam. (அடியாள்) a woman-servant.

Âdl, Ûdl, H. &c. (A. عدل) Justice, equity. Equality, equipoise. The word occurs in most dialects, with slight modifications, and in some places denotes an official seal or stamp for documents, parcels, &c.; also, in Orissa and the northern Cirkars, a wooden stamp for blocks of salt.

Âdl-dár, H. (عدل دار) A sealer; an officer whose duty it is to apply seals or stamps.

Aḍḍala-váḍu, Tel. (అడ్డలవాడు) An officer who stamps blocks of salt; also a manufacturer of salt, or hired labourer employed in the manufacture.

Âádil, H. (A. عادل) A just or upright person; one in whom trust may be placed.

Âádil al Rahn, A. (عادل الرهن). In Mohammadan law, a third party, to whose keeping a pledge or security given by a borrower to a lender is entrusted.

Âdálat, Ûdalut, corruptly, Adawlut, H. (A. عدالت) Court of justice; justice, equity. Under the Mohammedan Government the *Âdálats*, or Courts of Justice, were four:

1. *Niẓámat Âdálat*, (نظامت عدالت) The Supreme Court of Criminal Justice, nominally presided over by the *Názim*, or Viceroy of the province. This was subdivided into the *Roz-âdálat*, or Court held on a Sunday by the *Názim* for the trial of capital offenders, and the *Âdálat ul Âáliyat* (from عالي), The High Court, in which affrays, quarrels, and cases regarding personal property were tried: this was usually presided over by the *Nizam's* deputy, or *Dárógha*.
2. *Diwani Âdálat* (ديواني عدالت) The Civil Court of the Diwan, the chief officer in charge of the revenue of the principality.
3. *Faujdári Âdálat* (فوجداري عدالت) The Court of the Faujdar, or chief of the magistracy and police of a district; the Subordinate, or District Criminal Court.
4. *Âdálat ul Ḳáẕi* (عدالت القاضي) The Court of the *Ḳáẕi*, the chief judge of a town or district in civil causes and questions regarding the Mohammedan religion. Under him the *Muhtasib* held a Court for the adjudication of offences against morals—as drunkenness, gambling, &c. Under the British Government these Courts were continued, with some modifications, until 1793, when the judicial and revenue departments were separated, and Zila and Provincial Courts were established, subordinate to one Supreme *Âdálat* at the Presidency, distinguished as the Ṣadr, or Sudder Âdálat (A. صدر عدالت) High Court of Justice, or Court of Final Decision, subdivided into,

Ṣadr-Diwáni Âdálat, or, corruptly, *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, High Court of Civil Jurisdiction.

Ṣadr Niẓámat, or *Faujdári Âdálat*, High Court of Criminal Justice. Beng. Reg. iii. ix. xii. xiii. 1793, ii. 1795, ii. 1801, viii. 1803, v. 1809, &c.

Âdálat Akbar, H. (A. اكبر, greatest), A superior Court of Justice; a Court of Appeal.

Âdálat Asghar, H. (A. اصغر, smallest), An inferior, or subordinate Court of Justice.

Âdm, Ûdm, H. (A. عدم) Cessation, discontinuance. In *Urdu* it is chiefly used to form technical compounds; as,

Âdm-i-jaidád, H. (P. جايداد, a grant), Loss or forfeiture of a grant; loss of subsistence.

Âdm-nishán, H. (P. نشان, sign or trace), Unclaimed or untraceable property, &c.

Âdm-i-ṣabút, P. (A. ثبوت, confirmation), Wanting proof, defective in evidence.

Âdm-i-tandehi, H., Remissness or neglect in pursuing a cause, suffering it to go by default, (*lit.* want of bodily exertion; or P. *tan*, and S. *deh*, both meaning body).

Admarjái, Hindi (अदमरजाई) A term used in leases, signifying failure from drought.

Adoni-janm, Mal. Lands held by individuals of low caste and artisans under grants from persons of rank and property. See *Adima-janm*, for which it is no doubt an error.

Áḍu, Tam. (ஆடு), Áṭa, Mal. (ആട) A sheep, a goat.

Áṭṭukáraṇ, Mal. (ആട്ടുകാരൻ) A shepherd, a goatherd.

Áṭṭukkiḍai, Tam. (ஆட்டுக்கிடை) A field, cote, or place where goats or sheep are penned, for the sake of their manure.

Áṭṭumari-kúli (?) Tam. The hire paid to the owner of a flock of sheep or goats for their detention in a field for the purpose of manuring it.

Áṭṭu-vari, Tam. (வரி, tax), A tax on sheep or goats.

Aḍukkuvata, Mal. (അടുക്കുവത) Any right retained by the original proprietor from the purchaser or mortgagee.

Aḍutti, Tam. (வுடுத்தி), Usury.

Ádya-śráddha, S. (आद्यश्राद्ध) The first Śráddha, or obsequial ceremony after a person's decease.

Aentha, Thug. Silver money.

Áfat, Afut, vernacularly, Áphat, H. (A. آفت, आफत्, S. आपत्) Misfortune, calamity.

Áfat ásmáni, H. (P. آسمان, heaven), Misfortune from heaven, as bad seasons, storm, drought, &c.

Áfat farmáni, or *sulṭáni*, H. (A. سلطاني - فرماني) Misfortune from the tyranny or exactions of the Government or its officers.

Afím, Upeem, or Upheem, H. (A. افيم, अफीम); also Afiun, (A. افيون) Opium.

Afshání-káġhaz, H. (P. افشاني كاغز) Paper studded or spangled with gold-leaf, used in writing to persons of distinction.

Áftábá, H. (P. آفتابا) A ewer.

Áftáb-gír, H. (P. *áftáb* آفتاب, the sun, and *gír* گير, what receives), A large flat semicircular parasol.

Áftáb-gíri, H. The servant who carries the parasol.

Áftábi, H. (from the P. آفتاب, the sun), A large flat circular or semicircular parasol carried by the side of the person or palankin shaded by it. Under the Mogul Government it was one of the insignia of high rank, and could be carried only by special permission or grant of the Emperor.

Aphtada, for Aftáda, Hindi (अफतादा, from P. افتاده, fallen), Lands of which possession has been transferred to another; also, neglected land, or that which has fallen out of cultivation.

Âfu, Ûfoo, A. (عفو, *lit.* pardon), Balance or residue of an estate. Exemption from, or remission of surplus charge.

Afzún, Afzoon, H. (P. افزون) Increase; increased revenue. Addition (in account); an account in which a certain number of items are added together, and their totals are then progressively added, until the final sum is obtained.

Ágaira, corruptly, Augayra, H. (آگيره, from S. *agra* अग्र, and H. *áge* آگي, before, at first), The first sheaves of the crop presented to the Zemindar.

Agaiyá, Ugaiya, H. (اگيا, from *ág*, from S. अग्नि, Fire, abridged to आग) A disease affecting rice, in which the plant seems burnt up.

Agam, Tam. (வுகம்) The earth. Grain.

Agamuḍaiyán, Tam. (வுகமுடையான்) A landholder; also, the name of a caste.

Agavilai, Tam. (வுகவிலை) Market-price of grain.

Ágama, S. (आगमः) A work on sacred science; a scripture. In law, a voucher, a document, a title; also, descent of property.

Ágámi, Beng. (S. আগামি), Future, what is to come; whence *Ágám*, an advance of payment; also used in deeds and leases, to indicate all future possible privileges or profits.

Agan, Ugun, or Ág, H. (آگ S. *Agni* अग्निः, fire), Fire, or its personified divinity.

Aganhotṛi, more correctly, *Agnihotṛi*, H. (S. अग्निहोतृ) A Brahman who maintains a perpetual fire in his house. See *Agni-hotri*.

Ágar, Agur, H. (آگر, probably from S. आकर, a mine), A salt-pit.

Ágari, Aguree, H. (آگري) A manufacturer of salt.

Ágar, Mar. (आगर) A plantation of fruit-trees, especially of betel-nut and cocoa-nut trees. A place on the sea-shore having salt-pits.

Ágar-gaon, Mar. (आगरगावं) A village having plantations or orchards attached.

Agaram, Tam. (வுகரம்) A corruption of *Agrahháram*, q. v.

Ágárí, Agaree, H. (آگاري, from the S. *agra* अग्र, before), Money, &c., paid in advance. There are various dialectical modifications of the same, as, *Agâî* or *Agaee*, *Agúri* or *Agooree*, *Agáu*, *Agávu*, &c., all derived from *Agra*, meaning, Before, either in place or time, through the vernacular form *Áge*.

Agari (?). Said to be the name of a low caste of Hindus in Cuttack: according to one authority, bullock-drivers: to another, domestic slaves.

Agaríya, Agureeya, Thug. Descendants of the original Thugs, who, after being expelled from Delhi, settled for a time at Agra.

Agarwál, Ugurwal, or Agarwálá, H. (اگروالا) An important sub-division of the mercantile caste, comprising many of the wealthiest traders and bankers in Hindustan. According to Mr. Elliot they derive their name from *Agroha* in *Hariana*, whence they originally migrated to other provinces after the capture of that place by *Shaháb-ad-Din Gori*. Common tradition refers their name and

origin to *Agra*. The *Agarwal* is one of the *Gachhas*, or families of the Jains; and most of its members profess the Jain religion.

AGASA or AGASI, UGUSU, UGUSEE; also AGUSA, Karn. (ಅಗಸ, ಅಗಸ) A washerman.

Agasara-terige, Karn. (ತೆರಿಗೆ, a tax), A tax on washermen.

AGÁSI, UGÁSEE, H. (اگاسي) A turban, in which sense it is also used by the Thugs; but they apply the term likewise to the cry of the kite. If heard between the first watch of the night and day-break it is unlucky; in the day it is immaterial.

ÁGÁSI- (probably for *Áhási*, skiey)-BIRAR, Thug. (but used in the Dekhin), Thunder.

AGASTWAR, H. (اگستوار) A small clan of Rajputs in Haveli-Benares.

AGÁÜ, H. (اگاو), *Agavu*, Tel. (అగవు, from S. अग्र) An advance of money. In the northern Circars the same as *Takávi*, or money-advance to the cultivators; also collection of revenue before it is due.

AGAYADI, UGUYUDEE, Karn. (ಅಗಯಡಿ) Small spots of land on which rice is sown for transplanting, and which the ryots claim free of rent.

ÁGḌÁ, or ÁGṚÁ, H. (آگڑا) An ear of corn or rice which has been blighted and contains no grain.

AGHAM, Mar. (?). In the Dekhin, an extra assessment imposed upon the hereditary proprietors of a village to cover charges for unusual expenses or default of any of the community.—*E. I. Sel.* iv. 541.

AGHAN, UGHUN, corruptly, AUGUN, H. (اگهن, S. अग्रहायण) One of the months of the luni-solar year—the eighth, corresponding with November—December.

AGHANI, UGHUNEE, H. (اگهني) Produce of that portion of the *Kharif*, or cold weather crop, which is gathered in the month *Aghan*. It is also applied to the harvest of the cold season.

Aghani-fasl, Ughunee-fuṣl, H. (اگهني فصل; also, vernacularly, but incorrectly, in Hindi, *Aghani-phaṣíl* अघनीफशील) The cold-weather harvest, reaped in Nov.—Dec.

AGHÁT, UGHAT, corruptly, AGHAUT, H. (اگهات, S. अघात, from S. *a* अ, neg., and *gháta* घात, struck), Land held in perpetuity, and inalienable.

AGHORA, H. Mar. (S. अघोरः, dreadful), A name of SIVA. A religious mendicant, of an order of which the practices are most filthy and disgusting, the food being ordure and carrion, and, it is said, human flesh; but much of this is imposture, the object of which is to excite the wonder of the beholders, and make them believe in the utter indifference of the Aghora to worldly enjoyments.

Aghora-pantha, or *márga*, H. Mar. (S. पंथ, मार्ग, a road), The path or practices of the Aghoras.

Aghora-panthi, H. Mar. One following the Aghora path.

Aghora-pramánam, S. (प्रमाणं, authority), A peculiarly solemn form of oath used in the south of India, wherein the person to be sworn, after fasting and bathing, sits down, decorated with flowers, in a temple; and having made his asseveration in front of the idol, puts out a lamp burning before it, and wishes he may be similarly extinguished if he has uttered an untruth.

AGNI, UGNI, S. (अग्निः, written also, but incorrectly, *Ugnee*, and abbreviated in several dialects to *Ág* آگ) Fire. Either the element, or domestic or sacred fire, or the element personified as the god of fire, to whom oblations of clarified butter are offered at most domestic rites.

Agni-astra, S. Fire-arms, a weapon of fire; a fabulous weapon so called; a rocket.

Agni-bráhmaṇa, S. A Brahman who officiates as priest at the burning of dead bodies.

Agni-dagdha, S. Ben. A Hindu, who having died without issue, is burnt at once, without the previous ceremony of having fire put into the mouth of the corpse.

Agni-dáha, S. The ceremony of burning a dead body; *lit.* burning with fire.

Agni-dik, S. The south-east quarter, of which Agni is the regent.

Agni-hotra, S. Performance of daily or occasional worship with fire lighted from a perpetual fire preserved in the dwellings of a particular class of Brahmans.

Agni-hotṛi, S. A Brahman who maintains a perpetual household fire.

Agni-homa, S. Performance of worship with fire; offering oblations to fire. The ceremony is denominated also simply, *Homa*.

Agni-kriyá, S. Any ceremony with fire, but especially the burning of the dead.

Agni paríkshá, S. (from परीक्षा, trial), Ordeal by fire, as formerly practised by walking through it, or as subsequently practised, dipping the hand into boiling oil, &c.

Agni pratishṭhá, S. Consecration of fire; fire lighted from the perpetual fire for any particular ceremony, as that of marriage.

Agni-sanskára, S. The sacrament of fire; the burning of the dead body as an essential rite of the Hindu religion. The completion of any essential rite by worship with fire.

Agni-shoma, or *Agnishomíya-yága*, S. A ceremony performed at the new moon, when oblations of milk are offered to Indra through fire.

Agnishṭoma, S. A sacrifice, in which the juice of the Soma or asclepias is offered in oblation.

Agni-sútra, S., *lit.* A thread of fire, but in Mysore applied to a girdle of sacrificial grass placed round the waist of a young Brahman when he is invested with the sacred string of his caste.

AGOṬ, Mar. (अगोट) The period shortly before or after the setting in of the rainy season.

AGOR, UGOR, or AGORYA, H. (اگور اگوریا) A man appointed to watch the crops (used chiefly in the Benares district). A division of the crop.

AGOR-BAṬAÍ, UGOR-BUṬAEE, corruptly, AGORE-BETAY, H. (اگور بٹّاي) Division of the crop immediately after reaping between the cultivator and the Government, the latter taking half the produce in kind. A division of the crop in predetermined proportions between landlord and tenant; *lit.* a watching and sharing, each party keeping a watch over the fields, that none of the crop may be fraudulently made away with. Reg. ii. 1795.

AGORA, UGORA, H. (اگورا) Daily hire.

AGOUND, UGOUND, H. (اگوند) The top of the sugar-cane cut up for seed, in distinction to *Bel-ká-bíj*, in which the cane itself is cut into five or six pieces. In some parts of the north-west provinces the different portions of the cane have different names. *Pát* implies the leaves of the top; *Ag, Agao, Agoura, Agin*, or *Gaundi*, are applied to the cane a few inches below the top; *Káncha, Gulla, Palwa*, or *Phungi*, about a foot lower, and is the part generally used for seed. The rest of the plant is termed *Gande, Gunda*, or *Gunna* (perhaps for the S. *Khaṅḍa* खण्डः).—*Elliot.*

AGOUR, H. (اگور, from H. *Áge* آگے, S. *agra* अग्र) An advance of rent paid by the cultivator to the Zemindars in the months of *Jeth* and *Ásharh* (Oude).

AGRADÁNA, Ben. (अग्रदान) A Brahman of an inferior order, who conducts funeral obsequies, or Śráddhas, for hire; also called *Mahápátra, Mahábráhmana*, Great Brahman, ironically.

AGRAHÁRAM, UGRUHARUM, or, with the inflective sign, AGRAHÁRAMAH, AGRAHÁRAMU; also abbreviated as AGARAM, AGRÁRAM, and corruptly, AGRAGHRAH; also, but superfluously, AGRAHÁRAVÁDAI. Tel., Karn., Tam., Mar. (S. अग्रहारः, from *agra* अग्र, first, and *hára* हार, what receives), A village, or a part of one, occupied by Brahmans, and held either rent-free under special grants, or at a reduced rate of assessment. The precise nature of the tenure is usually denoted by a term prefixed, as *Sarvágrahåram*, free from all (*sarva*) tax; *Bil-makt agrahåram*, a village at a stipulated (A. بالمقطع) rent; and *Kattubadi agraharam*, a village held at a rent which fluctuates with the produce (from the Tel. *Kattubadi*, a favourable or quit rent). The same is termed, in Karnata *Jodí-agrahára* (ಜೋಡಿ ಅಗ್ರಹಾರ).

Agraháravádai, Tam. (அக்கிரகாரவாடை), *Agrahára váḍike*, Karn. (ಅಗ್ರಹಾರವಾಡಿಕೆ) One of the former divisions of the villages in the Drávira countries; those exempt from revenue, usually occupied by Brahmans, but sometimes by other classes.

Agraháriha, Ugruharika, Tel. Karn. (ಅಗ್ರಹಾರಿಕ) A Brahman inhabiting an Agrahára village. In Bengal, a Brahman who conducts Śráddhas, or obsequial ceremonies.

AGULA, Uriya (ଅଗୁଲ) In the northern Circars, a dam to divert the course of a stream, and turn it over the fields for irrigation.

ÁGURÍ, Beng. (আগুরী) A low caste; mostly cultivators.

AGWÁ, H. (اگوا) A village servant, who acts as a guide to travellers.

AGWÁR, H. (اگوار) The portion of corn set apart for the village servants (from *Áge*, first; the first part to be taken from the heap). In the eastern provinces it implies the perquisite of the ploughmen in kind.

AGWASI, H. (اگواسي) The body of the plough-share.

ÁGYÁ, H. &c. (آگيا, from the S. *Ájná* आज्ञा) An order, an edict, award, decree.

Ágyá-patra, H. A written order, a warrant or commission, an edict.

Abágya, Uriya (for S. अव, against, and आज्ञा) Disregard of orders; resistance to process.

ÂHAD, ÛHUD, H. (A. عهد) An agreement, an engagement, a compact.

Ahad-dár, H. One who makes an agreement; an officer of the Mogul Government who, for a per-centage on the collection, engaged for the revenue of a district.

Ahad-náma, H. A written engagement.

AHÁDIṢ, H. (A. احاديث, plur. of حديث) Traditions; especially the traditionally transmitted sayings and doings of

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Mohammed, as constituting the basis of the *Sunnat*, or traditional law.

Áhak, Ahuk, H. (P. آهك) Quick-lime; an *abwáb*, or cess upon lime.

Áhal, Hindi (आहल) Freshness of soil.

Áhan, Ahun, H. (P. آهن) Iron.

Áhani-kolimi, Tel. (from *áhan*, iron, and Tel. *kolimi* కొలిమి, a forge), A tax on blacksmiths.

Áhar, Ahur, or Áhara, Ahuru, or Ahari, Ahuree, H. (آهر, اهري, from S. *ádhára* आधार) A small pond; a reservoir for collecting water for irrigation; a drain or ditch for the same purpose; a trough for watering cattle.

Áhar, Ahur, H. (آهر) A salt-pit.

Ahar, Ahur, H. (اهر) The name of a tribe or caste extensively spread through Rohilkhand and other districts in the north-west provinces, following pastoral occupations, and claiming to be descended from the *Yadu*-race of *Rajaputs*, but not so recognised by other castes. The tracts they occupy are known collectively as the *Ahárát*.

Áhavaníya, S. (आहवनीयः) The consecrated fire taken from the household fire for the purpose of receiving oblations.

Âhdah, Uhduh, or more correctly, Ohduh, *q.v.* H. (A. عهده) An office, whether civil or military.

Ahdah-dár, H. (P. دار, who has), An officer, a functionary, whether military or civil.

Ahera, Mar. (अहेर) Presents made to a person by his relations on occasion of a marriage in his family.

Aheriya, H. (اهيريا) A sportsman, a fowler.

Aheva, Mar. (अहेव, from S. *a* अ, not, and *vidhavá* विधवा, widow), A woman whose husband is living.

Aheva-navamí, Mar. The ninth of the dark fortnight of Bhádra (Aug.—Sept.), when offerings are made to the manes of women who have died before their husbands.

Ahír, Uheer, H. (اهير, from the S. Abhír, q.v.), A caste of Hindus following the occupation of shepherds; originally a pastoral tribe in the west of India, but now spread universally, and especially numerous in the north-west provinces, where they are distinguished as three races, acknowledging no other connection than the name of *Ahír*. These are of the *Nand-bansa* (race), *Jad* or *Yadu-bansa*, and *Gwál* (*Go-wála*, cowherd) *bansa*. The first are most numerous in the Central Doab; the second in the Upper Doab, and on the west of the Jumna; and the last in the Lower Doab and the province of Benares. The two first are numerously sub-divided, bearing distinctive appellations, taken usually from the place where they reside. Some of the *Jad-bansís* have been converted to Mohammedanism, and are known as *Rángars* in common with some other tribes. Tribes of Ahírs are numerous also in Rajputána and the Panjáb. In the Delhi territory the Ahírs eat, drink, and smoke with Játs and Gújars, and in some cases with Rajputs. The several sub-divisions intermarry, avoiding only the four families nearest in affinity; and where they are much intermixed, as in the Delhi district, with Gújars and Játs, they conform to their usage of the marriage of the widow of an elder brother by the next in seniority.

Ahíṭa, Uheeṭu, H. (اهيته) A person appointed to watch the grain when it is ripe, and see that none is carried away before the demands on it are liquidated.

Áhitágni, S. (आहिताग्निः) A Brahman householder who maintains a perpetual family-fire.

Ahkám, H. (A. احكام, plur. of حكم) Orders, commands.

Ahkám-náma, corruptly, *Ahám-nama*, or *Akám náma*, H. Written orders; the title given, in the Karnatic, to the assessment of the land-revenue made under Tipu.

Ahkámi-zamindár, H. A Zamindar appointed by the ruling power.

Ahl, Uhl, H. (A. اهل) People belonging to either person, place, or practice; family dependants; the women and children of the head of a family. It is commonly used in composition, as,

Ahl-ul-Ijtihád, A. (اهل الاجتهاد) In Mohammedan law, People capable of legal investigation; qualified jurists.

Ahl-i-kár, H. (اهل كار) People of business; officers of a court.

Ahl-i-kalam, H. (اهل قلم) Civil officers; people of the pen. This is also used in Mysore, as Karn. (ಅಹಲಿಕಲಂ).

Ahl-i-kitab, H. (A. كتاب, a book), People of the Book—Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians.

Ahl-i-máásh, H. (A. معاش) Possessor of a means of subsistence; holder of a rent-free tenure.

Ahl-ul-masárif, A. (from مصارف) In Mohammedan law, A proprietor; one who has the right of appropriation, or disbursing.

Ahl-i-nasrat, A. (from نصرة) In Mohammedan law, Coadjutors, colleagues; persons fit or able to assist or restrain their associates, and who are therefore amenable to punishment if they suffer or aid them to commit any offence.

Ahl-i-sunnat, A. (from سنت) The followers of the traditional, as well as the written law. The Sunnis, as opposed to the Shi-as.

Ahlá, H. (اهلا) Inundation, overflow.

Ahmaḳána, H. (احمقانه, from the A. احمق, a fool, *lit.* foolishly), A fine paid by a collector or farmer of the revenue on account of deficiency or default.

Ahmed-Mahmud, H. (A. محمود, احمد, *lit.* the praised, but used as proper names), A term applied in the Courts to two persons who have combined to defraud a third.

Ahmedi, H. (A. (احمدي) A gold coin of Tipu Sultan, equal to 5 pagodas, Marsden. mIII. mIV. It is also applicable to the coins of Ahmed Shah of Delhi.

Áhnika, S. (आह्निक, from अहन्, a day, diurnal), The daily observances of the Hindus; a diary, a journal.

Ahoratra, S. (अहोरात्रः) A day and night, from sunrise to sunrise.

Ahshám, corruptly, Ashám, (H. احشام, A. plur. of حشم) Karn. (ಅಶಾಂ), Hasham, or Hashám, Mar. (हशम, हशाम), Attendants, followers, retinue. In the Dekhin and Carnatic, A kind of irregular troops or militia, employed chiefly as garrisons, and as an armed police.

Ahshám, or *Hashám-daftar*, H. Mar. (P. دفتر, an office), The muster-roll or return of the local militia, and their expense.

Ahshám, or *Hashám daftardár*, H. Mar. (P. دار) An officer in the Maratha state who made out the annual accounts of the expenses and dues of the irregular troops from the rough accounts.

Hasham, or *Hashám-farnavis*, Mar. (फडनवीश) An officer who made out the muster and pay-rolls of the irregular troops; also *Ahshám* or *Hashám-navis*.

Ahshám, or *Hashám-jáigir*, H. Mar. (جاگیر) Assignments of revenue for the support of the irregular troops.

Ahshám, or *Hashám-sibandi*, or *Ahshám*, or *Hashám Sipáhi*, H. Mar. (शिबन्दी, शिपाही) Local militia, or irregular troops, employed in garrisons, or as an armed police, in the Maratha countries.

Ahwál, H. (A., plur. of حال) Circumstances, condition, events; a report or record of the particulárs of an affair, or of the condition of a thing or person.

Ahya al-Mawát (A. احيا الموات, *lit.* revival of the dead), Cultivation of waste lands.

Al Ahyái bâd al-Mawát, Mar. (ال احيي بعد الموات) Surviving heirs after others' death (Mohammedam law).

Á-igalu, or Áyigalu, Karn. (ಆಯಿಗಲು) The box in which the portable emblem of the Lingaits is carried hung round the neck.

Á-ídene, Karn. (ಆಯಿದೆನೆ) Ears of corn selected for seed. First crop.

Ailá, or Ilá, A. (ايلا) A vow; but in Mohammedan law, especially a vow to abstain from carnal knowledge of a wife for four months, the fulfilment of which is equivalent to a divorce.

Á-íl, A-eel, Ben. (आइल) A bank or mound of earth forming a division between fields, a boundary mark, an embankment.

Aima, less correctly, Ayma, H. (A. ايمه) Land granted by the Mogul Government, either rent-free or subject to a small quit-rent, to learned and religious persons of the Mohammedan faith, or for religious and charitable uses in relation to Mohammedanism. Such tenures were recognised by the British Government as hereditary and transferable. Beng. Regulations before 1793, p. 24. Reg. viii. 1793, &c.

Aima-báz-yáft, H. (P. بازيافت) Lapsed *Aima* grants, or such grants subsequently assessed.

Aima-bázi-zamín, H. (A. باضي زمين) Land held rent-free, or at a quit-rent, under an *Aima* grant.

Aima-dár, H. (P. دار, who has), Holder of land granted for religious or charitable uses, or to religious or learned Mohammedans.

Aima-mauzâ, H. (A. موضع) A village given as a charitable endowment to learned or religious persons.

Ain, A. (the Arabic letter ع). The official counter-mark of the Vazir upon a royal mandate for an assignment of revenue under the Mohammedan Governments.

Á-ín, Aeen, Áyín, Ayeen, *q. v.* H. (P. آئين) Laws, statutes, rules, regulations; the laws enacted by secular authority in distinction to those of the Korán or sacred tradition.

Áïn-dán, H. (P. دان) Literally, One who knows the law, but applied especially to one who, by his knowledge of Government regulations, takes advantage of those who are unfamiliar with them.

Áïn-wartan, or *wartun*, (?) (S. वर्त्तन) A special allowance in some parts of the south of India to the Zemindar from the resources of the village.

Áïn-i-sharkat, H. (A. شركت) Terms or rules of partnership.

Àin, A. (عين) Property actually existing, specific sum or value, the most precious or substantial part of property. As adopted in Maratha finance, *Ain* (ऐन), incorrectly written sometimes *Ayen*, implies either the original fixed or standard assessment of the revenue or the lands bearing such assessment. It occurs also in various com-

binations in the revenue language of the Maraṭha provinces and some other parts of India, chiefly in the South, in the sense of actual, original, or originally fixed or standard.

Ainbábati, Mar. (ऐनबाबती) The original *Bábati*, or portion, of the fourth of the Maraṭha tribute set apart for the prince.

Ainberij, Tam. (அயன்பேரிஜ்) Actual or standard assessment.

Aindasta, Mar. (ऐनदस्त) The regular cess upon fields, &c., as opposed to any incidental or extra charge.

Ainjamá, corruptly, *Ayen-jumma*, H. (from the A. *ain* عين, special, and *jamá* جمع, collection) Mar. (ऐनजमा) Tam. (அயன்ஜமா) The regular or standard collections or revenue, fixed exclusive of extra cesses, the same as the *Asal jamá* of Bengal.

Ainjamábandi, Mar. (P. بندي) The settlement or account of the assessment upon any given tract.

Ainjinnas, Mar. (ऐनजिन्नस, from the A. جنس) The produce of the soil as assessed in kind, not in money.

Ainhamávísjamá, Mar. (ऐनकमावीशजमा) The original articles of the extra revenue not included in the land revenue; cesses or fees of some standing.

Ain-mohásá, Mar. (ऐनमोकासा, from the A. *mukassar*, مقصر, diminished, or *mukhassas*, مخصّص, appropriated ?) The original amount of assignment of lands, or of a portion of the Government claim of the fourth of the revenue, to the Maraṭha Sirdars, on condition of their keeping up troops, &c., for the service of the State; also the fixed share of the Government in the property of a village, and the revenue derived from it, or the village originally paying part revenue to the State.

Ainâti, corruptly *Ayanatee* and *Einatee*, Mar. (ऐनाती) The original standard assessment of the revenue.

Ain-mulki, Mar. (A. ملك, a kingdom) The original land revenue.

Ain-sibandi, Mar. (शिबंदी) The original establishment of militia.

Ain-taram, Tam. (A. عين, original, and T. *taram* தரம், kind, species), The original classification of lands in the Madras provinces at the time of the survey, according to their kinds or qualities; also the assessment thus fixed, exclusive of sums imposed on account of subsequent improvement.

Ain-tankhá Dekh. (P. تنخواه) The original and fixed assignment of the revenue of lands; a particular settlement of the revenue in the Dekhin. See *Tankhá*.

ÂINAT (A. عينة), Delivery of goods on credit at an enhanced price, instead of a loan of money at interest.

ÂISH-MAHAL, H. (from A. عيش, pleasure, and محل, a chamber), The inner or female apartments of the house of a person of wealth or rank.

AIVAJU, Tel .Kar. (ఐవజు, corruption of the A. عوض, *iwaz*), Substitute, equivalent; one thing substituted for another. Money.

Aivaj-áharam, Tel. (?) Gross proauct.

AIWÁRA, H. (ايوارة) A cow-shed in the middle of a jungle.

AIYAṈ, Tam. (ஐயன்) A father, also more reverentially *Aiyangar*, and, in the South of India, a title added to the names of Brahmans, especially those of the *Srívaishñava* or *Rámánujíya* order.

AJA, UJU, or ADJA, UDJU, Tel. (అజ) Amount, total, whole, the gross produce of the land, including the shares of the Government and of the Ryots.

AJA, Mar. (अज) The line drawn over the items of a paper of accounts; also of the columns and several lines across it.

ÁJALU, Tuluva, but current in Karnáta, (?). Hereditary fees and perquisites of the village officers and servants.

AJAMÁN, Tel. (corruption of S. *yajamána*, यजमानः) House-holder, manager, master: it properly means the householder at whose expense, and on whose behalf, a religious ceremony is performed.

AJAN, Hindi (अजन) The length of a field.

AJÁRA, UJARU, more correctly IJARA, q. v. A farm, a contract.

AJÁTA-PUTRA, S. (from अजात, unborn, and पुत्र, a son), A man to whom no son has been born, (and who has, therefore, power to adopt one).

AJAURI, UJOUREE, H. (اجَوري) Advances, particularly to agricultural labourers.—East Oude. *Agrourhi* is the term used in some other places.—*Elliot*.

AJAULI, UJOULEE, H. (اجَولي) Perquisite of the lower castes from the threshing floor: *Benares*. It is derived from the S. *Anjali*, the two hands joined, being as much as may be so taken away.—*Elliot*.

AJIL, A. (اجل) Procrastination in law. Suffering such an interval to elapse as does not preclude complaint.

AJINA, S. &c. (अजिनं) The hide of an antelope or tiger used as a seat by the religious student, also in the South of India at weddings.

AJIR, UJEER, H. (A. (اجير) A hired servant or labourer,

a bondsman, a bond-slave, one who has entered into an engagement for a stipulated sum to serve another for a specific term, or until he repay the sum advanced; also, a hirer: a lessee.

Ajir mushtarik, A. (اجير مشترك) A common hireling, one whose services are not confined to a single employer.

Ajir wáhid, A. (اجير واحيد) A hireling who takes service with one master only for a given term.

ÁJNÁ, in some dialects but corruptly, *Ágyá*, q. v. H. Ben. (S. आज्ञा) Order, command, decree, award. In Tam. it is transmuted in writing to *Ákkiṇai* (ஆக்கினை).

Ájná patra, H. Ben. (S. पत्र, a leaf), A written order or decree.

AJNAGDI, Hindi (अजनगदी) Taken at a fixed money rate.

AJR, UJR, H. (A. اجر) Hire, wages.

AJÚRÁ, UJOORA, Mar. (अजूरा, from the A. اجر) Hire, wages, especially to one employed by the job. In commercial transactions the fee or per-centage charged on a dishonoured bill, for the expence of returning it to the drawer when residing at a distance.

Ajúrá dar, Mar. (P. دار) A hired labourer.

Ajúrá dári, Mar. (P. داري) Hire, wages, pay by the job.

ÁJYA, S. (आज्यं) Butter that has been clarified by boiling, more commonly called Ghee, and peculiarly fit for oblations at sacrifices with fire: it is also drank at meals.

Ájya bhága, or *Ajya-bhása*, S. The portion of a ceremony when the oblation of butter is presented.

ÁK, H. (اك, from the S. अर्क) Gigantic swallow-wort. A sprout of sugar-cane.

ÁKÁ, Ben. (আকা) A sack, a bag, a furnace.

ÁKABATI-ṬOKRI, Uriya. A basket for heaving salt overboard from salt-sloops.

AKÁL, H. (S. *a* अ neg., *kála*, कालः, time), Famine, drought, any unseasonable occurrence.

Akál-vrishti, Hindi (S. वृष्टि, rain), Untimely or unseasonable rain.

AḲÁLA, A. (اقالة) Cancelling or revocation of sale.

AKÁLÍ, S. (अकाली) A class of armed devotees among the Sikhs, worshippers of "Him who is without time, eternal."

ÁKAN, AKUN, H. (آكن) Grass and weeds collected from a ploughed field.

ÁKÁR, less correctly, AKUR, Mar. (S. आकारः lit. form, shape), The assessed rent or revenue of a village or district. Estimate in general.

Áhár band, or *bund*, Mar. (आकारबंद) A statement prepared at the time of the annual settlement, shewing the highest amount of revenue derivable from a village, the quantity of land paying rent, or rent free, the sum assessed, and land cultivated during preceding years; the balances due, and instalments by which they are to be discharged; the sums payable to the village officers, and the shares in which the assessment is to be distributed among the occupants of the lands.

Áhár patra or *patrak*, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf), Account of rules of assessment, and amount of revenue kept by the *Kulharní*.

AKARMÁHI, Mar. (अकरमाही, from अकरा, eleven, and माह, a month) Employment, &c., in which only eleven months' pay is received for twelve months' service.

AKÁRAṆ, H. &c. (S. अ neg., and कारणं, cause), Causeless, groundless.

Ahárana-vyájya, Karn. (ಅಕಾರಣವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ) An idle or groundless suit.

AKARÁYÁ, Hindi (अकराया) Ground not properly cleaned for receiving the seed.

ÁKÁṢ, H. (from the S. आकाशः) Ether, the fifth element of the Hindus; but, in common use, atmosphere, sky.

Áhás-birt, H. (S. आकाशवृत्तिः) One who has no ostensible means of subsistence: *lit.* one whose subsistence is the air.

Áhás-diä, H. (from S. आकाशदीपः) A lamp or lanthorn raised on a pole, a signal or watch light, a light raised at the Diwáli festival.

Áhás-mukhi, H. (S. आकाश and मुख, the face), A devotee of the Saiva order, who keeps his face turned up to the sky, so that sometimes he cannot, without difficulty, restore his head to its natural position.

AKAṢÁLIGA, or AGUṢÁLIGA, Karn. (ಅಕಸಾಲಿಗ, ಅಗಸಾಲಿಗ) A goldsmith.

AKBARI-RÁI, or AKBAR-AR-RÁI, A. (اكبري راي or اكبر الراي) Strong presumptive evidence; sufficient to convict.

ÂKD, ÛKD, H. (A. عقد) A knot, a tie; an agreement, a compact, a contract of marriage.

Âhdána, H. (عقدانه) Marriage fee paid to the Ḳazi.

Âhd-kitábat, A. (A. كتابت) A contract of Kitábat or conditional ransom granted by a master to his slave.

Âhd-náma, H. (P. نامه, writing) A written contract, a marriage settlement.

ÁKHÁ, H. (آكها) A pair of grain bags used as a pannier.

Âkhen, Mar. (आखें) One of the pair of grain or water bags forming a horse or bullock load.

ÁKHÁ, Ben. (আখা) A sack or bag; a furnace. See *Áhá.*

AKHÁḌÁ, UKHÁḌÁ, or ÁKHAḌÁ, AKHUḌÁ, pronounced also, AKHÁṚÁ, H. &c. (अखाडा, आखडा) A place where people are assembled either temporarily or permanently; a wrestling ground, a place for bodily exercises and games, a stand or place of resort for low people and hired labourers. The residence of a society of religious mendicants, a monastery. In Bengal it also means a band of singers.

AKHARWAR. A division of the Kurmi tribe (?).

AKHARJÁT, corruption of IKHRÁJÁT, q. v. Expenses.

ÁKHAT, Hindi (आखत) A portion of the crop per each plough paid to the village artisans, or the smith, carpenter, &c. —North-West Provinces.

AKHBÁR, H. (A. plur. of خبر) News, intelligence, a newspaper; especially the written intelligence of the proceedings of Native Courts and Princes circulated to other Courts and Princes by their appointed agents—a regular practice under the Native administration.

Akhbár-navís, A. (P. نويس) A news-writer, an appointed communicator of intelligence—'our own' correspondent.

ÁKHIR, H. (A. آخر) AKHER, Mar. (अखेर) Final, last, end. In the Dekhin, the last assessment, the rate at which the revenue was last fixed.

Ákhiri, A. (آخري) Last, final.

Ákhiri-hisab-kharch, H. (A. حساب خرچ) Adjustment of the cultivators at the end of the year, shewing the amount of revenue assessed, paid, and in arrears, with the items of deduction for expenses.

Ákhir-jamá ṯumári, H. (جمع طوماري) Improved revenue from that fixed originally; applied especially to the revenues of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Allahabad, &c., in the time of Mohammed Shah, as contrasted with those fixed in the time of Akbar.

Akhiri-jamá-wáṣil-báḳi, H. (A. واصل باقي) Final settlement of the accounts of a Zemindari, or a village, crediting profits and receipts; debiting all disbursements and payments of revenue, and adjusting the balance.

Ákhir-i-nikás, H. (نكاس, S. निःकास) Final settlement of an account, final adjustment of demand for revenue to be levied on a village or an estate; annual account of collections duly balanced, furnished by an assistant collector or subordinate revenue officer. *Nikás* implies, properly, the settlement of an account or payment of rent by the cultivating Ryots to the Zemindar.

Ákhir-patraha, H. (S. पत्रक) In the Dekhin, account of the last preceding assessment kept by the village accountant.

Ákhir-i-sál, H. (P. سال) The end of the 'revenue' year.

Akher-sálpaṭṭí, Mar. (अखेरसालपट्टी) The last instalment and final settlement of the revenue at the end of the official year.

AKHTÍJ, UKHTEEJ, H. (اكهتيج, from S. *ashta* अष्ट, in the North-West pronounced *akhtá,* and *daṣa* दश, ten, eighteen), The 18th of the month *Baiṣákh* (April—May), on which it is customary for the cultivators to settle their accounts for the expenses of the *Rabi,* or spring crop, and repayment of advances. It is proper on this day also to begin the manufacture of agricultural implements, to feed Brahmans, and to eat a small quantity of the new grain. A plough is also slightly passed over the fallow fields for good luck, but it is forbidden to sow seed on this day, except under particular circumstances.

Akhtij ká bhao, H. (بهاو) The rate or price of corn prevailing on the day of *Akhtíj,* at which rate the cultivator agrees to repay, in kind, the amount of any money advanced, together with the interest.

AKHU, Uriya (S. इक्षु) Sugar-cane.

ÁKHUN, or ÁKHUND, H. (P. آخوند آخون) A Mohammedan teacher or schoolmaster. In the Mohammedan villages of the South he is one of the village officers, and is paid by fees or perquisites by the community.

ÂÁKILA, A. (عاقلة, from *áhl,* عقل, having for one sense, restraint; but applied especially to the fine for bloodshed; as, a restraint upon the commission of violence), In Mohammedan law, an individual connected with one who, whether intentionally or unintentionally, perpetrates homicide, and who is held jointly responsible for the fine to be paid by the perpetrator.

AKKAḌI, UKKUḌEE, Karn. (అక్కడి) Pulse, or leguminous plants with a bivalve pericarp, having the seeds fixed to one only of the sutures.

Akkaḍi-pairu, Karn. (అక్కడిపైరు) Sowing different kinds of pulse at the fit season.

ÂKKÁR, A. (عقّار) Real property.

AKKASARI, UKKUSUREE, Tel. (అక్కసరి) Neighbouring, contiguous.

Akkasari grámamu, Tel. (గ్రామము) A neighbouring village.

AKKI, Karn. (అక్కి) Rice deprived of its husk before boiling.

AKKUṢAI, UKKOOSAEE, Tel. (అక్కుశాయి) Commission on goods, brokerage.

AKLIF, UKLIF, H. (A. اكلف) A Mohammedan, who, from

adequate cause, has omitted circumcision, but is not thereby disqualified from giving evidence.

Akor, Ukor, H. (اکور) A bribe. Used also in the North-West Provinces to signify the coaxing of a cow or she-buffalo which has lost its calf, and inducing it to eat. *Ahor*, or *Kor*, as sometimes pronounced, also denotes the food which a labourer eats at intervals of work in the open field.—*Elliot*.

Ahori, H. One who takes a bribe.

Âḳr, A. (عقر) In Mohammedan law, a marriage portion or dower; also one to be settled on the female slave, termed Mukatiba, with whom the owner has cohabited; also, price paid for the violation of a maiden.

Akrá, H. (اکرا) A grass or vetch which grows in fields under the spring crop, twining round the young corn and checking its growth (Vicia sativa). It is also termed *Ankri* (انکري), and is used as fodder.

Aḳribá, A. (plur. of قريب) Kinsmen; relations within the degrees recognised by law.

Aḳsát, Uksat, H. (A. plur. of قسط, *kist*), Instalments of the annual revenue.

Akshata, read in some dialects, *Achchata*, Mar. &c. (from S. *Akshata*, अक्षत, unbroken) Grains of rice, coloured with saffron or vermilion, placed on the forehead of an idol, or on those of the bride and bridegroom at their marriage; also presented to persons invited to a feast, who place them on their foreheads if they accept the invitation. The sectarial mark worn by Hindus on the forehead, or the pigment with which it is made.

Akshaya, S. &c. (अक्षय, imperishable) The sixtieth year of the cycle of sixty years.

Akshaya-pátra, Tel. (S. अक्षय, unwasting, and पात्र, a vessel) A charitable allowance to Brahmans from the gross crop. A beggar's dish or platter.

Akshaya tritíyá, S. (अक्षय, imperishable, and तृतीया, third) The third lunation of the light half of Vaiṣákhá—April, May—when offerings are made to the manes, also to Krishṇa. It is the supposed anniversary of the creation.

Akshaya lalitá, S. (अक्षय, and ललिता, agreeable (day) The 7th of Bhadra (August, September), when a festival is celebrated by women in honour of Ṣiva and Durgá.

Aḳṯáâ, corruptly, Atká, and more correctly, Iḳṯáâ, H. (A. اقطاع) An assignment of land for the maintenance of a body of troops, a jagir.

Akta, also, Akti, corruptly, Akhty, Ockhtay, Mar. (अक्ता, from the A, *ḳaṭâ*, قطع, cut off, separated; whence also Mar. *Maktá* and *Makti*, &c.) Land held at a fixed rate, which is lower than it is capable of paying: it is of two descriptions, *Makti gathul mirási*, land belonging to the village community, let for a specified term for a fixed sum, less than the probable demand of the Government; and *Khand-mukti mirási*, land similarly let, but in perpetuity, and held in absolute property by the occupant: (such are the explanations given by the collector of Poona, Rev. Selections, 4, 543, but *Akti* and *Makti* are clearly only the epithets of *Mirási*, hereditary property, implying, set apart, let on lease, either for a term or for ever.)

Áku, Tel. (ఆకు) A leaf, the betel leaf; the young rice plant ready for transplanting.

Áku-toṭa, Tel. (ఆకుతోట) A betel plantation or garden.

Âḳúbat, Ûkoobut, H. (A. عقوبت, from عقبت, behind, subsequent), Punishment, torture.

Ál, corruptly, Aul, H. (آل) A plant (Morinda citrifolia), from the roots of which a red dye is prepared. The best kind in the North-West Provinces comes from Bundelkhand. In the same Provinces *Ál* sometimes denotes a *Paña*, or division of a village.

Ál hári, H. (S. कारी, who makes) A class of Rajput cultivators in Nagpur, from their especial cultivation of the *Ál* tree.

Âl, or Ââl, H. (A. عال) Boundary of a field.

Áḷ, Tam. (ஆள்), Áḷ or Áḷa, Mal. (ആൾ, ആള്), Áḷu, Karn. (ಆಳು), A man, a person, an individual, an adult, or one equal to take care of himself, a servant, a labourer, a messenger, a slave (perhaps from the A. آل, progeny, dependants).

Áḷkúli, Mal. (ആൾകൂലി) Wages of a labourer.

Áloṭṭi, Tam. (ஆளோட்டி) An overseer, one who superintends and urges on labourers.

Álpáṭṭam, Mal. (ആൾപാട്ടം) Hire or rent of a slave lent out to another person.

Áḷusunka, Karn. (ಆಳುಸುಂಕ) A tax levied on cultivators in Mysore, who employ labourers or slaves, at so much per head.

Alá, H. (الا) Wet, moist, as land saturated with water, especially rain-water: the word occurs in the dialects as *Ál*, *Áhal*, *Ali*, and *Aïl*.

Al-âbd, H. (A. ال, the, عبد, slave) Form of countersignature by a subordinate clerk or officer, *lit.* the slave or servant.

ALAG, ULUG, corruptly, ALAGÁ, ULUGA, or ALGA, ULGU, H. (الگ, from the S. *a* अ, neg., and *lagna* लग्न, connected; disjoined, unconnected) Separate, several, detached: the word, modified, occurs in most dialects.

Alagá-ásámilu, Tel. (A. آسامي) Loose folks, wanderers, vagrants, temporary occupants, persons not reckoned among the inhabitants of a village.

Alagá bhúmi, Tel. (S. भूमि) Waste land, land set apart for pasture.

Alagá pullari, Tel. (పుల్లరి) Grazing tax or fine levied on stray cattle.

ALAKH NÁMI, H. (from S. *alakshya*, अलक्ष्य, the indefinable God; and *náma*, a name), A mendicant of the Saiva sect.

ALAKKIRA-KOL, Tam. (அளக்கிறகோல்) A measuring rod or pole. See *Alavu*.

Alakhiravan, Tam. (அளக்கிரவன்) A measurer.

Alavan, Tam. (அளவன்) A measurer, a guager.

Alakkugai, Tam. (அளக்குகை) Measurement.

ALALHISÁBU, Tel. Karn. (అలలహిసాబు, from the Ar. *l'il-hisábu*, (الحساب, according to the account) Pay given before hand, money paid in advance or on account.

ÁL-AMANJI, Tam. (ஆள்-அமஞ்சி, from *Ál*, a labourer, and *amanji*, compulsory service) Compulsory service which the villagers in the Dravira provinces were formerly compelled to render to Government officers or persons travelling on public duty.

ÂLAM, H. (علم) A banner; the banner of Hasan and Hosain carried in procession at the Muharram.

ALAM, ULUM, Tam. (அளம்) A salt pan, a place where salt is made.

Alavan, Tam. (அளவன்) A salt maker.

Alattu nilam, Tam. (அளத்துநிலம் also, in some lists, *Alava-nilam*, or *Alava-podal*) Land impregnated with salt, and therefore unfit for cultivation.

ALAM, Hindi (अलम) Sticks set up for creeping plants to grow upon.

ALANDADEY? A class of slaves in the Tamil countries.—*Chingleput*.

ALATA, or ALATI-GÁRA, Karn. (ಅಳತೆ, ಅಳತಿ, a measure, and ಗಾರ, from S. कार, who makes) A person employed in Mysore to measure corn or land, sometimes included among the village officers.

ÂLÁMAT, H. (A. علامت) *Lit.* A sign. It is usually written before the signature of a female. It is also used to signify a discoverable trace or vestige of a robbery or murder on the spot where committed.

Álámat-i-dasthkhat, H. (P. دستخط) A mark in place of signature; usually the mark of one unable to write.

ALASANDI, Karn. (ಅಲಸಂದಿ) A species of pulse (Dolichos catjang).

ALAVI, Karn. (ಅಳವಿ) A lease or agreement given to the Ryot in writing; one stipulating a progressive assessment: also termed *Alavi Geni*.

Alavi-sair, Karn. (A. سایر) Sea-customs. Extra revenue let on lease or in farm.

ALAVU, or ALAVÁI, Tam. (அளவு, அளவை) Measure, measurement, especially of grain. Portion of produce set apart as payment for the measurement of the crop.

Alavu-káran, Tam. (அளவுக்காரன்) A measurer, the village officer who measures the threshed grain and regulates the proportionate distribution of water for irrigation.

Alavu-paimaish, Tam. (from *Alavu* and P. *paimaish*, measurement), Survey or measurement of fields, especially the name of a particular survey and valuation of the lands in Malabar, made for the purpose of assessing the revenue in 1807-8.

Alavogulu, Tam. (?) An account specifying the measurement of each field in a farm or hamlet.

ALÁWA, H. &c. (P. الاوه, अलावा) A fire-place; applied in Hindustan especially to a hole in front of the shed where the paraphernalia of the Muharram are deposited, and in which a fire is lighted every evening during the festival.

ALCHALIKU, (?) The mouldering away of the banks between the corn fields.

ÁLDHOLA, Karn. (ಆಳ್ಡೊಲ) A field in one's own possession.

ÁLE, Karn. (ಆಲೆ), ALAI, Tam. (ஆலை) A press for extracting the juice from the sugar-cane; a sugar-mill; the juice of the cane; also a forge.

Áléguni, Karn. (ಆಲೇಗುಣಿ) A hole for receiving the juice of the cane.

Álé hogé, Karn. (?) A tax on sugar-mills in Mysore.

Álemanésunka, Karn. (ಆಲೆಮನೇಸುಂಕ) A duty levied on sugar works.

ALEKAL, more correctly, ANAIKAL, q. v. Tam. Stone embankment of a reservoir.

ÁLI, ALEE, H. (آلي) A land measure of four Bisis. Nine *Ális* go to one Júla.—*Gerwhal*.

ALIDAVA, or ALDAVA, or ALIDODEYA, Karn. (ಅಳಿದವ, ಅಳ್ದವ, ಅಳಿದೊಡೆಯ) A ruler, a master, a king.

Alíya, H. (اليا) A branch of the Turkia subdivision of the travelling grain dealers, called Banjáras.

Áliya, Karn. (ಅಳಿಯ) A son-in-law.

Aliya santána, Karn. (S. संतान, offspring) Succession or descent by the female line in Malabar.

Âli-gol, H. (عليگول, from the A. *Âli*, علي, lofty, excellent, and the S. *gola*, गोल, a ball, a troop), Irregular foot in the Maratha service, without discipline or regular arms. According to some they are so named from charging in a dense mass, or *Gol*, and invoking Âli, the son-in-law of Mohammed, being chiefly Mohammedans.

Alkáb, Ulkab, H. (A. plur. of لقب, a title) Titles, honours, part of a form of address to persons of high rank; as to the Governor-General, who is commonly styled Nawab Mâli-alkáb Bahádur, the noble, the Nawab, of lofty titles.

Allu, Ulloo, Guz. (?). In Kattiwar a kind of ordeal in cases of disputed boundaries in which the claimant walks over the contested limits with a raw hide or a cloth on his shoulders, previously dedicated to one of the fearful forms of Durgá, from whose vengeance he will receive some calamity if his claim is unjust.

Aḷḷu, Uḷḷoo, Tam. (அள்ளு) A handful of grain given to the village servant by whom a quantity has been measured; or a small quantity of any article sold in the bazar taken as a cess or tax.

Alleduhiṛavaṉ, Tam. (அள்ளெடுக்கிறவன்) The measurer who is paid by a handful from each quantity measured.

Álma, Karn. (ಅಳ್ಮ) A king, a ruler.

Álmaga, Karn. (ಆಳ್ಮಗ) A servant.

Almâra, or Almâri, H. (الماري, Port. Ulmaria) A cabinet, a wardrobe, a cupboard, a chest of drawers.

Almara-koneru, Tel. (?) A well with steps down one side.

Alo, H. (آلو) A portion of unripe corn.—Province of Benares.

Altá, H. (آلتا) Balls of cotton impregnated with lac dye; hence also the dye itself.

Altamghá or Âltamghá, Altumgha or Ultumgha, H. (from the Turkish *ál* آل, red, and *tamghá* تمغا, a stamp or impression; Bianchi, Dict. Turc-francais) A royal grant under the seal of some of the former native princes of Hindustan, and recognised by the British Government as conferring a title to rent-free land in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable. Although probably originally bearing a red or purple stamp, the colour of the imperial seal or signature became in Indian practice indifferent.—*Elliot.*

Alu, H. &c. (S. آلو, आलु) An esculent root, a kind of arum, and applied to any similar root, as to the potato, also called Bilaiti-álu, and the yám, called Phul-álu.

Aluku, Tel. (అలుకు) Sowing seed in ground prepared for its reception.

Alugu, Tel. (అలుగు) A channel, a sluice to carry off the overflowing water of a reservoir or tank.

Aluté, corruptly, Ulootay, Allootie, Allooty, Alowtay, Mar. (अलुते, plur. of अलुता, possibly a mere alliterative term derived from *Balute*, q. v. as *Baluté-aluté*) The collective designation of the persons whom it is customary in some of the provinces of the Dekhin, to retain as village servants, in addition to the *Baluté*, or regular village servants, such as superannuated members of the Baluté, or their widows, religious mendicants, and the helpless and lazy in general. Besides these, twelve classes of the Aluté, as well as of the Baluté, are specified, viz. 1. The *Jangam*, or priest of the Lingáyits, who is employed to blow the conch shell in the temples; 2. The *Koli*, or water-carrier, who supplies travellers and government functionaries travelling on public duty with drinking-water, also the cultivators with water to wash their threshing floors, and the village at large with water on public festivals; 3. The *Bhâṭ*, or village bard, who chants hymns in the temples, and is employed when children are betrothed to ascertain that there are no physical impediments to the marriage; 4. The *Rámúsi*, or village watchman, by caste and practice a thief. In different parts of the South-West of India his place is taken by the *Bhíl* or the *Koli*, both wild and lawless tribes, residing chiefly in the thickets of the Satpura hills, but taking service in the plains; 5. The *Máli*, *Bághbán*, or gardener, who grows flowers to decorate the temples with, and prepares nosegays to present to Government officers or men of rank passing through the village; 6. The *Taráḷ* or *Yeshar*, who is considered the same as the *Mher*, except that the latter is usually ranked among the Baluté receiving only a different scale of compensation. All the *Mhers* in the village take the office of Tarál for a year in rotation, and, besides the fixed allowance of land or grain, each receives annually a pair of shoes and a blanket. The Tarál is to be always resident and at the call of the *Patíl*, and is especially assigned to attendance on strangers, whom he furnishes with local information, and for whom he procures the necessary supplies; 7. The *Gondhali*, beater of a double kettle-drum; 8. The *Ḍaurí Gosain*, who beats a sort of

small drum; 9. The *Garsi*, (?) or piper; 10. The *Sempi*, *Darjí*, *Súti*, or *Suī*, the village tailor; 11. The *Telí*, or oil presser and vender; 12. The *Támbúli*, or preparer of the *Pán*, or betel-leaf, &c. Few of these hold land, but are mostly paid by an allowance of grain. There are some varieties in their specification; as, for instance, in Duff's History of the Marathas the twelve *Alutas* are called, 1. The *Sonar*, goldsmith; 2. The *Jangam*; 3. The tailor; 4. The water-carrier; 5. The *Tarál*; 6. The *Máli*; 7. The drummer; 8. The piper; 9. The *Rámúsi* or *Bhíl*; 10. The *Taili*; 11. The *Támbúli*, and 12. The *Gondali*. But the whole number of twelve are rarely found in any village establishment. On the other hand, there are occasional additions to the list, as, *Bájantris*, musicians and comedians; *Kalávantins*, dancing girls; a *Vaidya*, or village physician; a *Ghota-khor*, a diver, one who plunges into the water to recover lost articles; and a *Gárpagári*, a village conjuror and fortune teller.

Ál̤vár, Tam. (*pl.* ஆழ்வார்) Álváru, Tel. (*pl.* ఆళ్వారు), Rulers, persons of authority, the collective title of twelve reputed saints of the Southern Vaishnavas, who are said to have each written a portion of the *Drávida Prabandha*, or *Tamil Veda*, chiefly designed for *Súdras* and women. Rámánuja, the founder of the Srí Vaishnava sect, which is one of the three great sects of the Peninsula, is sometimes considered the same as Yembiru-mánáru, the last of the Álvár.

Âám, or Âm, corruptly, Aum, H. (A. عام) The general people, the commonalty, as opposed to the *Khás*, the nobility, or the select.

Diwan-i-Áám, H. The public hall of audience, that to which all persons may be admitted; in distinction to the Diwan-i-khás, the hall of the select, the privy council.

Ámad, Amud, H. (from the P. *ámdan* آمدن, to come), Income, revenue.

Ámad-o-raft, H. (from the P. آمدن, and رفتن, to go, *literally*, coming and going), Income and expenditure. Imports and exports. (In Guzerat) Town duties: also applied to Safe-conduct, permission to come and go without harm.

Ámad-o-raft bhandári, H. Surety for safe conduct; guarantee for coming and going with impunity.

Ámad- or *Amda-wála*, H. A merchant who purchases imported goods wholesale for retail to petty dealers.

Am-i-walad, or, more correctly, Um-al-walad, A. (from ام, a mother, and *walad* ولد, offspring) A female slave who has borne a son to her master, and is therefore, by the law, to be emancipated at his death.

Âmal, Ûmul, H., used in most dialects, with the import sometimes slightly modified, (A. عمل, अमल) Business, affairs, an office, collection of revenue, administration of justice, management of any land or business on behalf of another, deputation, authority, government. In Maratha finance an item or head of collection, the share or portion of the revenue after the expenses and extra charges have been defrayed. In the Tamil countries commonly, Confiscation, seizure.

Âmal-dár, H. &c. (عملدار) A manager, an agent, a governor of a district, a collector of revenue. An officer appointed to collect the revenue of an estate which has been attached by Government. In the South it is applied especially to the native revenue collector acting under the authority of the European collector. Any person holding a post or office. The title is also given to the native head of the police in a district, usually also the head revenue officer, whose duties are defined by Bombay Regulations, xii. of 1827, and iv. of 1830, and Act xx. of 1835. Under the Maratha Government, Amaldars or Aumildars were of three kinds; those holding the office of collector on a lease from the Government; those who were appointed by the Sarsubahdárs; and Bankers or Sáhukars, who, having advanced money to the Government or its revenue officers, were appointed to collect the revenue of a district until they had paid themselves.

Âmal-dári, H. &c. (عملداری) Management, administration, collection of revenue. . The office of *Amaldár*. Possession, occupancy.

Âmal-dastak, *Umul-dustuk*, H. (عملدستك) Deed of conveyance; any document giving possession of property. Warrant or authority to collect the rents of an estate; a written order from the proper authority to enable the purchaser of an estate at a public sale to obtain possession of it.

Âmal farmáish, Mar. (P. فرمایش, order) An item in the deductions from the net revenue, fees paid to revenue officers (?)

Âmal-guzár, H. (عمل گزار) A collector of revenue.

Âmal-náma, H. (P. عملنامه) Authority to manage or administer property, an order for possession, a warrant from a competent public functionary to an individual, authorising his taking possession and management of

landed or other property, an order from a Zemindar to his cultivators to give possession to a renter.

Âmal-paṭṭa, H. (عملپته) A deed appointing an agent or manager, a warrant authorising a person to collect the rents of an estate.

Âmal-sanad, H. (عمل سند) A deed or warrant empowering a person to collect rents or manage an estate.

ÂMALI, AMLI, UMULEE, or UMLEE, H. (عملي) Payment of the revenue by a division of the crop or in kind; applied also to a village where the revenue is paid in kind: any thing related to, or connected with, managements, collections, and the like. The title of the revenue year in Bengal and Orissa, the same as Faṣli, q. v.

AMAL-I-JINS, H. (from H. امل *amal*, intoxication, and A. *jins* جنس, sort, kind) Intoxicating liquors or drugs. Among the Marathas the revenue levied upon their sale, the same as *Ábkári*.

ÁMAL, AMUL, Hindi (आमल, perhaps an error for ÂÁMIL) Being in charge or possession of.

AMAN, UMUN, also, AMÁN, UMAN, H. (A. امن, امان) Safety, security, protection: protection granted to an infidel during the first year of his residence in a Mohammedan country.

Amánat, *Umanut*, H. (امانت, from *aman* امن) occuring, slightly modified, in most dialects, or sometimes corrupted, as in Tel. to *Anámat* or *Anámatu*, (అనామతు), as well as *Amánatu* అమానతు. Deposit, charge, any thing held in trust, money deposited in court. Among the Marathas, profit derived from deposits and temporary sequestration of estates.

Amánat daftar, H. (P. دفتر, office) An office under the Mohammedan Government for deposits, or for a register of trusts. The superintendant was invested sometimes with judicial powers in civil suits. Reg. xxii. 1795, preamble.

Amánat dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a deposit or charge, a trustee, a guardian.

Amánát-dári, H. (P. داري, having) Guardianship, agency, trust.

Amánat-jari, H. (A. جاري, proceeding) (In the South of India) Assignments of revenue resumed or held temporarily in charge of a Government officer.

Amánat-mahál, H. (P. محال) An estate.

Amánat-náma, H. (P. نامه) A deed of trust or deposit, a document conveying any thing in trust.

Amánat-nashṭa, Karn. (ನಷ್ಟ) A tax on ground first cultivated for the Piper Betel, and afterwards for rice, in which the difference of the revenue from dry and wet lands is charged to the Ryots.

AMÁNI, UMANEE, corruptly, UMAUNEE, AUMANY, AMAUNY, H. (اماني) Held in trust or deposit; applied especially to the collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the officers of Government upon the removal or suspension of an intermediate claimant or Zemindar, the same as the *khás* collection: it is also applied to Ryotwari settlements, or settlements with each cultivator individually, where no renter or proprietor has been acknowledged; also to lands in the possession of the collector's officers for arrears of revenue, or which, on any other account, are not held by individual tenants.

Amáni-bâẓi-báb, H. (بعضي باب) Miscellaneous heads of receipt or revenue held in trust or deposit, or collected direct by the officers of government.

Amáni-táláo, H. (اماني تالاو) Karn. *Amánikere*, (ಅಮಾನಿಕೆರೆ) In Mysore, an unrented tank or reservoir of water, not belonging exclusively to any one village, but subservient to the watering of the lands of several, under the superintendence of the officers of the Government.

ÁMAN, ÁMUN, Hindi, Ben. (आमन, আমণ) Rice grown on low wet grounds, the rice that is sown in July and August, and reaped in December, winter rice.

Ámaniya, H. Ben. (आमनिया) Land on which the winter crop of rice is sown.

AMAṈJI, or AMIṈJI, Tam. (அமஞ்சி, அமிஞ்சி) Compulsory service without payment; the gratuitous employment of the villagers in the transport of baggage, &c., for public officers; also the general levy of men inhabiting irrigable villages for the purpose of clearing out the channels or tanks, and for repairing breaches or constructing dams.

AMÁNTA GÁḌU, Tel. (అమాంతగాడు) A pedlar, a hawker.

AMARAM, Tam. (அமரம், *lit.* command of a thousand foot.) A grant of revenue by the Prince or a Poligar, on condition of service generally, military or police; such grants were resumable when the *Amarakár*, or grantee, failed to perform the stipulated service.

ÂMÁRÍ, UMAREE, H. (A. عماري) A canopied seat on an elephant.

AMÁTYA, Mar. (S. अमात्य, a minister), One of the eight principal officers of the Maratha state.

AMAVÁLUJINDAGI, Karn. (ಅಮವಾಲುಜಿಂದಗಿ, the latter word is a corruption of the P. *zindagi*, life) In Mysore,

AM

the property of a person dying without heirs and escheating therefore to the Government.

Amavâludana, Karn. (ಅಮವಾಲುದನ) Cattle without owners, claimable by the Government.

AMÁVASI, UMAVUSEE, H. (اماوسي, from the S. अमावसी or अमावास्या) Day of conjunction, day of new moon, when it rises invisible. The term is current throughout India, sometimes slightly modified, as, *Amavási*, *Amási*, *Amavasé*, *Amamási*, and, as corruptly spelled, *Amaubasee*, *Amauvasy*, *Amawus*, &c.

ÁMB, or ÁM, H. (آنب or آم, from S. *Amra* or *Ámra* अम्रः, आम्रः) A mango, the mango-tree; occurring in most dialects, sometimes slightly modified, as, *Amb*, *Ambá*, or *Ambí*.

Ambá, or *Ambi-dáhale*, Mar. (अंबा, अंबी दहले) A branch of a mango-tree; an extra cess paid in commutation of presents of mangoes formerly required. Rev. Sel. iv. 652.

Ambarái, or *Ámrái*, Mar. (अंबराई, आम्राई) A grove of mango-trees, or any garden. Revenue derived from gardens and groves. Rev. Sel. i. 693, and iv. 167.

Ambarái-guttigé, Karn. (ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ, assessment) Rent or revenue from mango groves or orchards.

Ambá or *Ambí-taka*, Mar. (अंबाटका) Revenue from a tax on mango groves.

AMBADI-KOVILAKAM, Mal. (?) The chief palace, the residence of the eldest and principal wife of the Samúri or Zamorin.

AMBALAM, Tam. (அம்பலம்) A place where public affairs are discussed. (Mal. അമ്പലം) In Malabar, a temple of the first class.

Ambala-káran, or *Ambalagár*, Tam. (அம்பலக்காரன்) The patel, or head of a village, particularly of villages inhabited by Súdras. The person who presides in the meeting-house of a village. An officer who publishes the decrees of an assembly. R. Sel. ii. 530.

Ambala-mányam, Tam. (அம்பலமானியம்) A portion of land held free of revenue by the headman of a village, as a perquisite of office.

Ambala-pati, Mal. (from പടി, a step) In Malabar the hereditary dignity of an elevated seat or step in a temple, giving to the person who enjoys it the right of directing the ceremonies: the dignity commonly devolves on the headman of a village, but it is saleable.

Ambala-vási, Tam. Mal. (அம்பலவாசி) A caste in Travancore who are makers of garlands: they are attendants in temples, and rank between Brahmans and Nairs.

AMBÁR, H. &c. (P. انبار, S. अंबार) A store, a heap, a granary, a heap of any thing.

Ambáram, Tel. Karn. Tam. (అంబారము, அம்பாரம், from the P. انبار) A heap, a pile, a stack of corn; grain on the threshing floor; Government share of the crop.

Ambarakkadai, Tam. (அம்பாரக்கடை) A store, a granary, a place where any thing is stored.

Ambára khána or *-khané*, Karn. (ಖಾನೆ, P. خانه) A magazine of grain, a granary.

Ambara-rási, Karn. (ರಾಶಿ, S. राशि, a heap) The Government share of the crop collected in a heap.

Ambár-sári, Mar. (अंबारसारी) A tax on houses, except those of Brahman village-officers. Rev. Sel. iv. 166.

Attambár, Karn. (ಅಟ್ಟಂಬಾರ) The whole heap, or the shares of the Government and cultivator before the crop is divided.

ÂMBÁRI, also ÂMÁRI, H. (A. عماري) A canopied seat on on elephant. A litter borne by a camel. (P. انبار) A granary.

Ambári patti, Mar. (अंबाडी पट्टी) A tax on the cultivation of hemp or making of rope from it.

AMBASHTHA, vernacularly, AMBASHTH, S. &c. (अम्बष्ठः) A man of a mixed tribe, the offspring of a Brahman father and a Vaisya mother; by occupation a physician.

AMBATTAN, Tam. Mal. (அம்பட்டன்) A barber, the barber of the village.

AMBUVÁCHÍ, S. (अम्बुवाची) Four days in Ásharh (June—July), the 10th to the 13th, inclusive of the dark half of the month, or moon's wane, when the earth is regarded as unclean, and agriculture is prohibited.

Ambuváchí pradá, S. (प्रद, what gives) The first of the four days.

Ambuváchí tyága, S. (त्याग, leaving) The last of the four days.

ÂMD, ÛMD, A. (عمد) Wilful; as, *Katal-âmd*, Wilful murder. *Shabih-âmd*, Apparently wilful, *i. e.* manslaughter.

ÁMDANI, AMDUNEE, corruptly, AUMDANY, or AMDAUNY, still more so, AMDENNY, and AMDEHNY, H. (P. آمدني, *lit.* a coming, from آمدن, to come) Income, receipts: as a Government term, receipt of revenue or customs.

Amdáni, Mar. (आमदानी, vernacular for the preceding) Products of the earth, articles of merchandize generally arriving at market in their fit season, also that particular season. Profits, perquisites; sway, rule.

AMETHIYA, H. (اميتهيا) A tribe of Chouhan Rajputs, origi-

nally from *Amethi*, in Oude, some of whom are settled in Gorakhpur.

ÁMEZ ÁDHÁRAM, H., but current in the Dekhin, (from P. آميز, mixing, and S. *ádhára* आधार, support, receptacle) Land having mixed resources, *i. e.* being irrigated both naturally and artificially; also with *bhúmi*, land, *Ámez-ádhár bhúmi.*

ÂMIL, or ÂÁMIL, corruptly, AUMIL, H., but used in most dialects, sometimes slightly modified, and frequently confounded with AMAL, (A. عامل, *n.* of agency, from *âmal* عمل, he performed a task, he transacted an affair) An officer of Government in the financial department, especially a collector of revenue on the part of the Government, or of the farmer of the revenue, also himself a farmer of, or contractor for, the revenue under the native system, and invested with supreme authority, both civil and military, in the districts which he farmed, as is still the case in several native states, especially Oude and Hyderabad. In the early settlement of Benares by the Government of Bengal the *Âmil* was intrusted with the joint power of Hákim or magistrate, and Tehsildar or collector, and was responsible for the realization of a fixed amount of revenue, being precluded from levying any excess on the Government demand. Reg. ii. 1795.

Âmil-dár, H. (عامل دار) A collector of, or contractor for, the revenue: (used as synonymous with *Âmil*, but no doubt an inaccuracy for *Âmal-dár*, q. v.)

Âmil-dári, corruptly, *Aumil-darrei*, H. (عاملداري) The district or estate for the revenue of which the *Âmil* was responsible: (probably an error for *Amal-dári.*)

Âmil-daul, H. (عامل دول) The estimated amount of revenue to be realized by the native collector or contractor.

Âmil-náma, *Aumil-namah*, H. (عاملنامه) A written order or warrant to an *Âmil*, a commission to take possession of land in the name of the Government; preferably, *Âmal-náma.*

Âmili, *Aumily*, H. (عاملي) The harvest year, more correctly, *Amali*; also the same as *Fasli.*

ÂMLA, ÛMLA, corruptly, OMLAH, H. (A. عمله, plur. of ÂAMIL, عامل) The collective head native officers of a judicial or revenue court under the European judge or collector.

Âmla-i-ahshám, H. The collective officers of the irregular militia under the native Government. In Bengal a jagir was assigned for their support.

Âmla-i-nawárá, H. Under the Mohammedan Governments the collective officers of the fleet of boats maintained for the defence of the sea-coast; the assignments of revenue for their maintenance and that of the flotilla.

AMÍN, UMEEN, corruptly, AUMIN, AUMEEN, H., but occurring, slightly modified sometimes, in most of the dialects (A. امين, from امن, to trust, Hindi, अमीन) A confidential agent, a trustee, a commissioner; applied in Upper India especially to a native officer of Government, employed either in the revenue department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of Government, or to investigate and report their amount; or in the judicial department, as a judge and arbitrator in civil causes. In the Presidency of Bengal, in particular, two classes of native judicial functionaries are now so named, or the *Sadar Amín* صدرامين, empowered to try causes to the extent of 1000 rupees, and the *Sadar Amín Âáli* (صدرامين عالي), or *Principal Sadar Amín*, to whom lies an appeal from the decisions of the *Amin*, and who decides suits to an unlimited amount. Beng. Reg. iv. xlv. 1793; vii. 1822; xxiii. 1814; iv. 1827; v. 1831; Act ix. 1844.

Amín-daftar, H. (امين دفتر) An office in which the accounts of the Amíns were audited; the recorded or registered accounts.

Amín-patel, Guz. Superintendant over the village Patels of a district, appointed to adjust boundary disputes, and furnish local information for the assessment of the revenue to the collector. This officer has come, in some instances, to supersede the Desaï, or former chief district officer: in some places the office is hereditary.

AMÍR, corruptly EMIR, H. (A. امير, from امر, to command) A nobleman, a Mohammedan of high rank.

Amrá, or *Umrá*, corruptly, *Omrah*, H. (A. امرا, plur. of امير) The nobles of a native Mohammedan court collectively.

Amír-ul-Umrá, H. A. Chief of the nobles, a title conferred by the sovereign at his pleasure, sometimes designating the Commander-in-Chief.

Jágír-i-Amír-ul-Umrá, H. Assignment of lands or their revenue to the Commander-in-Chief for his personal remuneration.

Amír-al-Múmanín, H. A. (اميرالمومنين) Prince of the faithful, a title of the Khalifs especially, but often assumed by Mohammedan princes.

AMJI, Dekh. (امجي) Compulsory service. (See *Amanji*).

AMR-BA-YAD, A. (امربيد) In Mohammedan law, a form of divorce. If a man say to his wife, "Your business is in your own hands" (*Amruki-ba-yadiki*), and the woman assents, an irreversible divorce takes place.—*Hed.*

Ámisham, Ámesham, or Ámusham (?) Tam. (ஆமிஷம்) The produce of a piece of land, the crop. An estimate especially of the value or yield of a standing crop.

Adangal-ámisham, or *Ámisham dáppu*, Tam. (டாப்பு, an account) Estimate of the produce of a piece of land for a whole year.

Amlák, A. (plur of ملك) Landed possessions, real property.

Amma, (Tel. &c. అమ్మ, S. *Ambá* अम्बा) In all the languages of Southern India except Tuluva, Mother, and affixed, as a respectful term of address to females in general, to their names; as, *Sitamma*, *Vangamma*. It forms, also, a designation of various popular goddesses unknown to the general system; as, *Mariyammá*, and *Agathammá*, tutelary goddesses of Madras. The latter is usually called *Yágatha*, and both are, no doubt, adopted from the Roman Catholics, being, in fact, the Virgin *Mary*, and *Sta Agatha*, although now especially worshipped by shopkeepers* and Pareyar. In Tuluva the word means father.

Ammat, (آمة) One of the ten kinds of wounds compensated by fine, a wound of the head not penetrating the dura-mater.

Âmri, or Umree, H. (from A. عمر, life) A grant or the like for life, interest for life.

Amṛit, corruptly, Amreeta, H. &c. (S. *Amṛita* अमृतं, from *a* अ neg. and *mṛita*, dead) Ambrosia, nectar, the beverage of immortality; applied in common use to various items.

Amṛit-mahál, H. (A. محل) A term used in Mysore to designate a public establishment for rearing cattle for military uses.

Amrit-manodhri, erroneously, *Amrit-mandhara*, and *Amrit-mandhi*, Uriya (ଅମୃତମନୋହି) Funds for the support of the temple of Jagannátha, allowance to the Brahmans to provide sweetmeats for the idol *Jagannáth*, which, after presentation to him, are distributed among all who are present.

Amumat, A. (اموميت, from ام, a mother) In Mohammedan law, the condition of being a mother, maternity.

Amwál, H. (A. plur. of *mál* مال) Property, goods, chattels, personal property.

Amwál-rabwi, A. Property that may be lent at a usurious interest.

Ána, H. (آنا, S. आना, B. আনা, Mar. आणा or अणा) The sixteenth part of a rupee, commonly, but incorrectly, written *Anna*; it is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fractions of any article; thus, one *ána* of any thing—of land or chattels—is one-sixteenth; four *ánas*, a quarter; eight *ánas* a half, &c. In central Hindustan it is applied also to land measure. One *ána* of land is equal to sixteen rúsís, and sixteen *ánas* to one kanchu. It also expresses the divisions of village lands, the minor portions of each share being subdivided into ánas or sixteenths; thus, one share and eight ánas is equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$, &c. In Western India it is also applied to land measure, one *ána* being the sixteenth part of a *gonta*, or 7.5625 square yards; or it denotes one link of a measuring chain containing sixteen links.

Áná-hara or *huru*, corruptly, *Annah-hhureh*, H. (from S. *hara*, कर, tax) A fee of one ana on each rupee of revenue levied by the headmen in Asam to cover local charges.

Áná paṭṭí, Mar. An extra cess at the rate of one Áná on each rupee of the assessment, or a like charge per plough or per head, &c.

Anád banjar or bunjur, corruptly, Anod bunger, H. (اناد بنجر) Land that has been waste from time immemorial (from S. *anádi* अनादि, without beginning, and H. *banjar*, waste land).

Anádi bhúmi, H., used in Mysore. Land transferred by mortgage (from S. अनादि, and भूमि, land.)

Anádi-bídú, Tel. Tam. (అనాదిబీడు, அனாதிபீடு) A piece of ground that has never been cultivated; also similar terms as, *Anádi karambu*, *Anádi tarisu*.

Anáj, H. (اناج, अनाज) Grain, commonly, but incorrectly, pronounced Náj.

Anákálabhṛita, (S. अनाकालभृतः) One of the fifteen kinds of slaves in Hindu law, a man who has become a slave voluntarily, for the sake of sustenance at a season of famine.

Ânán, incorrectly, Ainán, A. (عنان) Traffic in partnership, in Mohammedan law.

Anakaṇ, Mal. (അണകൻ) A low or inferior person.

Ánanda, Karn., &c. (S. आनन्दः, felicity) The 48th year of the cycle of sixty years which will fall in the year 1854.

Ananta, S. &c. (अनन्तः) Without end, eternal. A cord with fourteen knots in it, which the Hindus tie round the arm at the festival of *Ananta-chaturdaśí*.

Ananta-chaturdaśí, S. The fourteenth of Bhádra (August, September), when a festival is held in honour of 'the eternal' Vishnu.

Anantaravan, less correctly, Anandravan, Mal. (അനന്തരവൻ, from S. अनन्तरं, without an interval) An heir, the heir apparent or next of kin, the heir of the acting head of the family.

Anantaravan-naṭu-káṇam, *Anandravannadu*, &c. (from നട, middle, and കാണം, fee).

Anantarasthánam, Mal. (സ്ഥാനം, S. स्थानं, place) Succession, right of inheritance.

Ananyáśrita, (S. (अन् not, *anya* अन्य, another, and *áśrita* आश्रित, dependent) Independent, not supported by or dependent on another. In Hindu law, unencumbered property.

Anaśana, S. (अन् neg., अशनं, eating) Fasting. In law, fasting of a creditor or of a Brahman employed by him to enforce payment of a debt, the debtor incurring the guilt of Brahmanicide if the person should die of inanition.

Anátha, S. (अ neg. and नाथः, a master) Having no protector or owner. An orphan.

Anáthi-banjar, S. and H. Waste, or rather unclaimed land. Uncultivated land without an owner. See *Anádi-banjar*.

Anavantu polam, Tel. Land of which the ownership is disputed.

Anávrushti, Karn. Tel. (S. *an* अन् neg. and *ávrishti* आवृष्टिः, rain) Drought; want of rain.

Ánaya, (S. आनयः) The ceremony of tying on the girdle of Munja grass preparatory to investiture with the sacrificial string. The rite of investiture.

Ánáyaṇ, Mal. (ആനായൻ) A cowherd, a shepherd.

Anbhanta, Unbhunta, (?) Undivided, applied to lands. *Garhwal*.

Áncha, Anchu, Tel. (అంచు), Ánché, Karn. (ಅಂಚೆ), Anchal, Mal. (അഞ്ചൽ) Tam. (அஞ்சல்) Public conveyance, post, posting, a post-stage, a relay of palankin bearers or post-runners.

Anchalpura, Mal. (അഞ്ചൽപുര) A post-office.

Ánche-kacheri, Karn. (ಅಂಚೆಕಚೇರಿ) The post-office.

Ánché-mané, Karn. (ಅಂಚೇಮನೇ) A station for post-runners.

Anchaná, Unchuna, or, Antsaná, Untsuna, corruptly, Anchina, Anchinna, Anchumna, Anchumma, Tel. (అంచనా, from S. *ánśana* अंशन, dividing, apportioning) An estimate or appraisement of the probable amount and value of the crops on a field; salt in a pile; hay in a stack, and the like. Grant derives it from two Persian adverbs, *án*, there is, *chanán*, so much! App. v. Rep. 642.

Niluvu-anchaná, Tel. (నిలువు) Estimate of the produce of a field before the crop is cut.

Kuppa-anchaná, Tel. (కుప్ప) Estimate of the produce of a field after the crop is gathered, but before it is measured.

Anchaná-dár or *-dárudu*, Tel. An officer employed to survey the standing crops and estimate their probable value; an estimator, an appraiser.

Anchaná-jábitá, Tel. (జాబితా) Estimate of each Ryot's share of the value of the crop. An account of the estimated crop kept by the village accountant.

Áṇḍai, Tam. (ஆண்டை) Master of a family, owner of slaves.

Aṇḍáḍi, Mal. (അങ്ങാടി) A shop, a market-place, a bazaar.

Aṇḍáḍiváṇibham, Mal. (അങ്ങാടിവാണിഭം) Merchandise, goods, wares, articles for sale.

Ándana, Mar. (आन्दन) Presents made by the bride's father to the bridegroom after the celebration of the marriage.

Andáru (?). A Mobed, or officiating priest of the Parsis.

Andáz, H. (P. انداز) Estimate, valuation, guess.

Andáz-paṭṭí, Mar. Estimate of the value of a growing crop.

Andhá-darbáru, Karn. (ಅಂಧಾದರ್ಬಾರು, from S. *andha* अन्ध, blind, and P. *darbár* دربار, a court) A public office notoriously ill conducted, a bad government.

Ándhí, Andhee, H. (آندھي, from S. अन्ध, blind, dark) A hurricane, a tempest; a darkening of the day.

Andhra, or, Ándhra, S. (अन्ध्राः, आन्ध्राः) The country now known as Telingana. *Ándhra* more properly denotes a native of that country, also a caste of Brahmans in Mysore, or a Brahman of Telingana, who is known by the name of *Ándhra* Brahman in most parts of India. The name was known to the ancients, and Pliny speaks of the Rex Andrarum as a powerful Indian prince.

Áṇḍi, Tam. (ஆண்டி) Karn. (ಆಂಡಿ) A religious mendicant of the Saiva sect in the South.

Ándi, Karn. (ಆಂಡಿ) Bail, bond, security.

Áṇḍa, Mal. (ആണ്ട,) Áṇḍu, Tam. (ஆண்டு) A year.

Áṇe, Karn. (ಆಣೆ) Áṇai, Tam. (ஆணை) An oath, an adjuration, a protestation, a citation on the part of Government; also Karn. *Áṇebhashe*, or *Anebase* (from S. *bháshá*, speech).

Áne, Karn. (ಆನೆ) An elephant (differing from the preceding in the '*n*,' which, in the first word, is the cerebral, in the second, the dental letter).

Aṇe, corruptly, Ani, and Anay, Karn. (ಅಣೆ), Aṇai, Tam. (அணை), Aṇa, Mal. (അണ) A dam, a dyke, a bank, a bridge. *Kallané*, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲಣೆ) A dam or embankment of stone.

Aṇekaṭṭu, Aṇekaṭṭe, corruptly, Anicut, Karn. (ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟು)

AN

A dam, a dyke, an embankment, a channel to direct water into different streams for purposes of irrigation.

Aṇaikál, Tam. (அணைக்கால்) An embankment of stone.

Allaṇai, Tam. (அல்லணை) A dam or bridge of stone.

ANEKAGOTRA, S. (अनेकगोत्र) One who is a member of more than one Gotra or family.

ÁNEYÁR, Hindi (आनेयार) The time of agricultural labour in the hot weather, from sunrise till noon.

ÁNG, H. (آنگ, from S. अङ्ग, a particle of assent) Demand on each head of cattle for right of pasture by the proprietor of the ground. Mode of computing a tax on cattle in Hariána, two bullocks making one Áng.

ANGA, UNGU, S. (अङ्गः) The body, or a part of it; a limb, a member. Whence, figuratively, a branch of literature, a supplemental portion of the Vedas, &c.

Anganyása, S. Touching different parts of the body as a religious exercise.

Angapráyaşchitta, S. Expiation of personal impurity, especially the expiatory offering made by the next of kin of a person recently deceased, at the first Şráddha after his death.

ANGÁ, or ANGARKHÁ, H. (انگا, انگرکھا) A long tunic, a coat worn both by Hindus and Mohammedans: the former tie it on the left, the latter on the right breast.

ANGA, UNGU, Tel. (అంగ) A stride or pace of about three feet.

Angahála, Tel. (అంగాల) Measurement by paces.

ANGAḌI, Karn. (ಅಂಗಡಿ), ANGÁḌI, Tam. (அங்காடி) A stall or shop in a market where provisions are sold. A betel stall. A tax on shops or stalls, a village in which there is a market.

Angaḍihár or *gár*, &c. Karn. (ಅಂಗಡಿಗಾರ) A shopkeeper.

Angáḍiháran, Tam. (அங்காடிக்காரன்) A vender of provisions.

Angaḍi-pasike, or *pasige*, Karn. (ಪಸಿಕೆ, ಪಸಿಗೆ) A fee or cess upon booths or stalls.

Angáḍi-paṭṭi, or *paṭṭaḍai*, Tam. (பட்டி, பட்டடை) A tax upon moveable shops or stalls.

ÁNGADÍÁ, or ÁNGARÍYÁ, Guz. (આંગડીઆ) A person employed in the West of India to carry money and jewels, which he conceals in his garments.

ANGAN, H. (انگن, from S. अङ्गणः) A court-yard, an inclosed area within or without the house; also pronounced *Ángna*.

ANGAUNGÁ, ANGOUNGA, H. (انگونگا) Perquisites of grain from the threshing-floor distributed to the Brahman, Purohit, Gúru, grazier, and god of the village.

ANGAURIA, H. (انگوریا) A ploughman. In some places, as Benares, the practice of allowing the use of the plough as part of the wages of labour.

ANGDENA, (?) A tax formerly levied by the Portuguese at Bombay on fishermen and their boats, and on other occupations.

ÁNGIRASA, S. &c. (आङ्गिरसं) The sixth year of the cycle. A Gotra or family of Brahmans: both are derived from the name of the ancient Ṛishi or Sage ANGIRAS.

ANGJHAP, Thug. (from H. or S. *Ang*, body, and H. *chhipána*, to hide) Temporary burial of their victims until a convenient opportunity of effectually concealing them is found (used in the Dekhin).

ANGLÍS, (corruption of 'English') An invalided soldier, or lands granted to him under Ben. Reg. xliii. 1793; i. 1804.

ANGULA, vernacularly, ANGUL, S. &c. (from अंगुलि, a finger) A linear measure; eight barleycorns make an Angula, and twelve Angulas a span; a finger's breadth.

ANGULI-TORAṆA, S. (from *anguli*, a finger, and *toraṇa*, an ornamental archway) Three semicircular lines drawn across the forehead, made with sandal or ashes of burnt cow-dung, denoting a worshipper of Siva; more commonly termed *Tripuṇḍra*.

ANGWÁRA, H. (from S. अङ्ग, a limb, a part) The proprietor of a small share of a village in the Benares district, where it also implies mutual help in tillage.

ANGWÁTÁ, Mar. (अंगवाटा) The share of the actual cultivator in the produce of a field divided between him and the landlord and the owner of the bullocks for ploughing.

ANHAR, Thug. Any metallic utensil for eating, drinking, or cooking.

ANI, Karn. (ಅಣಿ) The comb or reed of a loom, or a weaver's *lam*, or the threads of the woof wound in the form of the figure 8.

ÁNI, Tam. (ஆநி) The month of June.

ANITYA-DATTA, S. (अनित्य, not for ever, and दत्त, given) Temporarily given, as a son adopted for a term; also *Anitya dattaka*, and *Anitya dattrima*.

ANIYA-UTTA, or UTTHA, Mal. (?) Daily meals given to Brahmans at the temples in Malabar.

ÁNIYAM, Tam. (ஆநியம்) A day.

ANIYUKTA, S. (अ neg. and नियुक्त, appointed) Not duly appointed. In Hindu law, a Brahman who attends a court without having been appointed a member of it.

ANJAL, UNJUL, or ANJALI, UNJULEE, H. (انجل، انجلي, from S. अञ्जलिः, the two hands placed together and carried to the forehead as a reverential mode of salutation) A respectful mode of salutation. As much grain as can be held by the two hands put together. A handful of corn given from the threshing-floor; the same as *Angaunga*, q. v.

ANJAL Tel. (corruption of ANCHAL, q. v.) The post, the mail.

ANJAMAN, UNJUMUN, (P. انجمن) An assembly. Among the Parsis, a constituted council or assembly to which all questions regarding their peculiar customs are referred.

ANJAN, UNJUN, H. (انجن) A grass which grows in the North-West Provinces abundantly, and is used as fodder. Commonly, the word (from the S. अञ्जनं) denotes a collyrium, or any application, whether solid or fluid, to the eyes, to give them strength and brilliancy.

ANJANÁ, UNJANA, H. (انجنا) An inferior sort of rice.

ANJE, Karn. (ಅಂಜೆ) Clean or dressed cotton ready for spinning.

ANK, or ÁNK, corruptly, AUK, H. &c. (انك, from the S. *anka* अंक, a mark, a cypher) A mark, a number, an arithmetical figure, a share. Figures on coins, &c., shewing the date of a Raja's accession. In Karnáta, *Anka* or *Anke* is also applied in compounds to the tables or statements of relative measures; as, *Khandugadanke*, dry measure; *Varaháda-anke*, money accounts; *Manuvisaanke*, troy and avoirdupois measure, &c. In Cuttack, an era commencing with the accession of each Raja, and, counting by the year of his Ráj, all deeds commence with the year of the *Ank* in which they were executed.

Ankana, S. (अंकन) Marking, making a number or cypher, especially branding or cauterising the limbs with the symbols or names of a divinity.

Ánk-bándi, or *bundee*, H. (P. بندي, binding) An adjustment of the rents to be paid by the individual collector through the person held liable for the realisation of the Government demand.

Ánk-dar, corruptly, *Auhdar*, (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share in village lands. The person who is responsible for a portion of the revenue.

Ánk-kar, H. (S. كار, who makes) An assayer, a stamper, a money changer.

ANKAM, Mal. (S. അങ്കം) In Malabar, A duel, a single combat: these were formerly frequent among the Nairs, and were a source of revenue to the Raja, each combatant paying for the privilege of fighting. The combat was sometimes fought by hired champions.

ÁNKHEN-WÁLÁ, H. (from آنكھ, from S. अक्षि, the eye) A term used in Mysore to denote a class of police employed by Hyder Ali; a spy, an inspector.

ÁNKHÁU, H. (آنكھاو, from S. अक्षि, the eye) Valuation by the eye of growing crops.

ÁNKARO, Guz. (આંકડો), A bill an account. Discount. See *Ant*.

ANKURA, Thug. A thousand; the word in S. (अंकुरः) signifies a shoot, a sprout, a bud or blossom; also, sometimes, 'water.'

Ankurárpana, S. (अर्पण) Offering of water, a preliminary offering of water at the beginning of a ceremony.

ANNA, S. (अन्नं) Food, boiled rice.

Anna-kúta yátrá, S. (The festival (*yátrá*) of the mountain (*kúta*) of boiled rice). A festival of the Hindus in the month of November, when they make a pile of rice as a type of the hill *Govarddhana* in *Vraj*, near Mathurá, observed especially by cowherds.

Anna-prásana, vernacularly, *Annprásan*, S. &c. (अन्नप्राशनं) Putting a little food into the mouth of an infant between five and eight months old, accompanied with a religious ceremony.

Anna-vyavahára, S. (व्यवहार, law) Law or custom relating to food, that is, to the practice of eating together or not, as followed by different castes.

ANOLÁ, commonly pronounced *Aonlá*, H. (آنولا, from the S. आमलः) The myrobalan tree, which is worshipped by agriculturists in the West of India on the 11th of Phalgun (Feb., March): libations are poured at the root of the tree, a yellow or red thread is tied round the trunk, and prayers and songs are recited in honour of the plant.

ANṢ, or ANṢA, pronounced ANGSHA, or UNGSHU, also written AMSHA, H. &c. (انس, from the S. अंशः) A part, a share, a portion.

Anṣánṣa, S. (अंशांश) A subdivision, a share of a share.

Anansa, S. (अनंश) Having no share; excluded from a share, as of inheritance, on account of some physical or legal defect.

Anṣapatra, S. (अंशपत्र) A deed setting forth the shares or portions of a property. A deed of partition between the members of a Hindu family.

Anṣahara, S. (अंशहर) A co-parcener, a co-heir; one who takes a share of an estate or property.

Answánsa, H. (انسوانسه) A measure of land in Hindustan. twenty of which are equal to one Pilwánsa.

ANSÁRI, H. (A. انصاري) A tribe of Sheikhs in the North-west Provinces who pretend to be descended from the original *Ansár*, or auxiliaries of Mohammed, who adopted his faith at Medina. They appear to have come into India from Herat at the time of Firoz Shah.

ÁNSU-TORE, Thug. (from the H. آنسو *ánsu*, a tear) Any shower of rain that falls before the usual rainy season: it is regarded as of evil omen, and if it occur during the first day or night of an expedition the party must return and start again.

ÁNT, Guz. (આંટ) Credit, transfer. In Guzerat it implies a fictitious currency or book-credit, in which bills of exchange and dealings in articles of trade may be paid at the option of the holder, varying according to the exchange of the day and the value of the coin in which the amount is computed. The difference on cashing a bill in *Ánt* is termed *Ánkara*, discount.

ANTAH-PAṬA, Mar. (S. अन्तर्, between, and पट, a cloth) A screen of silk or cloth held up between the bride and bridegroom, or between the student who is to receive the sacred cord and the spiritual teacher, until the proper moment arrives for the parties to see each other.

ANTAH-PURÁ, S. (अन्तः, inner, and पुरं, city) The inner or female apartments.

ANTARBED, UNTURBED, H. (انتربيد, from S. अन्तर्, between, and वेदि, an altar, or ground raised to serve for one) The old name of the lower portion of the Doab, from Etawa to Allahabad: it was sometimes applied to the Doab throughout.

ANTARAPAR or -PARA, UNTURPUR or -PURU, B. (S. अन्तर, an interval, and पर, after) Applied, in the Upper Provinces of Bengal, to lands allowed to lie fallow for one year.—E. I. Records, iii. 173.

ANTASSTHA, less correctly, ANTASTA, or ANTASTHI, Mar. (S. अन्तःस्थः, what is or stays within, secret, hidden) Secret expenditure. Sums expended in presents or bribes to official persons. An item in the *Ḍarbar kharch*, or Court-charges of the Peshwa.

Antasstha-ki-yádi, Mar. (P. ياد, memory) Account of secret service expenditure.

ANTEVÁSÍ, very corruptly, ANTYBASHY, and ANTWÁSÍ, H. (S. अन्तेवासिन्) A disciple, a pupil residing with his teacher.

ANTU, UNTOO, Tel. Karn. (ಅಂತು) Total amount, aggregate (from the S. *anta*, end, final sum).

ANTYESHTI, S. (अन्त्येष्टि) The final sacrifice or funeral obsequies.

ANUÁ, or ANWÁ, H. (انوا) The place where the men stand who throw up water from a lower to a higher level. See *Daurí*.

ANUBHAVAM, Mal. (അനുഭവം, from S. अनु, after, according to, and भव, being) Enjoyment: a grant of hereditary land in Malabar, either rent-free or at a pepper-corn-rent, in reward of service; also a present of betel, or a cocoa-nut, from the proprietor at the time of executing a deed of transfer of a garden or plantation to the person to whom the transfer is made, as symbolical of the character of the land made over; also *Anubhogam*.

ANUBHOGAM, Mal. (അനുഭോഗം, S अनुभोगं) Enjoyment; usufruct; a grant of land, &c.; the same as *Anubhavam*, as above.

ANUGAMAN, UNOOGUMUN, H. (انوگمن, from the S. अनु, after, and गमन, going) The burning of a widow after hearing of the death of an absent husband; also *Anu-maraṇam*, subsequently-dying.

ANUKSHETRA, corrupted vernacularly to ANUCHHATR, or ANOOCHUTTREE, or ANNAKSHATTRA, or, in *Uriya*, to ANRACHUTTUR, S. (*Anu* अनु, according to, *kshetra* क्षेत्र, a sacred shrine or place of pilgrimage) A charitable allowance made to the native servants of certain temples in Orissa, by the Marathas, and continued by the British Government. Ben. Reg. xii. 1815, sec. 30.

ANULOMAJA, S. (from अनु, according to, *loma*, लोम, the hair of the body, and *ja* जः, born, born *with* the hair or grain, *i. e.* in due order) The offspring of two persons of different classes, of whom the father is of the superior class in the regular succession, as of a Brahman father and Kshatriya mother. If the woman were of the Brahman and the man of the Kshitriya class, the order is inverted, and the progeny is termed *Pratilomaja*, born against the hair.

ANUPÁTAK, or ANOOPATUK, H. (S. अनुपातकं) A heinous offence short of a capital crime.

ANUMATIPATRA, S. (from *anumati*, अनुमति, assent, and *patra* पत्र, a leaf) A deed expressive of assent or concurrence; especially a deed executed by a husband about to die, authorising his widow to adopt a son.

ANUPÚRVAJA, S. (अनु, after, पूर्व, before, *ja*, born) Offspring born of parents in the regular sequence of the castes. See *Anulomaja*.

ANWÁDHEYA, or -DHEYIKA, S. (अनु, after, आधेय, to be received) A class of woman's property (in law); what has been given to her by her husband or relations after marriage.

ANWÁHÁRYA-SRÁDDHA, S. (अन्वाहार्यश्राद्धं) Funeral obsequies in honour of deceased ancestors performed monthly on the day of new moon.

ANWÁHITA, S. (अन्वाहितं), also ANWÁDHI, S. (from अनु, after, and आधि, a pledge) A pledge or deposit placed with a third party.

ÁNWAṆ, Mar. (आंवण) The first field of rice, that in which the plants have grown from seed.

Ánwaṇú, Mar. (आंवणू) Transplanted, as rice plants, from the first field.

ANWASHṬAKÁ, S. (अन्वष्टका) Funeral obsequies performed on the ninth day of the months *Paush*, *Mágh*, *Phálgun*, and *Aṣwin*.

ANYAGOTRA, S. (from *anya* अन्य, other, and *gotra* गोत्र, family) Of a different lineage.

ANYAKUDI, Tam. (அன்னியக்குடி, from S. *anya*, other, and *kudí*, house; corruptly, ANÍCOODY, Gl. 5th Rep.) A cultivator or other person who is an inhabitant of a different village from that in which he labours or trades.

ANYAPURVÁ, S. (अन्य and पूर्व, before) A woman who has been previously married.

ANYÁYAM, S., but used in the dialects (अ neg., न्याय, judicial inquiry) Injustice. A complaint of injustice.; a plaint in a civil suit.

AODI, or AOODI, H. (اودي) A tribe of Játs in the divisions of Soneput and Paniput.

AODIYA, H. (probably for *Ayodhia*, or native of *Ayodh* or *Oude*) A thief of a tribe of thieves inhabiting villages in the Cawnpore and Fattehpur districts. They make remote excursions at particular seasons, in different disguises, and sometimes plunder on a large scale.

AOGÁHI, H. (اوگاهي) Collection of rent or revenue from a village.

AOKÁN, H. (اوكان) Straw and grain heaped up (Benares).

AOKHAL, AOKHUL, H. (اوكهل) Land reclaimed from waste and brought under cultivation.

AOLÁNIA, H. (اولانيه) A tribe of Jats residing in the Paniput district. Although Hindus, they claim the appellation of *Malik* or *King* conferred upon them, they affirm, by some ancient prince, to denote their sovereignty over other *Ját* tribes.

ÁOLI, AOLEE, H. (آولي) Mode of estimating the produce of a larger extent of land by the ascertained produce of a smaller quantity.

ÁONT, H. (?) Accommodation bills (the term is used in Central India, and is probably the *Ánt* of Guzerat, q. v.

AORI, or ÁWARI, H. (اوري) Bank of a pond or rivulet to the water's edge; a piece of dry land left uncultivated.

AOSAT, or AOSUT, H. (no doubt a corruption *Arsat*, q. v.) An average.

APÁ, or ÁPÁ, Mar. (अपा, आपा) A term of respectful address to a senior; also of affection to a son or junior. It is often affixed to a proper name; as, *Govind-pant-ápá*. See also APPA.

APAPÁTRITA, also APAYÁTRITA, S. (अपपात्रितः, or अपयात्रितः) One who has lost caste, and with whom his kindred will not eat and drink: he is thereby incapacitated from inheritance (from *Apa*, particle implying severance, off, from, and *pátra*, a dish, or *yátrá*, intercourse).

APARÁDHA, APARADHI, Karn. APARÁDHAMU, Tel. It occurs in most dialects (S. अपराधं) Fault, offence. The punishment of offence, fine, penalty. This latter meaning is peculiar to the South of India.

Aparádha kshame, Karn. (from S. क्षमा) Pardoning an offence, remitting a fine.

APARÁLU, Tel. (అపరాలు) All kinds of pulse or grain in pods, also APARAJINSULU.

APAVIDDHA PUTRA, S. (अपविद्ध, rejected, and पुत्र, a son) A son deserted by his parents and adopted by strangers. One of the kinds of affiliation formerly permitted by the Hindu law.

APHARIA, H. (اپهريا) A subdivision of the Ahír or cowherd tribe.

ÁPÍL, Beng. (আপিল) The English word Appeal. So also *Ápilant*, (আপিলাণ্ট) Appellant.

APPA, UPPU, Tel. Karn. (అప్ప) A father, a term commonly added to proper names as a mark of respect; as, *Ranga-appa*, or *Rangappa*. The word in Mar. is APÁ, or ÁPÁ, q. v.: it also occurs in Tel. as APPAYA, and in Tamil, APPAṄ. In Tuluva, APPÁ, means mother.

APPANAM, UPPANUM, Tel. (అప్పనము) Tax, tribute. Rent revenue. Rack-rent. Any taxed lands, especially lands highly assessed, which are required to be held by cultivators who, as an equivalent, hold other lands on favourable terms, or rent-free. Usufruct.

APPASAM, Tel. (In the northern Circars) A cut or channel for water.

Apratibandha, S. (अ neg., and प्रतिबन्धः, obstruction) Undisputed inheritance.

Ápta-punjan, Mar. (आप्तपुंजण, from S. ápta, fit, and punja, a heap) Presents made at the Daṣahara festival to the Patel or head of a village.

Aptá-kanakku, Tam. (அப்தாக்கணக்கு) A weekly account (from P. *Haftah*).

Ápti, Mar. (आपती, from S. *apat*, calamity) Distress from failure of the harvest, from either excess or deficiency of rain.

Aputra, S. (अ neg., and पुत्र, a son) A man who has no son, who has never had, or who has lost an only son, and may therefore adopt one.

Aṛ, H. (اڑ, the final being the hard *ḍ* or *ṛ*) Stop, hindrance, whence, fig., a mound or bank forming the boundary of a field; a well: also an abbreviation of *Arára*, the bank of a river. In composition it denotes also inferiority or deviation, being the same, essentially, as the Maraṭha particle *Aḍ*, or *Áḍ* (अड, आड), q. v.

Aṛ-gir, H. A strip of sward encompassing a field.

Áṛ, H. (آڑ) A ladle used in the sugar factories (Oudh): it more usually signifies a sharp spike, a goad.

Áṛá, H. (آڑا) A saw, a large saw, a shoemaker's knife. Áṛí, (آڑی) a small saw.

Ára, Mal. (ആറ) A river.

Árruhál, Mal. (ആറുകാൽ) A channel from a river.

Ara, (?) A ford or ferry. Gl. 5th Rep.

Ará, (with a soft *r*) Total, aggregate.

Arába, H. (P. ارابه) A cart.

Árad, H. (آرد) Flour-meal.

Árádhya, S. (आराध्यः, venerable) In the South of India the term is applied especially to a Brahman who professes the Jangama worship of Ṣiva, but is not acknowleged by other members of the sect, from his retaining the distinction of caste. Among the Marathas, a tutelary divinity.

Aragu, Karn., Arakku, Tel. (అరగు, from the S. *laksha*, लक्ष) The resin of the nest of the Lac insect; *Shel-lac*.

Árak, Úruk, H. (A. عرق) Spirit, juice, essence.

Araku, or Arukí, Tam. (அரக்கு, அருக்கி) A fermented liquor from the juice of the palm: *Tári*, or *Arrack*, which is probably derived from the Tamil, which again may be a dialectical modification of the Arabic Árak, as above.

Araka, Tel. (అరక) A plough, with oxen and implements of husbandry complete.

Arahala-jábitá, Tel. Per. An account shewing the number of ploughs belonging to each Ryot (northern Circars).

Arakattaraha, Tel. A plough with a pair of bullocks.

Arakál-palisha, Mal. (from *ara*, half, *kál*, quarter, and *palisha*, interest) Interest at $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or one-eighth of the highest legal rate in Malabar, or 10 per cent. per annum.

Araḷe, Karn. (ಅರಳೆ) Cotton.

Aráḷu, Karn. (ಅರಾಳು) Half a day's labour.

Aráḷukúli, Karn. (ಅರಾಳುಕೂಲಿ) Half a day's hire.

Aramáishi paramáishi, Karn. (ಅರಮಾಯಿಷಿ, ಪರಮಾಯಿಷಿ, dialective derivatives from the P. *arám* and *firmán*) Gratuitous assistance given by the Government to a respectable person in the cultivation of rent-free lands. —Mysore.

Aramane, Karn. (ಅರಮನೆ) A royal palace. Government.

Aramane sambala, Karn. Dependant upon Government, in Government pay.

Aramaneyavaru, Karn. (ಅರಮನೆಯವರು) The officers of Government, or the Government collectively.

Áramba, or Árambha, Arumbu, Arumbhu, Karn. (ಅರಂಬ, ಅರಂಭ, S. आरम्भः, beginning, undertaking) Agriculture, farming, cultivating land.

Káḍ-áramba, Karn. (ಕಾಡಾರಂಬ) Dry cultivation.

Nír-áramba, Karn. (ನೀರಾರಂಬ) Wet cultivation.

Áramba-gár, Karn. (ಆರಂಬಗಾರ, from S. *hára* कार, who makes) A farmer, a cultivator.

Árambada-sámánu, Karn. (ಆರಂಬದಸಾಮಾನು) Implements of husbandry.

Áramvaṭhá, Mar. (आरंवठा) A rice field after clearing, ready for the next year's crop.

Ara, or Arai-nir, Tam. (அரைநீர்) Water for irrigation which may be drawn freely from the public reservoir during a certain period of the year.

Ara-palisha, Mal. Half interest, or 5 per cent in Malabar; also interest that absorbs half the rent of mortgaged lands.

Arapaḷh, Tam. (?) A crop entirely blighted and withered before the time of reaping.

Aráṛ, Uraṛ, or Aḍáḍ, Uḍaḍ, H. (اڑاڑ, or अडाड) Outhouses for cattle. Harvest floor for the blossoms of the Máhwa.

Aráṛa, or Aḍáḍa, Uraṛu, or Uḍaḍu, H. (اڑاڑ, अडाड) The steep bank of a pond or river.

Aráṛí, or Aḍáḍi, or Uraṛee, or Uḍaḍee, H. (اڑاڑی, or अडाडी) The old established measure of a field to which the occupant appeals, in preference to actual measurement.

ÁRAṆYA, S. (आरण्य) A forest.

Araṇya-sabhá, S. A court for a community of hermits; a forest-court.

Aranya-shashṭhi, S. A Hindu festival on the 6th (*shashthi*) of Jyeshth (May, June), observed by women in the hope of obtaining handsome children: part of the ceremonial is walking in a wood.

ARASA, or ARASU, URUSU, URUSOO, corruptly URSOO, Karn. (ಅರಸು), ARACHAN, Mal. (അരചൻ). ARASU, or ARASAN, Tam. (அரசு, அரசன், from S. *Rájá*, or, as pronounced sometimes in the Southern dialects, *Rátsu*) A king, a ruler; so, ARASI, or ARASATI, Karn., A queen; also, governing, ruling; also, privileges allowed for watching.

Arasukáran, Tam. (அரசுக்காரன்) A person holding certain privileges for performing police duty.

ARASU, Tam. The Pípal, or sacred fig-tree.

Arasáni, or *Arasáni-stambha*, Tam. A branch of the Pípal tree placed in the middle, under the canopy erected for a marriage, as a type of Vishnu, round which all the parties walk, worshipping and performing ceremonies.

ARASINAGE-INÁM, Karn. (from Karn. *Arasina*, turmeric, and A. *Inám*, grant of land) Land granted in dower, or as pin-money; *literally*, for turmeric, which enters largely into the materials of a Hindu lady's toilet in the South of India, being applied to stain her forehead, finger-nails, soles of her feet, &c.

ÁRATI, or ÁRTÍ, H. (آرتي, आरती, occurring in most dialects, from the S. आरात्रिकं, nocturnal ceremony) Waving lights circularly in front of an idol or object of worship, part of the usual evening ceremonial. In the South of India it is performed in honour of individuals at marriages and festivals.

ARAITUKI, Tam. (அரைத்துக்கி, A Madras phrase) The pillory, *lit.* half-hanging.

ARAVA, ARAVI, or ARAVU, Tel. Karn. People and language of Drávira, or the country from the North of Madras to Cape Comorin, along the Coromandel Coast.

ARAVÁR, Karn. (ಅರವಾರ) In Canara, a mortgage in which the mortgagee retains possession of the property, in lieu of interest, until the debt is paid; also called *Iláravár* and *Iládáravár*, from the S. *Ilá*, the earth.

Avadhi-aravár, Karn. (from S. *avadhi*, limit) Usufruct, as before, with a stipulation that the mortgagee shall not be dispossessed before a given term.

ARA-VÁRI, Tam. (from அரை *arai*, half) Half revenue, applied to a village or lands assessed at half the usual rate.

ÁRÁZI, ÛRAZEE, H. (A. from the plur. of عرض, or عراض, lands) Applied especially to detached portions of land which are either rent-free or have been recovered from the retrocession of rivers.

ARBÁB, H. (A. ارباب, plur. of رب) Masters, lords, possessors.

Arbab-ul-mál, H. Officers of the treasury. Extra allowance to the officers of account.—Gl. 5th Rep.

Arbáb-i-shara, H. A. (شرع) Law officers.

ARDAL, Thug. A person who has separated from his party, and has, in consequence, escaped the fate of his companions.

ARDÁWA, H. (اردوا) Ground meal, coarse flour; ground pulse. The term more commonly denotes a mixture of the meal of chick-pea and barley, which is given to the horses of Europeans, or barley parched and ground, and similarly employed.

ARDDHA, S. &c. (अर्द्ध, a moiety) Half, or a part in general.

Arddha-khil, Ben. (অর্দ্ধখিল) Land only partially in cultivation (from S. *arddha*, part, and *khil*, B. fallow land).

Ardhal, or *Ardhola*, Mar. (from S. अर्द्ध, half) A half share, either of the produce of land or profits of trade.

Ardheli, or *Ardheliya*, Mar. (S. अर्द्ध, a half) In the Konkan, a temporary cultivator, one who undertakes the cultivation of the land for a share, generally a half, of the produce.

Ardda-máṇiyam, Tam. (அர்த்தமாணியம்) Land partly or half rent-free, being assessed at half the usual rate; also a grant of the Government share of the rent to one who does not enjoy the share of the hereditary proprietor.

Arddha-siri, Beng. (from শীর, ploughing) Cultivating the land on condition of receiving half the crop.

Arddháya, Karn. (ಅರ್ಧಾಯ) An incomplete heap of corn.

Artole, or *Arthole*, Karn. (ಅರ್ತೊಲೆ) A weight of half a rupee.

ÁRÉ, Karn. The Karnátaka name of a Maraṭha.

ÁRFA, A. (عرفه) The eve of a festival on which preliminary religious rites are practised, especially on the days preceding the two great Mohammedan festivals, the *Shab-i-Barát*, and the *Bakr-íd*.

ARGH, ARGHA, or ARGHYA, H. (ارگهـ, from the S. अर्घः) A respectful offering, chiefly of fruit and flowers, or water, or milk and honey, to an idol, a Brahman, any venerable person, or a bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. A

libation of water between the threshold and the spot where the first bundle of corn is deposited after it is brought home from the threshing-floor; or, the ceremony of placing on the threshold, at seed time, cowdung, dried and formed into a cup, filling it with seed, and pouring water upon it: both these ceremonies are intended to secure prosperity. *Argha*, or *Arghya*, also signifies the boat-shaped earthen or metallic vessel in which the offering or libation is presented.

ARHAR, Hindi, &c. (अरहर, S. आढकी) A kind of pulse very generally cultivated throughout India (Cytisus cajan).

ARHAT, URHUT, or ÁRHUT, H. (अड़हत, अढत, आढत) Agency, brokerage, commission.

Arhatiya, H. An agent, a broker, a correspondent. See *Arthiya*.

ARHAṬ, URHUṬ, H. (ارهٹ) A revolving wheel for raising water when the water is near the surface, or from a river; also *Rahat*, and *Rahát*.

ARHWAL, H. (ارهول) A day labourer.—Benares.

ARI, Tam. (அரி, S. हरि and हरित, green) A bunch or bundle, a bundle of corn, a cornstack, a heap of grain before the straw is separated from it, a handful; also raw rice.

Aridála, or *Aridarán*, Tam. (அரிதால, அரிதராளி) Stubble.

Aridaluku, or *Ariyedupu*, Tam. (அரிதலுககு, அரி-யெடுப்பு) A handful of corn, or as much as can be held by both hands put together, as the perquisite or fee of certain village servants.

Aridála-billi, Tam. An estimate of the produce of a field from the appearance of the stubble.

Arikaṭṭu, Tam. (அரிக்கட்டு) A sheaf of corn.

ÁRINA-PAṬṬÍ, or PAṬṬÉ, Karn. (ಅರಿನಪಟ್ಟಿ, from *áru* ಅರು, a plough) An account of the number of ploughs belonging to each cultivator in a village.

ÁRINDI, H. (P. آرنده, *lit.* a bringer) An agent, a broker.

ARINI KAṬṬU, Tel. (అరినికట్టు) Dams in a salt pan.—Vizagapatam.

ÁRISH, A. (عرش) Damages, fine for injury done to person or property, particularly for bloodshed not causing loss of life.—Mohammedan Law.

ARISI, Tam. (அரிசி) Any kind of grain, but especially rice freed from chaff.

ÁRÍYAT, H. (A. عاريت) Loan of any thing which is itself to be returned. Land or orchards of which the owner allows others to have the use, under certain stipulations. —Mohammedan Law.

ARÍYAT, H. (अरीयत) Land recently recovered from jungle.

ARJANNA, H. A tribe of Kunbís, or cultivators, in Western India.

ÁRJÁ, H. (S. आर्या, fem of आर्य, respectable, venerable) A female mendicant, so termed in central Hindustan.

ARJU, or ARDZU, URDZOO, or URJOO, Tel. (అర్జు, corruption of P. ارز) Price, value.

Arju-bájári dhárá, Tel. Price-current, or market price.

ARJU, URJOO, Tel. (అర్జు, corruption of A. عُرض, breadth) The measurement of a heap of grain from the bottom to the top, as opposed to Tula, a measurement of the circumference.

ÁROLA, Hindi (आरोल) A sweet grass growing in short tufts, the seeds of which, when ripe, are often used as food by the poorer classes.

AROLAT, (?) In the Dekhin, land held at a quit-rent by the *Mehr*, who acts as the village watchman and messenger, in compensation of his services.

ÁROPANAM, Mal. (S. ആരോപണം) An accusation, a false charge.

ARRU, URROO, Tel. (అర్రు) Sore on a bullock's neck, made by the yoke of the plough.

ARSÁL, URSAL, or more correctly, IRSÁL, H. (A. ارسال) Sending, mission, despatch, especially of treasure or of revenue-collections to the treasury.

Arz-i-Irsál, H. Invoice. Particulars of the despatch of treasure.

ARSAṬH, URSUṬH, H. (ارسٹه) A monthly account of receipts and disbursements.

ARSAṬṬÁ, or ADSAṬṬÁ, URSUṬṬA, or UDSUṬṬA, also, corruptly, ARSOTTA, and ÁṬOSATTA, possibly also a modification of the preceding, or ARSUTH, H. Mar., but it occurs in other dialects also (ارسٹا, अडसट्टा) Estimate, guess, a rough calculation; a monthly treasury account of receipts and disbursements made up from the daily entries.

Arsaṭṭá navís, H. Per. The clerk or accountant who keeps the monthly account.

ÁRSHA, S. (आर्षः, from ऋषि, an inspired sage) One of the modes of marriage according to Hindu law: the gift of a girl, by her father, on receiving one or two pairs of oxen from the bridegroom. Scriptural, any thing for which a Rishi is an authority.

ARTHA, S. (अर्थः) Object, purpose, meaning, wealth.

Arthí, H. (S. अर्थिन्, one who has an object, &c.) A suppliant, a plaintiff, a prosecutor, a petitioner.

Arthyávedana, S. The complaint of a plaintiff taken verbally by the officers of a Court before the filing of the written plaint recorded by them in writing.

Vidyárthi, or *Bidyárthí*, S. Ben. (from *vidyá*, knowledge, and *arthí*, who seeks for) A student, a pupil, a schoolboy or collegian.

Arthi, Arṭhiyá, Urṭhee, Urṭhiya, H. (ارتهيا, ارتهي) A broker, a commissioner, an agent, a salesman, a commercial correspondent, one who conducts business on commission for a principal at a distance; a banker who grants and accepts bills on other bankers or correspondents. See also *Aḍat*, *Aṛhat*, *Aḍatya*, and *Aṛhatiya*, as spelled with the hard *ḍ* ड, or hard *ṛ* ड़, and with a soft or hard *t*, त or ट, also with or without the aspirate.

Áru, or Árukáru, Karn. (ಆರು, ಆರುಕಾರು) A plough with oxen and implements of husbandry complete.

Áru bhatta, Karn. A tax on grain at so much per plough, afterwards commuted to a fixed money rate.

Árugidgával, Karn. A tax on the Ryots for leave to cut timber from the jungle, for the fabric of their ploughs.

Áru-káṇike, Karn. A tax on ploughs.

Áṛu, Tam. (ஆறு) Áṛa, Mal. (ആറ) A river, a rivulet, a watercourse. See *Áttuhal*.

Aṛudi-karai, Tam. (அறுதிக்கரை, from *aṛuthi*, or *aṛudi*, fixed or final, and *karai*, boundary) One of the three kinds of tenures under which land is held in the Tamil provinces; that in which the distribution is final or absolute, that is to say, the occupant holds a defined portion of the village lands, of which he has the entire disposal, and may let or sell them: his other rights and privileges, which he holds in common with the other proprietors, are transferable along with his share of the land. This is corrupted to *Ard-karry*, and *Audi-carei*, in the Fifth Report, and as the *Adhikári*, of the more recent returns. It is also called *Pála-bhogam*, q. v. Selections from the Records, i. 904, 905.

Aṛudi-kraya, corruptly, *Urdi*, or *Urdee-krayum*, Tam. (அறுதிக்கிரயம், S. क्रय, sale) A final or permanent sale; sale of a share held under the Aṛudi-karai tenure.

Arudi paṉgu, Tam. (அறுதிப்பங்கு) Final settlement or allotment. What is given in full of all demands

Aṛugu, Tam. (அறுகு) A raised platform or terrace covered over and forming a veranda or porch on the outside of a native house; also termed a Piál, a screen to shade persons of respectability from the sun.

Arulu, or Arlu, Karn. (ಅರುಲು, ಅಲು) Mud, clay, or miry soil.

Aṛumbu, Tam. (அறும்பு) Scarcity, dearth.

Aṛuppu, Tam. (அறுப்பு) Cutting, harvest, cutting the crop, the act of reaping.

Aṛuppu-chíṭṭu, Tam. (அறுப்புச்சீட்டு) An order or permission to cut the standing crop.

Aṛuppu-kálam, Tam. (அறுப்புக்காலம்) Season of harvest.

Aṛuppu-kuli, Tam. (அறுப்புக்குலி) Wages of reaping.

Aruwá, Uriya. (ଅରୁଆ) Rice cleaned from unboiled paddy.

Aṛuvari, Tam. (அறுவரி) Á tax paid at fixed times.

Árúẕ, Ûrooẕ, A. (عروض) In Mohammedan law, Personal property, exclusive of money, goods and chattels.

Arvela, Karn.(ಅರ್ವೆಲ) A caste of Smártha Brahmans in Mysore.

Arwádiya-ghareniya, Guz. In Guzerat, Lands mortgaged by the village authorities for a definite period.

Arwan, Arwun, H. (اروں) The first cuttings of the harvest, not taken to the threshing-floor, but brought home to be eaten by the family and presented to the household gods and to Brahmans. The corn is taken out of the ear and eaten with milk and sugar: the term is chiefly current in Rohilkhand and the Upper Doab. The more usual and intelligible term is *Nawán*, from the S. *nava*, new, and *anna*, rice or food.

Arwar, Karn. (?) A kind of mortgage, in Mysore, in which the land is made over to the lender until the produce has discharged the debt.

Arz, Urz, H. (P. ارز) Price, value. *Arz-i-bazar*, Current or market rate.

Arẕ, Urẕ, H. (A. ارض) Land, earth, landed property.

Ârẕ, Urẕ, vernacularly Arj, Urj, Arji, Urjee, H. &c. (A. عرض, अरज, अर्ज) Petition, representation. In Mohammedan law, personal property except money. See *Âruẕ*.

Arẕi, *Urẕee*, H. &c. (عرضی, अर्जी, ಅರ್ಜಿ) A petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful statement or representation, whether oral or written.

Ârẕ-begi, H. (T. بیگ, a lord) An officer who, under the Mogul Government, was appointed to receive and present petitions, &c.

Ârẕi-dâwá, H. (A. دعوی) A petition of complaint, the plaint, the first pleading in a suit.

Arz-dásht, H. (P. داشت, what contains) A written petition or memorial.

Árz-i-marammat, H. (from A. *marammat*, مرمت, repairing) A petition to amend or amplify a preceding petition or complaint.

Árz-i-mújibát, H. (from A. *mujibát* موجبات, reasons) A representation of reasons or pleas, a petition of appeal setting forth the grounds of it.

Árz-i-muḳarrar, H. (from *muḳarrar* مقرّر, established) A petition or memorial representing the circumstances of a case, a representation to the royal authority of the proceedings taken in respect of a grant of revenue or a Zemindari.—Har. Anal. iii. 407.

Áráychi, Tam. (ஆராய்ச்சி, perhaps from A. *Árz*) An officer under the magistrates, head of the police, a sheriff.

Arzál, H. (A. ارزال, for ارذل, plur. of رذل, vile) Low castes located on the estates of Zemindars, in some parts of Hindustan, as tenants at will, partly paying rent and partly rendering personal services, considered, in some measure, as adscripti glebæ, and not entitled to remove off the lands except by the landlord's pleasure; dependent also upon him for support in unfavourable seasons.

Arẕámini, or Adẕámini, H. (from *ar*, *aḍ*, H. M. اڑ, اڈ, आड़, or आड, q. v., implying protection or screening, and *ẕámini*, A. ضامنی, security) Counter security. Surety for a surety, mutual surety or responsibility.

Arzíz, Urzeez, A. (ارزیز, *lit.* tin) Base or light money.

Âṣá, H. (A. عصا) A staff, a stick, a long stick or mace, usually coated with a thin plate of silver, carried by a personal attendant as a mark of rank.

Âṣá-bardár, H. A staff or mace bearer.

Âṣab, A. (عصب) Incidental or indirect heir. Residuary heir (in Mohammedan law).

Âṣúbat, *Asoobut*, A. Inheritance in the male line from incidental contingencies.

Asádhárana, S. (from अ, neg., and साधारण, common, special, individual) In Hindu law applied to property held by one person without the participation of another, as opposed to co-heirship or co-parcenary.

Asaga, Karn. (ಅಗಸ) The washerman of the village, one of the village servants.

Asagotra, S. (from अ, neg., and सगोत्र, of kin) In Hindu law, A kinsman by the female line only, one not of the same lineage or descent.

Aṣal, Usul, corruptly, Asil, Asool, Assil, Azil, Ausil, Awsil, H., but occurring in all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified, as Tel. Asulu, and the like (A. اصل) Root, origin, foundation. Principal, capital, original property or estate, also the original of a document. As a revenue term it is applied especially to the original or established rate of assessment without any extra cess. In Mohammedan law, a principle or ground of decision.

Aṣal-beríz, H. In the Northern Circars and the Carnatic, the standard or original assessment of the land revenue, without any extra cess. Also *Aṣal-jamâ*.

Aṣal-chiṭṭu, Tam. (அசல்சீட்டு) The original or first copy of a bond.

Aṣal dastáwez, H. An original document or record, in contradistinction to a copy.

Aṣal-jamâ, H. (A. جمع, total) The original rent or revenue charged upon the lands of an estate, or village, or district, without any *Abwáb* or extra cesses; also the amount taken as the basis of a revenue settlement.

Aṣal-muḳaddama, H. The original suit, in distinction to one appealed.

Aṣal-tan, H. (from Pers. *tan* تن, a person) A party pleading his own cause, the principal party in a suit.

Aṣálatan, H. (A. اصالت) In person, personally (appearing or pleading), in antithesis to *Wakálatan*, pleading by a Vakíl. These are both adverbs from the substantives *Aṣálat* and *Wakálat*, with the Arabic syllable *an* added.

Aṣal-tumar-jamâ, H. The original rent-roll of the assessment of the land revenue in the Mogul provinces according to the register of Raja Todar Mal, in the reign of Akbar. Also the same as subsequently modified.

Aṣli, Uṣlee, or Aṣali, Uṣulee, H. (formed from *aṣal*, denominative) Primary, original, applied to a registered village under the Mohammedan system, in opposition to the Dákhili one subsequently occupied. In the directions to Settlement officers in the N. W. provinces, 1844, par. 45, the application of these terms was modified, and thenceforward those *Mauẕâs* only which were numbered in the Settlement lists were to be called *Âṣali*, while *Dákhili* was to be confined to such smaller *mauẕâs* as might be afterwards formed.

Aṣli-gaon, H. A principal or original village, one from which others have branched out, that on which the revenue was originally assessed.

Aṣli-mauẕâ, H. An original village. See the preceding.

Aṣli-zamín, H. Original land, that forming part of the

originally assessed estate, exclusive of subsequent additions, as from alluvial deposits, &c.

Aṣíl, Useel, H. A female servant among Mohammedans who is a free woman, and therefore superior to the *Laundí*, or purchased slave. It is sometimes, but incorrectly, applied to any female slave.

Asámi, corruptly, Assamee, Assamie, Assaumy, H. &c. (A. اسامي, असामी, plur. of *ism*, a name, sometimes derived from *iṣám* اثام, a criminal) A cultivator, a tenant, a renter, a non-proprietary cultivator; also a dependant; also a debtor, a culprit, a criminal, a defendant in a suit. Mr. Elliot (Supplement to the Glossary) conjectures, with every appearance of probability, that *Asámi* has come to signify 'an individual,' from the heading of the register in which the appellations of the villagers, &c. were recorded, as, *Asám*, 'names,' each item then becoming an *Asám-i*, or one of the names, or an individual person. The term is adopted in most of the dialects.

Asámi-ch'happer band, H. A resident cultivator, one who occupies his own *ch'happer band*, or thatched cottage; one who holds at a fixed rent.

Asámi-jái-báki hágaj, Ben. A record kept by a Zamindar in which the names of the tenants, and the balances due by them, are registered.

Ásámi maurúṣi, H. An hereditary cultivator, one, who, although not a proprietor, cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays a stipulated rent.

Asámi-paikásht, H. A man who cultivates land in a village without any hereditary right, a tenant at will.

Asámi-shikami, H. One who cultivates the land of another person and pays him a fixed rent: a sub-tenant; one who labours for his support (*shikam*, *lit.* belly).

Asámi-wár, H. Individually, personally, according to name; applied to a revenue settlement with each individual cultivator, the same as Ryot-war.

Asámiwár-gutta, Tel. (from *gutta* (గుత్త, rent) The rent or revenue to be levied from each cultivator. A Ryot-war settlement.

Asámiwár-hisáb, H., *-hissébu*, Tel. (from P. *hisáb*, an account), An account, kept in the Madras provinces, shewing the particulars of each Ryot's produce, assessment, payments and balance as it stands at the end of the year.

Asámiwári, Tel. Individually, according to name. A settlement or assessment made on each.

Asámiwár or *-wári makta*, H. Mar. Tel. (from the A. *mukaṭa* مقطع, divided) The rent or revenue payable by each individual cultivator. An account shewing the distribution.

Asámiwár or *-wári mufrid*, (from A. *mufrid* مفرد, single) In the northern Circars, an account shewing the amount of each cultivator's produce, both by estimate and measurement.

Asapiṇḍa, S. (from अ, neg. and सपिण्ड) One not connected by offerings of the funeral cake to the same ancestors; a distant kinsman.

Asaputra, S. (from अ, neg., स, with, and पुत्र, a son) In Hindu law, A son adopted from a different family, not descended from a common ancestor.

Ásáṛh, Ásáḍh, more correctly, Ásháḍh, H. (اساڑھ, from S. आषाढ:), also vernacularly, Ákháṛ, Mar. &c. (आखाड) The fourth month of the Hindu solar year (June—July), considered the first of the rainy season, and beginning of the rice cultivation.

Ásáṛhi, Ásáṛhee, H. (اساڑھي) The harvest of Ásáṛh, but differently applied to the harvest that springs from ploughing or from sowing in that month. In the former case it denotes the spring harvest, and is so used in the North-west. In the Benares district and Eastern Oude it is applied to the latter, and then imports the autumnal harvest.

Ásará, H. (?) In the northern Circars, Lands of which the revenues are paid in kind, also lands which are not dependent on the rains, but may be irrigated from a tank or river.

Ásará, or Ásrá, H. (آسرا, from S. आश्रय:) A place of protection, a shelter, a home, a sanctuary.

Ásará-sistu, Tel. Fixed, unfluctuating amount.

Áṣári, Mal. (ആശാരി) A carpenter.

Aṣáṣ, H. (A. اثاث) Property, wealth, effects.

Aṣáṣ ul bait, H. Household furniture.

Aṣauch, Aṣaucha, H. Ben. (اسوچ, from the S. अशौच:) Social or legal uncleanness, as from the death of a relation or the like.

Asbáb, H. (A. plur. of سبب) Goods, effects, materials, implements, &c.

Ásedha, S. (आसेध:) Legal arrest, restraint; which may be of four kinds, *Kálásedha*, confinement for a time, by the end of which the affair must be settled; *Karmásédha*, restraint from any particular act, restriction from religious rites; *Pravásásedha*, prohibition of removal, a writ of 'ne exeat;' *Sthánásedha*, confinement in any given place.

Ashhád, H. (A. plur. of *shahid*) Witnesses, eyewitnesses. In Mohammedan law.

AS

ÂSHAR, ÛSHUR, A. (from عشرة, ten) A tenth, tithe. In Mohammedan law, the tithe assessed on lands occupied by Mohammedans, or which have been divided amongst a victorious army from the possessions of infidels.

Áshari, H. Subject to tithe.

Áshir, A. An officer appointed to collect the tithes.

Âshara, also *Âáshúra*, or *Ûshoora*, H. (A. عشرة , عاشورة) The first ten days of the month Moharram, which, by the Shías, are dedicated to the commemoration of the death of Âli and his sons.

Âshúr-khána, H. A building in which the bier, the banners, and isignia used at the ceremonies of the Moharram are set up.

ASHRÁBAT, A. (plur. of شراب, drink) Drinks, but in law applied especially to wines or spirituous liquors produced from the fermentation of grapes, raisins, or dates, the drinking of which is prohibited.

AṢ-HÁR, A. (اصهار, plur. of صهر) Relations by marriage within the degree in which marriage is prohibited.

ASHRÁF, corruptly, ASHROF, H. (A. اشراف, plur. of شريف, noble) Noblemen, persons of rank. In Behar and other provinces of Hindustan, the designation is assumed by the more respectable classes of both Mohammedans and Hindus, most of whom rent and cultivate lands, although they consider themselves soldiers and gentlemen and as degraded by personal labour, to which, nevertheless, they are frequently reduced, performing all kinds of agricultural work except driving the plough. In some places they hold their lands under more favourable terms than other cultivators: "the Government Revenue (in Aligerh), when settled by a division of the crop, was one-third from Zemindars, one-fourth from Ashrofs, and one-half from ordinary cultivators." App. Revenue Report.

ASHRAFI, USHRUFEE, corruptly, USHURFEE, H. (from the A. شريف, noble) A gold coin; a mohur, rated at sixteen rupees silver.

ASHṬA, S. (अष्टन्) Eight.

Ashṭa bhága mányam, S. An estate, in the south of India, held on favourable terms, paying only an eighth of a share of the produce as revenue.

Ashṭa-bhogam, S. Enjoyment of the whole, or the eight products of an estate; or the land cultivated, *Siddhi*; the produce of such land, *Sádhya*; uncultivable or rocky land and its products, as minerals, &c., *Páshána*; property deposited on the land, *Nikshepa*: treasure-trove, *Nidhi*; waters and their produce, *Jalámṛitam*; actual privileges, *Akshiní*; prospective rights and privileges, *Ágámi*.

Ashṭaká, S. Eighth; the 8th day of the moon in certain months, when progenitors are to be worshipped.

Ashṭamí, S. The eighth day of the lunar fortnight.

Ashṭa-pradhána, S. The eight chief ministers of the Maratha principality.—See Duff. i. 236, 265.

ASÍCHÁ, USEECHA, H. (اسيچا, from S. अ, neg., and सिच, to sprinkle) Unwatered, unirrigated, as land.

ÁSÍN, corruptly, ASSIN, more correctly, ÁSWIN, H. (اسن, from S. आश्विनी *aswiní*, the constellation in which the moon is full) The seventh month of the Hindu luni-solar year (September—October).

ÁṢÍR, or, in the crude form, ÁṢÍS, S. (आशीस्) A blessing.

Áśír-bád, H., but used in most dialects (from *áśír* and *bád*, or *váda*, speech) The benedictive address of a Brahman or religious teacher.

ÁSIYA, H. (P. آسيا) A mill, a water-mill.

ÁSIYÁNA, H. (آسيانه) A whetstone.

ASMÁNI-FARMÁNI, H. (P. اسمان, heaven, and فرمان, command) A term used formerly in deeds and leases, providing for any incidents or injuries arising from calamitous seasons or unjust exactions of the Government, which, if affecting the Zemindar, the Ryots engaged to make good. In Garwhal, estimated fines and forfeitures, as part of the revenue.

ASNÁN, H. (اسنان, corruption of S. *snána* स्नानं) Bathing, ablution.

ASOṆ, H. (اسون) The current year.

AṢOKÁSHṬAMÍ, S. (from *Aṣoka* अशोकः, the tree so called, *Jonesia asoea*, and *ashtamí*, eighth) The eighth of the light fortnight of Chaitra (April—May), when a festival in honour of Vishnu is observed, part of the ceremonial of which consists in drinking water with the buds of the Asoka in it.

ÂṢR, ÛṢR, H. (A. عصر) The afternoon.

Âṣr-namáz, The afternoon prayer of the Mohammedans, to be repeated at any time from half-past four until sunset.

ÁṢR, plur. AṢÁR, A. (آثر, اثار) Signs, marks, traditions; the traditional law of the Mohammedans based on the sayings and doings of Mohammed.

ÁṢRAMA, S. (आश्रमः) A condition or order of life of which four should be passed through in succession by Hindus of the three superior castes, viz. that of the *Brahmachárí*, or religious student; of the *Gṛihastha*, or householder;

of the *Vánaprastha*, or hermit; and *Bhikshuka*, or *Sanyási*, religious mendicant. Also a hermitage, the abode of persons leading a religious or contemplative life. A name borne in addition to their own proper name by one of the orders of *Daṇḍi Gosains*.

Áṣrita, S. (आश्रितः lit., protected, supported) A dependant. A Brahman maintained by an opulent householder.

Ast, H. (است, S. अस्तः) Setting of the sun. Place of sunset. West.

Astáchal, H. (S. अस्त and अचलः, a mountain) The mountains of the west, behind which the sun is supposed to set.

Asthal, Usthul, H. &c., (استهل, from S. स्थल, place) Place of residence or abiding, especially the kind of free monastery in which communities of religious mendicants reside together under a *Mahant*, a chief or abbot.

Asthán, Usthan, inaccurately, Astán, H. &c., (استهان, from S. स्थान, a place) Abode, place of abiding, a hall of audience, a king's court or palace. The residence of a Mohammedan fakir. The shrine of a Mohammedan saint.

Ásthanakáran, Tam. (ஆஸ்தானகாரன்) A speaker in court, a pleader, an advocate

Asthi-ṣinchana, S. from *asthi* अस्थि, a bone, and *ṣinchana* शिञ्चन, sprinkling) The ceremony of sprinkling the remaining bones of a corpse that has been burnt, a few days afterwards.

Asti, Tel. (అస్తి, from the S. अस्ति, what is), Ásti or Áste, or Ástipásti, Karn. (ಆಸ್ತಿ, ಆಸ್ತೆ, ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿ), also Tam. (ஆஸ்தி, ஆஸ்திபாஸ்தி) Real or personal goods, riches. Estate. Property, possessions. That which is of, or belongs to, an individual.

Ástikár or *-gár*, Karn. (ಆಸ್ತಿಗಾರ), *Ástikáran*, Tam. (ஆஸ்திகாரன்) A rich man, a man of property.

Ástigevaḍeya, Karn. (ಆಸ್ತಿಗೆವಡೆಯ) The proprietor of an estate.

Ásti-viparam, or *-vivaram*, Tam. (ஆஸ்திவிபரம்) An account or detailed statement of assets.

Asur, Usoor, H. &c., (اسر, from the S. असुरः) An evil spirit, a demon, an enemy of the gods.

Ásura, or *Ásuri*, S. Demoniacal, applied especially to one form of marriage formerly recognised by Hindu law; that in which the bridegroom gives as much wealth as he can afford to the bride, her parents, and relations.

Aswádhyáya, S. (अ neg., and स्वाध्यायः, sacred study) Days or seasons on which it is prohibited to read the Vedas. A Brahman who has not gone through his study of the Vedas.

Aswamedha, S. (अश्व, a horse, and *médha*, sacrifice) The actual or typical sacrifice of a horse. If performed a hundred times, the sacrificer obtains the rank of *Indra*, or king of Swarga.

Aswámi-bábat, H. (from S. *aswámi* अस्वामिन्, and *bábat* بابت, account) A term used in Kattiwar to signify extra and unauthorized charges levied by the revenue officers for their own emolument—not the demand of the *Swámi*, the lord, or Government.

Aswámi-bikri, or *-vikri*, H. (S. अ neg., स्वामी, a master, and *vikraya* विक्रयः, sale) Sale without ownership, one form of illegal sale.

Aswánsí, H. (اسوانسي) A land measure, one twelfth of a Kachwánsi.

Aṣwapati, S. (अश्व, a horse, and पति, lord) A title borne by some of the ancient Rajas of the South of India.

Aswari, Karn. An extra levy on a village.

Áṣwattha, S. current in most dialects, (अश्वत्थः) The Pípal-tree—Ficus religiosa.

Aṣwatthodyápana, or *A-pratishṭhá*, (S. *Aṣwattha* and *Udyápana*, setting up; or *pratishṭhá*, consecrating) The setting up of an Aṣwattha-tree, or a branch of it, as a part of various religious ceremonies.

Áṭá, corruptly, Otta, H. (آٹا) Flour, meal.

Átá, A. (آتا, lit., giving) In law, an appointed allowance or gratuity to soldiers and ministers of law or religion.

Aṭá, or Aṭári, H. (اٹا, اٹاري, from S. अट्टाली) An upper-roomed house, an upper story.

Aṭa-gorru, Tel. (అటగొర్రు) A kind of rake used in husbandry.

Atai, Uriya, A cattle pound.

Áták, or Âtákat, A. (عتاق, عتاقة) Manumission of slaves —in Mohammedan law.

Átíḳ, A. (عتيق) Emancipated, manumitted (a slave).

Aṭál, H. (اٹال) A stack, a rick, a heap, or pile of anything.

Aṭamánam, Mal. (അടമാനം) A pledge, a mortgage, a security.

Atarpál, Uturpal, H. (اترپال) Land which has been formerly cultivated, but has been subsequently abandoned (more correctly, *Antar-pál*, from S. *antar*, an interval, and *pála*, cherishing. The word is current in the central and lower Doab.—Elliot.

AT

ÁTATÁYÍ, S. (आततायी) In Hindu law, one guilty of a heinous offence.

ÁṬCHI, Tam. (ஆட்சி) A heritage, inheritance. It is most usually compounded as *Kániyáṭchi*, q.v. A domain or lordship obtained by inheritance. A right, a privilege.

Árasáṭchi, Royalty. See *Arasa*.

ATHAL, (?) Land farmed or rented (perhaps for *Asthal*). Gl. 5th Rep.

AṬHAVANI or AṬHAVANÉ, also ATHTHAVANE, or, with the unaspirated *t* doubled, ATTAVAṆE, or ATTAVANI, q. v. Karn., (ಅಠವಣಿ, ಅಠವಣೇ, ಅಟ್ಟವಣೆ) Revenue. An armed messenger or peon employed in revenue affairs.

Aṭhavani-kacheri, Karn. (ಕಚೇರಿ) Office for revenue accounts. A Collector's kacheri.

Aṭhavaneilákhé, Karn. (ಅಠವಣೆಯಿಲಾಖೇ) Revenue department.

Aṭhavaneyalekhkha, Karn (ಅಠವಣೆಯಲೆಖ್ಖ) A revenue account.

ÁṬHMÁS, H. (آٹھماس, from آٹھ, the vernacular form of S. अष्ट *ashṭa*, eight, and *mása*, a month) Lands constantly ploughed for eight months for sugar-cane; or, from *Áshárh* to *Mágh*, both inclusive.

ÁṬHMANÁ, H. (آتھمنا, from S. अस्तः) The west, in opposition to *Agmaná*, the east. ATHAYE (अथये) is used in the same sense, but more commonly to signify 'evening.'

ÁṬH-PAHARI, ÁṬH-PUHUREE, H. (آٹھ پہری) One who is always on duty (lit., an eight-watch man), applied especially to a servant employed to collect rents; or, in Bengal, to one who is set to watch the crop, and acts as a messenger for the rest of the villagers.

ÁṬHWÁRA, corruptly, *Athvyára*, H. (آٹھوارا, from अष्ट, eight) A money-lender who advances money on condition that the borrower shall pay by weekly instalments a larger sum than he receives. A cultivator who, for the use of agricultural implements on his own account for eight days, works the rest of the month for the benefit of the lender.

ÁṬI, Hindi (आटी) A sheaf, a handful of stalks of any kind corn given to the reapers for cutting a *bojha*, or load, usually about one-sixteenth.

ATIPÁTAK, H. (from S. अति, implying much, exceeding, and पातक, crime) Heinous or capital offence.

ATÍT, UTEET, H. (from the S. अतीत, passed away, by whom worldly interests are discarded) A religious mendicant of the Hindus, usually a Vaishṇava.

ATITH, ATITHI, H. but used in most dialects, (S. अतिथिः) A guest, any stranger entitled to hospitality.

Atithi-pújá, S. (पूजा, worship) Hospitality, reverence of guests.

Átithyam, S. (आतिथ्यं) Hospitality.

ÁTASH-BEHRÁM, Pers. (from *Atash* آتش, fire) A chief temple of the Parsis, the sacred fire in which is said to be composed of 1001 kinds. Six such temples exist in India.

Átash-kada, or *-khána*, P. (کده, خانه) A fire-temple.

ATIVÁSA, S. (अतिवासः) The fast observed on the day preceding a *Sráddha*, or obsequial ceremony.

AṬKÁO, H. (اٹکاو) Arrest. Sequestration.

ÁṬKÁRI, H. (آٹکاری) A caste of silk weavers in the Dekhin.

ÁTMÁ, S. (आत्मा) The soul, the self. PARAMÁTMÁ, The Supreme Soul—God.

Átma-bandhu, S. (आत्मबंधुः) A person's own or cognate kinsman.

Átmaja, S. (आत्मजः) A son.

Atmaghátah, Ben. (from S. आत्मघातः, a self-destroyer) One who commits suicide.

Atmavikrayi, S. (आत्मविक्रयी) One who sells himself as a slave.

ÂṬR, ÛṬR, or, more correctly, IṬR, corruptly *Ottar* and *Otto*, A. (عطر) Fragrance, perfume, essence, especially of roses.

Âṭr-dán, H. (P. دان, holding) An ornamental box or phial containing essence of roses.

Âṭár, H. (A. عطار) A perfumer, a maker of perfumes and essences, a druggist, a chemist.

AṬRÁF, UṬRÁF, H. (A. اطراف, plur. of طرف) Limits, boundaries.

Atráfi-rawana, H. (P. روانه) A pass for the transit of goods beyond the limits of the custom-stations.

ATTÁṬCHI, Tam. (அத்தாட்சி) Proof, evidence, attestation.

ATTA-TARISU, Tam. (?) Land which has laid waste for a long time.

AṬṬAVAṆAI, Tam. (அட்டவணை) An index, a register. A cash-book, a statement in figures; also an accountant or writer. When prefixed to any official designation, it implies that the person is duly registered as holding the office.—In Mysore, Revenue, &c. See ATHAVANI.

ÁṬṬAVANAI-KANAKAN, Tam. (அட்டவணைக்கணக்கன்) An accountant, a book-keeper, a registrar.

AṬṬIPEṞ, Mal. (അട്ടിപ്പേറ്) Freehold property. (*Aṭṭi* is here a various and apparently less accurate reading of Otti, q. v.).

Aṭṭiperrola, pronounced Aṭṭipeṭṭola Mal. (അട്ടി-പെറൊല) Title deeds of freehold property. See the last.

Attu, Tam. (அத்து, from A. حد) A boundary a limit.

Aṭṭu, Karn. (ಅಟ್ಟು) A shelf, a platform in corn-fields on which persons are stationed to watch the crop.

Áṭṭu-kál, Tam. (ஆற்றுக்கால், from ஆறு, a river, and *kál*, a channel, the double ற pronounced as *tt*) A rivulet. A channel for conducting water from a river for the purpose of irrigation.

Áṭṭukál-éri, Tam. (ஏரி, a tank) A pond or tank filled from a river by a water-course.

Áṭṭu-páchal, or *-páyachal*, Tam. (ஆற்றுப்பாயச்சல்) In S. India, River irrigation, lands watered from a river.

Áṭṭu-veppa, Mal. (ആറവെപ്പ) New land left by the retiring of a river, or gained from the sea. Plantations by the sea-shore.

Atuku bádi, or -ábadi, Tel. (?) Giving waste or unoccupied land to a cultivator at a low rate of assessment on condition of his bringing it into cultivation.

Aṭṭupu, Tam. (அட்டுப்பு) Boiled salt. Earth-salt.

Auḳáṣ, A. (plur. of *Waḳaṣ* وقص) In Mohammedan law, any number of cattle intermediate between two numbers which are liable to Zakát, and on which additional payment is not levied; thus, the numbers from 40 to 50 are *Auḳáṣ*, being charged as 40, from 50 to 60 as 50, and so on.

Âul, or Âol, A. (عول) Increase. In Mohammedan law, The distribution of a fractional proportion of inherited property more than the amount of the legal shares of the respective heirs: thus, if a woman deceased have left a husband and two sisters, the first is entitled by law to a half or $\frac{3}{6}$ths of her wealth, and the two last to $\frac{2}{6}$ths each; making, therefore, $\frac{7}{6}$ths, or one more than the whole. In such case the denominator of the fraction is made equal to that of all the shares, or to seven, and the numerator remains unaltered, forming the fractions $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, or giving to the husband $\frac{3}{7}$ths, and to the sisters $\frac{2}{7}$ths each.

Aulád, H. (A. اولاد, plur. of ولد) Children, progeny, descendants.

Aulaī, Thug. A person who is a Thug, as opposed to one who is not.

Aulia, A. (plur. of ولی) In law, The nearest of kin, and therefore entitled to demand the fine of blood, or commutation for murder. In ordinary use, holy men, reputed prophets.

Aurasa, S., but adopted in most dialects, (औरसः) Uterine, as a son by a wife. A maternal brother, or son of the same mother.

Aurang, Aurung, H. (اورنگ) A place where any article of trade is manufactured and collected for wholesale disposal or export. During the Company's commerce, it was applied to the factories for piece goods, &c.

Äus, more correctly Ásu, corruptly, Ouse, Beng. (আউশ, or আশু) Rice ripening early, being sown in Chaitra or Vaiṣákh (February, March), and ripening in Srávana or Bhádra (August, September), growing rapidly through the rainy season. The same word *Áṣu* occurs in other dialects, as in Mal. *Áṣu*, (ആശു) Rice ripening in the rainy season; being from the S. *Áṣu*, (आशु) Quick, quickly.

Áút, Áoot, Mar. (आऊत, from S. आयुध, a weapon) An implement, a tool, especially one used in agriculture, as a plough. As much land as may be ploughed by a pair of bullocks, usually considered equal to 80 bighas.

Áüt-bandi, *Áoot-bundee*, corruptly, *Out-bundee*, Mar. (आऊतबंदी) Assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed rate per plough. Engagement to pay a fixed charge for the use of a plough and pair of bullocks.

Áut-paṭṭi, *Áoot-puṭtee*, Mar. (आऊतपट्टी) The tax on ploughs; also any extra cess, whether authorised or unauthorised, upon each owner of a plough.

Avadhi, S. (अवधिः) Limit, term, period.

Avadhi-aravár, Karn. (ಅರವಾರ) In Kanara, A kind of mortgage, in which the land is held for a term in lieu of interest. See *Aravár*.

Avadi-kraya, or *Avadirana-kraye*, Tam. (from S. अवधि, and क्रय, sale) In Southern India, a conditional sale, to become absolute if the purchase-money be not repaid within a stipulated time.

Avadhuta, S. (अवधूतः, liberated) A religious mendicant in the South of India, of the Ṣaiva and Ṣákta sects, one who is exempt from ceremonial observances and worldly restraints. See *Abdhút*. Among the Ṣáktas there are two classes of such devotees.

Vyaktávadhúta, (from S. *vyakta*, manifested) One who openly professes religious emancipation.

Guptávadhúta, (from S. *gupta*, hidden) One who throws off the usual restrictions of caste, &c., unavowedly and in private.

Avakásam, Mal. (അവകാശം, from S. अवकाश, opportunity) Right, title, privilege. Inheritance.

Avakásam-muri, Mal. (മുറി, a written agreement) A deed of partition; a deed declaring the several rights and privileges of persons having a joint interest in property.

Avakási, Mal. (അവകാശി) An heir, a rightful owner.

Avalakki, Karn. (ಅವಲಕ್ಕಿ) Rice bruised or flattened by beating the paddy after being scaled in the husk, sometimes eaten without being boiled.

Avanejana, S. (अवनेजन) Washing, ablution. A ceremony prior to offering the funeral cake, pouring water in which white flowers and sandal paste are immersed upon the bed of kuşa grass placed to receive the cake.

Avatára, S. (अवतारः, a descent) The descent or incarnation of a deity, his appearance or birth upon earth for some important purpose. The principal Avatárs of Vishṇu are ten: 1. the *Matsya*, or fish; 2. *Kúrma*, or tortoise; 3. *Varáha*, boar; 4. *Nrisinha*, or man-lion; 5. *Vámana*, dwarf; 6. *Paraşuráma*; 7. *Rámachandra*, or *Ráma*; 8. *Balaráma*; 9. *Buddha*; and 10. yet to come, *Kalki*. *Krishṇa* is usually considered not as a mere *avatár*, but as Vishṇu himself. A number of other descents or incarnations, both of Vishṇu and Şiva, are specified by modern sectaries.

Avati, or Auti, Mahr. (अवटी) A goldsmith's stamp. The officer of a town who has charge of the standard measures, and measures all the grain that is brought to market.

Avibhájya, S. (अ neg., विभाज्य, to be divided) Indivisible, as property.

Avibhakta, S. अ neg., विभक्त, divided, partitioned) Undivided, as property held in common, or as joint property. One who is unseparated from his family, a co-parcener.

Avírá, S. (अ neg., and वीर, *vir*, a man) A childless widow, a woman who has neither husband nor son.

Ávro or Ávaro, Guz. (આવરો) In Surat, One of the account-books kept by merchants—a waste book.

Awá, H. (اوا) A potter's kiln or furnace.

Awái, H. (اوای) A pick-axe

Áwak, H. (آوك, आवक) Insurance. In Western India, Respondentia, an advance of money to a merchant upon the goods or merchandise in a ship before sailing, under the condition that if the voyage be profitable the loan is to be repaid with an extra rate of interest or per centage.

Áwak-vyáju, or *-biájú*, H. (from व्याजू, principal) A transaction in which a person who has made a respondentia advance enters into an engagement with some third person, who, for a bonus or stipulated interest, insures him against loss.

Awár, Mar. (S. अवार) A fence, &c., enclosing a yard round a house.

Awál, Hind. (S. अवाल) An enclosed space formed by a cluster of Ryots' houses.

Áwan, or, more correctly, Ánwan, q. v., the nasal being blended with the vowel, Mar. (आंवण) The first field of rice, that in which it has been raised from seed.

Áṇwanú, Mar. (आंवणू) The part of the field into which the young shoots of rice are transplanted from the *Áṇwan*. Transplanted, applied to the young rice-stalks from the first growth.

Awangilli, H. (?) A mode of torture, compelling a man to stand with each foot upon an inverted earthen vessel, the shape and position of which endanger his falling; a Chaprási stands by to flog him if he loses footing.

Áwardah-navís, H. (from P. *awardah* آورده, what is brought, and *navis* نویس, a writer) A writer or registrar of accounts as delivered, applied to a class of accountants in the ceded districts.

Awárija, Uwariju, or Awarija, Uwuriju, corruptly, Awerja, H. &c. (P. اوارجه, अवारिजा, supposed to be derived from *Awárá* اوارا, scattered, and occurring in Persian also, as *Ábár*, *Ábára*, and *Áwára*) A diary, a day-book, a ledger, a rough note-book, an abstract account of receipts and disbursements. The word occurs in most dialects, somewhat modified occasionally in spelling and in meaning, as in Cuttack, it denotes a revenue account, specifying, first, the unproductive lands of a village, and then those paying revenue, field by field, arranged under the names of the occupants, with a specification in separate columns of the number of each field in the Bhauriya or field-book, the quantity of land and kind of cultivation; the total rent by each occupant being also summed up. Mar. Awarjá, corruptly, Awuzza, (अवरजा) A particular and distinct head of account abstracted from the day-book, or a separate account of each cultivator's land revenue and charges upon it. Tel. Awarja, (అవర్జా) A distribution of items of account under appropriate heads. Posting an account.

Awárijá-jamâ kharch, H. An account of receipts and disbursements.

Awásí, Uwásee, H. (اواسی, S. अवासी) Unripe corn cut from

time to time, and brought home to be eaten without being threshed.—Benares. See DADRI.

AWASTÁ, corruptly, AVESTA, Pehlevi. Literally, 'word;' but used by the Parsis to denote a mystical prayer or incantation. Wilson, Religion of the Parsis, pp. 14. 167.

AWASTHI, H. One of the subdivisions of the Kanauj Brahmans.

AWKHAR, Thug. Dakhini. Any person maimed or deprived of the use of his limbs.

ÁYA, S. (आय:) Income, profit.

ÁYA, or ÁYAM, Karn. Tam. (ಆಯ, ஆயம், S. आय:, income, profit) Toll, tax, tribute, custom, measurement. In the Dakhin, the portion of the crop formerly paid to the hereditary village officers and servants.

Áyanáya or *Áyanámya*, Tam. (?) Fees in kind paid to the village officer: perhaps an error for *Áyasáya*, q. v.

Áyakár, or *Ayagár*, Karn. (ಆಯಕಾರ, ಆಯಗಾರ) A village servant or officer, one entitled to the Áya, or proportion of the crop, for his services to the community. (Plur. *Áyagárru*, or *Áyengandlu*, also written, but either locally or incorrectly, *Áyengade*, *Áyengadlu*, and *Áyengandea.*) The officers and servants of a village, the whole establlshment, the *Baluté* of the Maraṭha countries, q. v.

Áyakaṭṭu, or *Ayukuṭṭoo*, corruptly, *Ayacut*, Karn. Tam. (ಆಯಕಟ್ಟು, ஆயக்கட்டு) Regulation, settlement. Measurement of lands, determining the boundaries of a village. An account of the total land belonging to a village, including houses, wells, &c., and particulars of its distribution and condition, to be kept by the village accountant,

Áyaketta, Mal. (ആയക്കെട്ട) Register of assessed land. Land prepared for cultivation. (In Malabar) the same also as *Áyakaṭṭu*, q. v.

Áyakrit, (?) (probably an error for *Áyakaṭṭu*, or *Ayacut*) Total cultivable land. Gl. 5th Rep.

Áyakallu, (?) Mar. Rent on Government lands in cultivation.

Áyasáya, also *Áyasámya*, Karn. (ಆಯಸಾಯ, ಆಯಸಾಮ್ಯ) The share of the crop paid to village servants.

Áyapásaké, Karn. (ಆಯಪಾಸಕೆ) Fees in kind paid to the village servants.

Áyati, or *Áyoti*, (?) Karn. An officer in towns in the Dakhin, whose duty it is to examine, adjust, and mark the weights and measures, charging a fee for so doing.

Áyatturai, Tam. (ஆயத்துறை) A custom-house, a place where tolls and taxes are collected.

Áyavyáya, H. S. (आयव्याय) Income and expenditure, receipts and disbursements, profit and loss.

ÁYA, or ÁYYA, (from S. आर्य, respectable) A common adjunct in the south of India to the names of Brahmans or spiritual guides, especially to the religious teachers of the Lingayits.

ÁYAṆ, Tam. Mal. (ஆயன்) A shepherd.

Áyarpáḍi, Tam. (ஆயர்பாடி) A village of shepherds.

ÁYAṆ, Tam. (ஆயன்) A general term for the revenue collected on six kinds of produce. See *Áîn*.

ÂYÁN-I-MAZMUN, A. (عيان مضمون) Things lent or pledged, to be restored, when redeemed, in the same condition as when deposited.

AYIN, or AYEEN, H., but current in most dialects, See *Áîn*, Rule, statute, ordinance.

ÁYATNIRGAT, Mar. (from H. *áyá* آيا, what has come, and S. *nirgata* निर्गत:, what is gone out) Customs levied on imports and exports.

AZÁD, H. (P. آزاد) Free, liberated. A Mohammedan devotee who shaves his beard and eyelashes, and takes a vow of continence, but considers himself exempt from the usual observances of religion.

AZAN, H. (A. اذان) The cry or summons to prayer.

AZHI, or AZHIVA, also written ÁḶI, Mal. (?) Expense, the expense of improving and cultivating land.

Azhi-kuzhi-kánam, Tam. (ஆழிக்குழிக்காணம்) A kind of mortgage, in Malabar, in which the proprietor transfers the lands to the mortgagee on condition of his bringing them into cultivation or improving them, engaging to reimburse him all expenses incurred for that purpose when the mortgage is redeemed.

ÁZHIYA-PADAM, ÁḶIYA-PÁDAM, Mal. Tam. (from *ázham* or *áḷam*, depth, and *pádam*, place, ஆழியப்பதம், അഴിയപാദം) Land in a low situation, capable of irrigation, and especially favourable for rice cultivation.

AZMAÏSH, H. (P. آزمایش, literally, trial, examination) Estimate of the crop while standing made by the subordinate revenue officer. Re-measurement or repetition of survey. Among the Marathas, an anticipatory statement or estimate of the receipts, expenses, and nett balance of a district made up at the beginning of the revenue year.

Azmaïsh gomashta, H. A revenue officer, one who computes the crop. A native surveyor, a measurer. Also *Azmaïsh mutasaddi*.

AZUBAG, (?) Abstract of an account (Ganjam). MSS.

B

Báb, corruptly, Baub, H. (A. باب), Bábu, Tel. Karn. (బాబు) A section, a chapter, a title, a head of accounts. A tax, a cess. See Abwáb.

Báb-wár, H. (بابوار) Arranged, classified, as fields or items of account; whence *Báb-wári*, classification.

Báb-yáft, H. (P. يافت, found) Classified, entered under its proper head.

Bábá H. (Turkish, بابا) A father, but addressed as a term of kindness to young as well as to old persons.

Bábat, Babut, corruptly, Baubut, H., but used in most dialects, (A. بابت) Account, statement. Head of an account. Article or item of an account. Matter, business affair; also adverbially in some places, as in *Pura-níya*, to signify, from the account of, or by the relinquishment of.

Bábatán, (P. plur. of بابت) Sundries, miscellaneous items of an account.

Bábat-wár, H. (بابت وار) According to entry, agreeably to the particulars of any account or statement.

Bábat-wári, H. (بابت واري, बाबतवारी) Any thing which is registered or entered in a general statement or account, as lands belonging to a village not actually cultivated, but entered in the village accounts, or as land held by a tenant at a registered rate. In *Puraníya* the term is applied to lands which have fallen into the renter's hands when taken up by another Ryot, and held at rates fixed by the renter.

Babat-wári jámá, H. (A. جمع) The revenue of an estate according to a registered amount.

Babat-wári zamín, H. (P. زمين) Lands registered in the statements of a village or Zamíndári. In *Puraníya* this and the preceding are also applied to two columns in the general account shewing the quantity of land which had been relinquished, retaken, and the rent derived from them.

Bábat-yáft, H. (P. يافت, what has found entry) The particular items of any charge, applied especially to a statement of fees and perquisites under the government of the Nawab of Bengal. The fees and perquisites so registered.

Bábatí, corruptly, *Babtí*, *Babtee*, or *Baubtee*, Mar. (बाबती, that which is according to the *bábat*, or account) The shares of the public revenue, especially those arising from the *Chauth*, which were appropriated to the chief officers of the Maratha State. H. (بابتي) Any cess or item of revenue, particularly when imposed in addition to the ordinary revenue.

Babbaliyá, Babbuliya, Beng. (বব্লিয়া) A hanger-on about courts of law, ready to give false testimony, or to bring false and malicious charges against a person for hire.

Babu, Baboo, Beng., &c. (বাবু, S. बाबू) A title of respect attached to a name, as "Mr.," or "Esq." In Bengal it has lost something of its respectability, and is commonly given to natives who manage the pecuniary concerns of the English, and to native clerks who write English. In Gorakhpur, it is applied to any man of family or influence. In Benares it was formerly assigned to younger brothers or near relatives of a Raja. In Beng. Reg. viii. of 1795 Baboos are defined "persons of the blood and family of the Raja of Benares." *Bábu*, in Karn. (ಬಾಬು) is a synonym of "father."

Babúl, Bubool, also Babúr, Buboor, H. (ببول) The name of a tree (Acacia arabica), the wood of which is much used in making agricultural implements; the bark is employed in tanning leather, and, in the north-west, in the manufacture of a spirituous liquor.

Bach, Buch, H. (بچ, बच) An inferior tribe of Rájputs in the district of Jonpur.

Bach-goti, Buch-gotee, H. (بچگوتي, बचगोती) A tribe of Rájputs, said to be a branch of the great family of Chauhans, chiefly settled on the borders of Jonpur, Gorakhpur, and Oudh.

Bách'h, Baach, Batch, and, corruptly, Buch, H. (باچه, बाछ, lit., selection, from S. वांछा, wish, desire) The proportionate rate or division either of lands or liabilities attached to them. The apportionment of a village or estate, or of the produce in separate portions among associated or coparceny occupants, especially in the case of mixed *Pattídari* tenures: where part is held in common, and part in severalty, the Government rent and village expenses are paid from the land held in common, and any overplus is distributed, or any deficit made good, by a *bách'h*, or rate levied on the several holdings. The rate is sometimes levied according to the number of ploughs employed by the cultivators. In some parts of India the term implies, a share of the village lands, which consists, in general, of as much as may be ploughed with one plough.

Bách'h-barár, H. (باچهه برار) A tenure, common in *Bundelkhand*, in which the shares of the revenue payable by

the joint proprietors of a village are liable to occasional re-adjustment and alteration; also, *Bhej-barár*, q. v.

Bad-bách'h, Bud-bach'h, H. (P. بد *bad*) A fraudulent division or apportionment of the assessment.

Bach'hontá, Buch'honta, H. (بچھوتا, S. बच्छोंटा) Distribution of an aggregate sum among several individuals (Upper Doab).

Báchhal, Báchhul, H. (باچھل, बाछल) A tribe of Rájputs who claim a descent from the Lunar race, formerly Zamindárs of Farida and Shah-jehan-pur, now settled in Aligerh, and in different parts of Badaon, Mathurá, and Shah-jehan-pur.

Báchṛá, (बाछडा) Land formerly cultivated, but now neglected.

Bád, H. (P. باد) Remission of revenue on account of deficient crops. (North-West provinces. Mr. Elliot derives the term from the P. *Bád*, which, in the *Burhán-i-káṭi*, has, for one meaning, *Ná-bud* (نابود), not existing).

Bád, corruptly, Budh, Mar. (बाद) Deducted. Excluded from a number, a list, or collection.

Bada, Karn. (ಬದ) A ridge.

Gaddebada, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಬದ) A ridge between rice-beds.

Baḍagaleyavaru, Karn. (ಬಡಗಲೆಯವರು, from ಬಡಗ, north) Brahmans, followers of Vishnu, wearing a mark of three perpendicular lines. (Mysore).

Badage, (?) A tribe of slaves in Kurg.

Baḍagi, or Baḍiga, Karn. (ಬಡಗಿ, ಬಡಿಗ) A carpenter. A man who supplies travellers with water.

Badahand, H. P. (3d pers. plur. imp. of the Persian verb *dádan*, to give; بدهند, lit., let them give) A superscription of assent by the Emperor on a petition for an assignment of revenue.

Badal, Budul, or Budl, H. (A. بدل, बदल), Tel. Karn. Badalu, Badulu, (ಬದಲು, ಬದುಲು) Exchange, substistution, equivalent. Change of money. Pledge, loan. Rejoinder.

Badalá, or *Badali*, or *Badlá*, *Badli*, or *Budla*, *Budlee*, H., and in other dialects, (بدلي, बदला, बदली) A substitute, a person or thing taken in representation or exchange of some other person or thing.

Badal-musháhara, less correctly, *Budul-mooshara*, H. (A. مشاهره) Stipend given in money or kind to public or private servants.

Badar-nawisi, H. (P. بدر, lit., to the door, نويسي, writing) Writing off items of an account which are objectionable or excessive. Audit of an account.

Bádár, Hindi (बादार) A large house-granary raised on piles. *Puraníya.*

Baḍavá-hṛita, S. (बडवा, lit., a mare, a female slave, हृत, taken) One of the fifteen kinds of slaves. In Hindu law, A man who becomes a slave that he may marry a female slave in the family.

Báḍava-polamu, Tel. (బాడవపొలము) Low, swampy ground, a bog, a marsh.

Baḍḍi, Karn. (ಬಡ್ಡಿ, S. वृद्धि) Interest of money.

Baḍḍigantu, Karn. (ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಂಟು) Interest and principal.

Márbaḍḍi, Karn. (ಮಾರಬಡ್ಡಿ) Compound interest.

Badegachi, Tam. (?) A low caste in Travancore, but superior to the Pariahs.

Bádh, H. (बाध) A lesser division of an estate. A plain, a desert.

Badha, S. (बधः) Killing, slaughter; also, striking, wounding. In law, Corporal punishment, which may be of three kinds: 1. *Táṛana*, Beating, caning, flogging; 2. *Chheddana*, Cutting, mutilation; 3. *Máraṇa*, Putting to death: the second is abolished by the British Government.

Badhak, Budhuk, corruptly, *Badhik, Budduck, Buddich*, H. (بدهك, बधक, from the S. बध) A killer, a murderer. A robber of a particular tribe associated with Thugs, and, like them, murdering those they rob, residing chiefly on the borders of Oudh, but carrying on their depredations usually at a distance.

Badhya, S. (बध्य) One who ought to be punished or put to death; fit for, or deserving death.

Badháwá, Hindi (बधावा) Presents to a woman after lying in.

Baḍhia, Buḍhiá, H. (بڈھیا) A disease affecting *Jawar, Bájrá*, Indian corn, and sugar-cane, which prevents the head from shooting.

Bádhya, Karn. (ಬಾಧ್ಯ) Relationship. An obligatory duty. A right or claim of possessson.

Bádhyanu, Bádhyasta, Karn. (ಬಾಧ್ಯನು, ಬಾಧ್ಯಸ್ತ) An heir.

Bádí, more correctly, Vádi, S., but adopted in most dialects, (वादी, from *Báda* or *Váda*, a dispute, a discourse) A plaintiff, a complainant, a suitor. An advocate, one who states a plaint, whether for himself or another.

Pratibádí, or *Prativádí*, S. &c. (प्रतिवादी) Defendant, respondent. Opponent or replicant.

Bádi-chor, H. (بادي چور) A determined thief.

Badi, Budee, H. (بدي, S. बदी) The dark fortnight, that of the moon's wane from full to new moon.

BÁDIGA, Tel. (బాడిగ), BÁDIGE, Karn. (ಬಾಡಿಗೆ) Rent, hire, quit-rent, or a low rent on lands granted in *Inam.*

BÁDIGE, or BÁDIGI, Karn. (ಬಾಡಿಗೆ) A carpenter.

BADI-KAṬṬU, Tel. (బడికట్టు) Ascertainment, measurement.

Badi-váradi, Tel. (బడివారడి) Classification of land as of first, second, or third class, &c. Collections of contributions for extra expenses of the village rated on each *Káti* of the village lands.

BAḌIYA, or BAṚIYÁ BHÚM, Hindi (बडिया भूम) A rich and fat soil. *Puraníya.*

BAD-MÂASH, BUD-MÂASH, H. (P. *bad* بد, bad, and A. معاش, means of living) A disreputable person, one following evil courses.

BAD-NÁMI, BUD-NAMI, H. (بدنامي, from بد, bad, and نام, *nám*, a name) Disrepute, ignominy; but in *Tel.*, corrupted to *Bad-lámi,* it implies, also, responsibility.

BADNI, BUDNEE, H. (بدني) A contract by which a borrower gives a bond at high interest, in satisfaction of which he assigns his crops at a rate below the market value (from بدنا, *badná*, to wager, to agree).

BADRAKA, or BADRIḲA, BUDRAKA, BUDRIKA, H., also occurring in other dialects, and read BADARAKA, and BADARKẸ, also, corruptly, BADRUCKA, (A. بدرقه) A guide, a guard, an escort. Safe conduct. Also a charge for convoy formerly levied on merchandise at the rate of 1 per cent., as the expense of keeping the highways and rivers safe from robbers.

Badraḳá-hisáb, H. (A. حساب, an account) An account sent with a guard of goods or treasure under its charge. An invoice; also, transit duty.

BÁDSHÁH, H. (P. بادشاه) A king, a sovereign.

Bádsháhí, Badshahee, H. (P. بادشاهي, royal, from بادشاه, king) As applied to tenures, it denotes land, &c. held under a royal grant, or, in the language of the Regulations, a *Bádsháhee* grant extended to all grants made by the ruling authority for the time being, and comprehended royal grants properly so termed, grants by the Subáhdar of Oudh, and by the British Government. Ben. Reg. xiii., 1795.

Bádsháhí Sanad, corruptly, *Sunnud,* H. (A. سند, a grant) A royal grant, a written document conveying lands or titles from the ruling power.

BADU, Tel. (బాడు) Fees in grain paid to the village servants before the division of the crop.

BÁ-FARZANDÁN, or -FURZUNDAN, less correctly, BÁ-FARZAND, vernacularly, BÁ-FARJAND, H. (from the P. با, with, فرزند, offspring, in the plur. 'with children') A term inserted in a grant which is made to the grantee and his posterity; also, BÁ-AULÁD (با اولاد), having the same meaning. It has been ruled that both apply to heirs and descendants generally, although, in strictness, they denote only the children of the grantee, or his heirs, in a direct line of descent.

BAFT, H. (P. بافت, from بافتن, to weave) Weaving, web.

Báfta, H. (P. بافته) Woven. A kind of cotton cloth.

Báf, H. (P. باف) Weaver, woven, used chiefly in composition; as, *Zar-báf,* (from زر, gold) Gold-tissue, cloth of gold. A gold lace or brocade weaver.

BÁG, Beng. Uriya, Mar. (বাগ, बाग) A garden; more correctly, BÁGH, q. v., but in the dialects noted, and perhaps in others, both in this word and its derivatives the unaspirated Sanscrit *g* is substituted for the Arabic final.

BAGALYA, corruptly, BAGLAH, Mar. (बगल्या) An assistant, a mate; sometimes applied to the *Chaughala* of a village.

BÁGANDEN, or BÁGHI, Tam. (?) The caste of Palankin-bearers. *Tinnevelly.*

BÁGAR, BAGUR, H. (باگر) A hedge of thorns or twigs (*Malwa*).

BAGÁR, BUGAR, H. (بگار) Pasture-ground (*Bundelkhand*).

BAGÁṚ, Mar. (बगाड) Swinging from a pole with iron hooks fastened to the back. See *Charkh.*

BAGARI, BUGUREE, H. (بگري) A species of rice cultivated chiefly in the province of Benares.

BAGARIA, Thug. A class of Thugs who reside chiefly in the Gwalior country.

BÁGDI, or BHÁGDI, (?) A low and servile caste of Hindus following unclean and out-of-door avocations. *Bengal* and *Cuttack.*

BÁGH, dialectically, BÁG, corruptly, BAUGH, H. (P. باغ, plur. BÁGHÁT बाग, बाघ) A garden, an orchard, a plantation.

Bágháyat, Bágáyat, Bagaït, Bágáyati, corruptly, *Bagáhat, Baugáyut, Baughayhir,* H. (P. باغايت, from the plur. of *Bágh* or *Bághát*) Mar. (बागाईत), Karn. (ಬಾಗಾಯತಿ) Land which, being well supplied with water, and adapted to the cultivation of various useful and edible vegetable substances, is appropriated to their growth, or to that of betel, hemp, sugar-cane, plantains, saffron, ginger, pepper, tobacco, onions, garlic, chilis, and other vegetables; also to that of fruit-trees, and the areka, cocoa-nut, and other palms. It is assessed at a higher rate than arable lands,

according to the value of the produce. In Birbhum the term was formerly applied also to garden lands held free of revenue.—Parl. Papers, 1813, p. 293.

Bágháyati, Bághaiti, or *Bágaíti*, corruptly, *Baggaite*, &c., H. (باغايتي), Mar. (बागाईति) Fit for, or relating to, garden cultivation (land, &c.). Having much garden ground (a town or village). Raised on garden ground (fruit, &c.). Assessed or levied on gardens (revenue, tax).

Bágáyat-kacheri, Karn. (ಕಚೇರಿ, from H. كچهري, an office) Department or office in Mysore for the superintendence of the revenue levied on garden cultivation in the time of the Mohammedan Government.

Bágáyat-jásti-birád, Karn. (ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬಿರಾಡ) An extra cess charged on garden cultivation in Mysore.

Bághícha, Bágícha, Bageechu, H. &c., (باغيچه) A garden, a little garden.

Bágbagíchá, Mar. (बागबगीचा) Gardens; comprehensively, orchards, plantations, cocoa-nut or areka groves, &c.

Bághbán, Bághwán, or *Bágwan*, H. &c. (باغبان, बागवान) A gardener, one who cultivates garden produce; also, in the west of India, a vender of vegetables, fruits, and flowers.

Bagh-kári, H. (P. كاري) Garden cultivation, the business of a gardener.

Bágh, H. (باگه, S. व्याघ्रः) A tiger.

Bágh-mári-ináam, H. (from S. मारण, killing, and A. انعام, a gift) A grant of land made to one who kills tigers.

Baghel, Bughel, H. (بگهيل) A branch of the *Sisodhiya* Rájputs of Guzarat, who migrated to the East, and gave their name to *Baghel-khand*, or *Rewa*, the Raja of which is a *Baghel*. Subdivisions of the tribe, under different denominations, are extensively spread through the Company's provinces of Bundelkhand, Allahabad, Benares, Gorakhpur, Kanpúr, and Farakhábád.

Baghi, Bughee, H. (A. بغي) Tyranny, oppression. Insurrection, rebellion, turbulence, infraction of the laws.

Bághi, H. (A. باغي, plur. *Baghat* بغات, or, with a Pers. plur., *Bághián* باغيان) An insurgent, a robber, a rebel, one who disobeys the *Imam*, or civil and religious head of the State.

Bagháwat, H. (A. بغاوت) Insurrection, rebellion, opposition to, and defection from, the rightful *Imam*. Violence, plunder, breach of law.

Bagini, Karn. (ಬಗಿನಿ) A species of palm from which *Tári* is extracted.

Bágri, H. (باگري) Name of a tribe inhabiting the district of *Bágar*, between the south-west borders of Hariana and the Setlej. They seem to have been originally *Rájputs*, but are now looked upon as a branch of the *Játs*. The term is also applied to other tribes, and there is one tribe of *Bágri Brahmans*. *Bágar* is also the name of a tract on the south-west of Malwa; and *Bágri* denotes a native of the province. *Bágris* are also described as Hindus of the lowest caste, robbers by profession, who came from the west of India, and settled in considerable numbers in the eastern parts of Malwa.—*Malcolm, Central India*. *Tod* considers them as one of the aboriginal races.

Bagsaria, Bugsurea, H. (بگسريا) Name of a small clan of Rájputs in the Moradábád district; also of a branch of *Kanauj* Brahmans.

Báhá, H. (باها, S. वाह, प्रवाह) A water-course, usually an artificial one; but in the Delhi district applied to a natural one also.

Bahá, Buhá, H. (P. بها) Price, cost, value.

Bahá-i-khilát, H. (A. خلعت, a dress of honour) A cess or tax added at so much per cent. to the ordinary revenue to defray the cost of complimentary dresses or robes of honour granted by the Mohammedan rulers or governors to persons whom they thought proper so to distinguish.

Bahá-i-kághaz, H. (كاغذ, paper) Price or expense of office paper.

Báháchina, Uriya, (ବାହାଚିନ) A fee or cess levied by a Zamindar on his tenants on occasion of a marriage.

Ba-hál, Bu-hál, H. (بحال, from the P. *ba* به, according to, and A. *hál* حال, condition) Re-instated, re-established, restored to, or replaced in, a former condition, restored to a situation or appointment. (It occurs in different dialects, as in Tel., *Bahálu* (బహాలు), &c.

Ba-háli-sanad, H. (بحالي سند) A grant restoring to a person possessions or privileges of which he had been deprived, or confirming him in their enjoyment.

Báhan, Bahun, H. (باهن, वाहन, from *báhná*, to plough) Fallow land, land ready for sowing. Ploughing (Hariana). Land that has been ploughed and left unsown (*Khetharm*).

Bahangi, corruptly, Bangy, H. (بهنگي, बहंगी) A pole with slings at either end supporting portable boxes or baskets for baggage, carried over one shoulder.

Bahangi-bardár, H. (P. بردار, who bears) A bangy, or baggage-bearer or porter.

Bahár, Mar. (बहार) Ground liable to be overflowed. The tide. A salt marsh or meadow.

Báhara, Bahura, H. (باهره) A man who stands by the mouth of a well to turn over the bucket when drawn up. Dehli.

Báhar, or Báhir-bhúm, or -bhoom, H. (from S. *bahir* बहिर्, out, and भूमि, land) Lands lying beyond the village boundaries.

Báhar-, or *Bahir-vásí*, corruptly, *Barwasee*, H. (from S. *bahir* बहिर्, out, and वासी, who abides) A Hindu of low caste and dirty avocations who is not permitted to dwell in a village or town.

Baheriá, H. (بہیریا) A clan of Rájputs in Jonpur and Chunar.

Bahí, Buhee, H. &c., (بہی, बही) An account-book, a journal, a diary, a ledger.

Bahí-khasra, H. (P. بہی کہسرا) A day-book.

Bahí-khátá, H. (بہی کہاتا) A day-book kept by merchants.

Bahí-maháján, H. (S. महाजन) A merchant's or banker's book.

Bahí-patwári, H. (پٹواری) Register kept by the village accountant.

Bahín, Mar. (बहीण, S. भगिनी) A sister. A female cousin.

Bahir, Buheer, H. (بہیر) A camp-follower of any kind. The baggage and incumbrances of an army: (not to be confounded with *Bhír*, H. بہیر, a crowd).

Bahiranga-kágada, Karn. (ಬಹಿರಂಗಕಾಗದ, from the S. *bahir* बहिर् and *anga* अंग, body, and A. *kághaz* کاغذ, paper) A public advertisement, a public edict or proclamation.

Báhir chálán, Beng. (বাহির চালান) An open pass or despatch. A summons issued by the Police Darogah to witnesses to attend the Court in a criminal case.

Bahiyár, H. (بہیار, from the S. बहिर्, out) Lands at a distance from the village. (Bhagalpur).

Bahlím, Buhleem, H. (بہلیم) A tribe of Mohammedans in the neighbourhood of Dasna and Meerut: they assume the name of *Sheikh*, but have no right to it. The name is also applied to some divisions of the Rohilkhand Banjáras. In the *Thug* jargon the name denotes one of their seven original clans or gangs, scarcely any of whom are to be found north of the Nerbudda.

Bahondá, or Bahaundá, Hindi, (बहोंडा, बहौंडा) Land given rent free to the village watchman, or Chaukidar.

Bahorá, Buhorá, H. (بہورا, बहोरा) A shopkeeper, or monied men in a village who makes advances to, or on account of, the cultivators. The word is a vernacular corruption of the S. *Byabahára*, or *Vyavahára*, business, or it may be a corruption of *Bohra*, q. v.

Bahoro, Buhoro, H. (بہورو) The sloping pathway for bullocks drawing water from a well, especially that by which they return to the well. (Central Doab, from *baharná*, to return, probably from the S. *bhrama*, to turn round).

Bahra, Thug. Four travellers or victims in the hands of the gang.

Bahurúpíá, Buhroopeea, H. (بہروپیا, from S. *bahu* बहु, many, and *rúpa* रूप, form) A mime, an actor, a person assuming various characters and disguises.

Bahu, S. (बहु) Much, many. Large, great.

Bahúdaka, S. A mendicant who lives in a strange town, and begs his food from house to house. One class of the fourth order, or Bhikshu (from *bahu*, many, and *udaka*, water, drinking water from various sources).

Bahudhánya, S. &c., (from *Bahu*, much, and *dhánya* धान्य, corn) The 12th year of the cycle, supposed to be particularly fertile.

Bahuputra, or *-putraha*, S. (from बहु, many, and पुत्रः, a son) A man who has many sons.

Bahu, Buhoo, H. (بہو, from S. वधू) A wife, especially a son's wife.

Báhu, H. and other dialects, (S. बाहु) The arm; also a measure of two cubits.

Báhu-band, Mar. (?) Association or joint interest in the property of a village, or the persons so associated, usually kinsmen of the *Patíl*.

Báhuband-mirási, Mar. (?) Occupancy of land in coparcenership, especially by members of the same family.

Bahula, (S. of India) The dark fortnight. S., Much, many.

Bahulapádya, Karn. (ಬಹುಳಪಾಡ್ಯ) The first lunar day of the fortnight.

Bái, Báee, corruptly, Bye, Bhye, Mar. (बाई) A lady, a mistress, a respectful adjunct to the name or address of a woman in general. H. Beng., (بای, বাই) A dancing girl, a prostitute.

Baiá, commonly, Bai, Bye, Baya, Beea, or Buya, A. (بَيع) Sale.

Baí for *Bai-bát*, Uriya, (ବଇବାତ) Foreclosure of a mortgage.

Baí bil wafá, H. (A. بیع بالوفا, lit, sale with faith) In Mohammedan law, Conditional sale, sale depending for its completion on the consent of the seller. Also the

nominal sale of an article, in lieu of a debt, to be returned when the debt is paid, or upon condition that the debt shall be paid by a given term, in default of which, the article becomes definitely the property of the purchaser. A contract of pawn or of usufruct.

Baí bíl wafadár, H. (P. دار, who has) A person having the use of an article conditionally sold to him in acquittance of a debt.

Baí lá kalámi, A. (lit., sale without (*lá*, لا) words (كلام), Absolute sale.

Baímiâádi, H. (A. بيع ميعادي) Conditional or eventual sale.

Baí muḳása, also *Baī muḳáyaza*, A. (بيع, and مقاصه, balancing accounts, or مقايضه, proposing an exchange) Sale or exchange of one article for another, sale of goods for goods, barter. Sale or transfer of property by a husband in liquidation of dower due to the wife.

Baí náma, H. A. (P. نامه, a document) A deed of sale.

Baí paṭṭá, H. &c., (پٹا, lease) A lease or sub-lease obtained by purchase.

Baí sulṭáni, H. (A. سلطان) Sale of lands or other property by order of Government.

Baí taljih, H. (A. تلجيه) A fictitious or temporary sale.

Báiâ, *Báyâ*, or *Báyî*, *Bayêe*, H. (A. بايع) A seller.

Baí dár, H. A. (بيع دار) A purchaser, a possessor by purchase.

Baîâná, or Bayâna, corruptly, Baina, or Byna, H. (A. بيعانا) Bayáṇá, Mar. बयाणा) Earnest money.

Bái, Baee, Thug. A frequented road.

Baiáli, Byali, Mar. (?) An indefinite land measure, $\frac{1}{8}$th of a *hún*,

Baid, Baidya, corruptly, Bayd, H. Beng. (from S. वैद्यः) A physician, a man of the medical caste.

Baigár, Bygár, H. (بيگار) A name of the *Kharwar* tribe.

Baiharia, Thug. A scout, a spy (used by the river Thugs).

Baikhat, H. (بيكهت) Sale. (East Oudh and Benares: it may perhaps be derived from the H. *bíkhna*, to sell, rather than from the A. *baí* بيع).

Baikunth, corruptly, Bykont, Bykontah, H. (S. वैकुण्ठः) The heaven of Vishṇu. Pits in which, in the time of *Jaffir Khan*, revenue defaulters were confined until they paid the demands against them.

Bail, or Beyl, Thug. A spot chosen for burying those who have been strangled.

Bailha, Thug. The person who selects the spot where the murder is to be committed.

Bailhai, Thug. The office of selecting the spot where the crime is to be perpetrated

Bail, Byl, H. Beng. Mar. (بَيل, बैल, S. बलिवर्द्दः) A bullock.

Bail-begáṛi, Mar. (बैलबेगारी) Bullocks impressed for public service, or a tax in commutation.

Bail-dám, Mar. (बैलदाम) A duty or tax formerly levied on the sale of bullocks.

Bailu, Karn. (ಬೈಲು) A plain, an open field, especially such a field as is best fitted for rice cultivation, lying low, and having abundance of water. The first sort of rice-land, producing in general two crops of rice and one of dry grain or vegetables, or sometimes even three crops of rice in the year. It also means waste, uncultivated.

Bailuṣime, Karn. (ಬೈಲುಸೀಮೆ) Open or champaign country, in opposition to hilly.

Bailukammár, Karn. (ಬೈಲುಕಮ್ಮಾರ) A class of blacksmiths who work in the open air. Mysore.

Baimátra, or Baimatreya, Beng. (S. वैमात्र, वैमात्रेय) A brother by a different mother (also *Bai-* or *Vai-mátura*).

Bain, Beng. (বইন, S. भगिनी) A sister.

Bainjhi, Beng. (বইনঝি) A sister's daughter.

Bainpo, Beng. (বইনপো) A sister's son.

Bainsi, Bynsee, H. (بَينسي) A subdivision of the *Gujar* tribe.

Bainḍí, H. (بينڈي, बेंडी) Throwing up water from a pond or reservoir with a basket for irrigation.

Baipitra, Beng. (বৈপিত্র, S. वैपित्रः) A brother by a different father.

Bairágí, Byragee, corruptly, Bairaggie, Byraghee, H. but occuring in most dialects, (بَيراگي, S. *Vairágí* वैरागी, lit., one devoid of passion) A Hindu religious mendicant, most correctly, one attached to the worship of *Vishnu*, but the term is indiscriminately applied to different classes of vagrants professing a religious life.

Bais, corruptly, Bice, Byse, or Bhyce, H. &c., (بَيس, S. वैस, S. *Vaiṣya* वैश्यः) The Hindu of the third order, whose especial duties are agriculture and trade.

Bais, Beis, H. (بَيس, बैस) A numerous tribe of Rájputs found in Oudh, in which they give name to the district. They are also numerous in the Company's territories in the north-west provinces of *Baiswára*. Their traditions are very remarkable. They refer their origin to *Munji-Paithan* in the Dakhin, and assert that the 360 clans into which they are said to be subdivided are the descendants of *Ṣáliváhana*, king of that city A. D. 78, giving name to the *Sáka* era, by as many of his

wives. They are included amongst the thirty-six royal races, and may intermarry with *Chouháns*, *Kachwáhas*, and other eminent Rájput tribes. The branch of them named *Tilak-Chandra* (*i. e.* having the moon for their 'tilaka,' or frontal mark), residing at *Dundia-khera*, and their nearest of kin, hold themselves superior to the other divisions, and profess to give their daughters to none but the very purest races. There is reason to suspect that, in the Oudh territory at least, they practice female infanticide.

Baisak, Bysuk, H. (بَیسك) A spot in a *Jangal* where cattle are sent to graze (Dehli). The term is also applied to old and worn out animals.

Baisákh, Bysakh, corruptly, Besak, and Beisak, H. &c., (بَیساکھ, S. वैशाखः) The first month of the luni-solar year of the Hindus (April, May).

Baishnav, Byshnav, H. &c., in Beng. and Uriya pronounced Boishnob, (بیشنو, বৈষ্ণব, S. *vaishnava* वैष्णवः, from *Vishṇu* विष्णुः) Any Hindu professing the preferential worship of Vishṇu, of whom there are many sects. The term is commonly applied to vagrant mendicants bearing the marks and insignia of *Vishṇu*, and repeating hymns in honour of his *Avatárs*, especially *Ráma* and *Krishṇa*.

Baishnavottar, or *Boishnobottar*, most corruptly, *Bastomittur*, H. &c., (بیشنوتر, বৈষ্ণবোত্তর) Lands granted rent-free to the worshippers of *Vishṇu*, epecially of the mendicant orders.

Bait, Byt, corruptly, Beit, Biet, H. (A. بَیت) A residence in general, a place of abode, a house or office. In Mohammedan law, the simplest kind of residence, or any roofed chamber surrounded by walls, and having an entrance or door.

Bait-ul-mál, H. (A. بَیت, place or office, ال مال *al-mál*, the treasure or revenue) The public treasury or exchequer, into which payments on various accounts are made, and, according to the sources whence they are derived, applicable to the support of different classes of persons. The principal sources are, 1. Duties on merchandise which, after paying the officers employed in the collection, should be applied to the support of the poor and destitute; 2. The fifth of the spoil taken in war, and the produce of mines and of treasure trove, to be applied to the support of orphans, paupers, and travellers; 3. The amount of the tax and tribute levied from unbelievers, from which the salaries of magistrates, the pay of teachers, students, and soldiers, and the expense of public works are to be defrayed; and 4. Property escheated, or for which there is no owner, and also the fines for manslaughter and murder, which is to be expended on the maintenance of the sick, the poor, and foundling children. The Sultan may take from the *Bait-ul-mál* the necessary expenses of the State, but not for his personal use. "The *Bait-ul-mál* is not the property of the ruling power, but that of all Mohammedans, for whose benefit it should be administered." The term is sometimes erroneously confounded with *Betan-mál*, q. v., and rendered an escheat, or the escheat and place of deposit are confounded. One or other has misled the Maráṭhas, as the term occurs in Mr. Elphinstone's Report, *Bait-ul-mál*, Escheats.—Sel. iv. 166.

Báïth, H. &c., (بایتھ) Value of the Government share of the produce of land.

Baiṭhak, Byṭhuk, H. (بیٹھك, S. बैठक) A place where people sit together, a solemn assembly, the customary public seat of a religious mendicant.

Baiṭhápagár, Mar. (बैठापगार) Pay without exaction of service.

Baiṭhárojgár, Mar. (बैठारोजगार, from *baitha*, sitting, abiding, and the vernacular form of the Pers. *rozgár* روزگار, service) Service or occupation that does not require departure from home.

Baiyá, Byá, H. (بَیا) A person appointed in bazars to measure grain. (Lower Doab and Bundelkhand).

Baiyái, H. (بَیاي) The perquisite of the Baiya, or fee for measuring grain.

Baiẕ, H. (A. بیض) A sort of cypher or monogram formerly affixed to a written paper in place of a signature by Mohammedan functionaries and persons of rank.

Baiẕána, H. (بیضانه) Fee to a magistrate or public officer for affixing his cypher to a deed or document.

Báj, H. (P. باج) Tax, toll, tribute.

Bájgír, H. (P. باجگیر) A tax-gatherer, a collector of tribute or revenue.

Bajáni, Thug. A gun.

Bájantari, Bajunturee, also Bája-wála, H. (from *bájá* باجا, a musical instrument, S. *vádya* वाद्य) A musician, a village musician.

Bájantari-mahál, H. (باجنتري محال) A tax under the Mohammedan Government imposed upon all professional singers, dancers, and musicians.

Bájár, Beng. Mar. (बाजार) Tel. Karn. Báḍzáru, (బాజారు) A market (vernacular corruption of the Pers. *bázár*).

BÁJE, Mar. Beng. Uriya, (बाजे), Tel. Karn., BÁJÁ, or BÁJI, (బాజా, బాజి) Some, several, miscellaneous vernacular) corruption of *Bázi*, q. v.

Báje-áráji, Uriya, (ବାଜେଆରାଜି) An estate or Taluk, the lands belonging to which are scattered over a number of villages.

Báje báb, or *bábu*, Karn. (ಬಾಜೆಬಾಬು) Miscellaneous items. Revenue derived from various small farms and licences in Mysore, but allowable in all Mohammedan States (vernacular for *bazi abwáb*).

Báje fasl, Uriya, (ବାଜେଫସଲ) Miscellaneous and extra crops, as sugar-cane, tobacco, wheat, &c.

Báje kharch, Mar. Ben. (बाजे खर्च), Tel. *Bájá kharchu*, (బాజాఖర్చు) Extra expenses, miscellaneous charges, such as are not included in the regular account. Miscellaneous expenses incurred by a village. See *Bázi-kharch*.

BAJHÁ, H. (بجھا, बझा) Marshy soil.

BAJHÁRAT, H. (بجھارت) Adjustment of accounts.

BAJHWAṬ, BUJHWUṬ, H. (بجھوٹ) Stalk without ear. (East Oudh).

BAJÍD, Thug. A term implying that the road is clear of danger, and that the victims may be murdered.

BAJIDÁR, BUJEEDÁR, H. (بجیدار) An agricultural servant who is paid with grain, not money. (Rohilkhand).

BÁJNAMÁ, Hindi, (बाजनामा) A deed of surrender by a Ryot for lands which he gives up to a farmer of the revenue, acknowledging what he has done. *Puraníya*.

BÁJPAI, H. (باجپاي, corruption of S. *vájapeyí* वाजपेयी) A branch of the Kanauj Brahmans.

BÁJRA, BÁJRI, or BÁJRÁ, H. &c., (باجره or باجري, बाजरा) A grain much cultivated throughout India, a species of Panic or millet (Panicum spicatum). *Bájri* properly denotes a smaller kind which ripens earlier. It is also applied to the stalk of either sort used as fodder.

BAJRA, BUJRA, H. &c., (بجره, S. वज्र) The thunderbolt.

Bajrághát, H. S. (lit., struck by a thunderbolt) Any sudden calamity, especially if considered a judgment.

BAJRÁ, H. (بجرا, Beng. বজরা) A large boat used in travelling, round bottomed, and without keel.

BÁJU, BÁJOO, Karn. (ಬಾಜು) An open file of retainers preceding a man of rank.

BÁK, H. (باك, from S. वाक्, a speech) An estimate of the crop without measuring the field.

BÁKAL, Karn. (ಬಾಕಲ) A low caste of labourers from Kánara.

BÁKAND, H. (باكند) Proportion of two-fifths of the crop which is sometimes paid by cultivators to Zemindars as rent.

BAKÁR, BUKAR, H. (بكار) Value of a crop fixed by the appraiser.

BAKÁRÁ, BUKARA, H. (بكارا) Intelligence by word of mouth.

BAKH, BUKH, Thug. The word used by the Thugs in calling to each other to assemble after having been dispersed by accident or design.

BAKHÁ, BUKHÁ, H. (بكها) Grass kept for pasturage (Rohilkhand).

BAKHAḶ, BUKHUḶ, Mar. (बखळ) An open or clear space in a town or village, one not built on or cultivated.

BAKHAL, BUKHUL, Mar. (बखल) Low ground. A bottom, a hollow.

BAKHÁR, BAKHÁRI, BUKHAR, BUKHAREE, H. (بكهار، بكهاري) A granary, a store-house.

BAKHAR, BÁKHAR, BUKHUR, BAKHUR, also BÁKHAL, (بكهر، باكهر، باكهل, S. बाखर, बाखल) A house, an inclosure, dwellings within an inclosure. In Dehli, a cattle shed. In Bundelkhand and Malwa, a sort of cattle hoe, a rough sort of plough usually employed instead of the ordinary plough for first breaking up the black soil of those provinces.

BAKHAR, BUKHUR, Mar. (बखर) A history, a narrative, memoirs, &c.

BAKHARÍ, Hindi, (बखरी) A round granary of grass, reeds, and mud, raised on piles. *Puraníya*.

BAKHÉḌÁ, Karn. (ಬಖೇಡಾ) Loss by bad debts.

Bakheḍiyavanu, Karn. (ಬಖೆಡಿಯವನು) A bankrupt, an insolvent.

BAKHRÁ, H. (P. بخرا) A share, a portion.

Bakhri, H. (بخري) A sharer.

BAKHSH, BUKHSH, H. (بخش, from the Pers. *bakhshiden* بخشيدن, to give, to forgive) One who gives, a donor. Gift, donation. Pay. Pardon, forgiveness; used also in the composition of names, as *Khoda-bakhsh*, Gift of God—a proper name.

Bakhsh náma, H. (بخش نامه) A deed of gift.

Bakshayimpu, Tel. (?) Pardon, forgiveness. (Ganjam).

Bakhshi, *Bukhshee*, corruptly, *Buxy*, *Buxey*, H. (بخشي) A paymaster, an officer whose especial duty it was also to keep an account of all disbursements connected with military tenures, as those of *Mansabdars* and *Jagirdars*. Paymaster of the forces. Under the Mogul system, frequently one with the Commander-in Chief.

Bakshi, Karn. (ಬಕ್ಷಿ) A superior magistrate. A superintendant of revenue officers. Mysore.

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Bahkshiát, H. (بخشيات) A pargana in the Jonpur Sirkár mentioned in Beng. Reg. ii. 1795. The term appears to have been originally restricted to villages assigned to provide funds for the *Bahkshi*, the paymaster or commandant of the province. It is now merged in later subdivisions.

Bahkshían-i-Áâzem, corruptly, *Bahksian Azam*, H. (A. and Pers., lit., the most eminent (اعظم) of commanders) A title given to four *Bahkshis* in immediate attendance on the Emperor. Assignment of a Jagír for the maintenance of the commanders of the forces in Bengal.

Bahkshish, H. (P. بخشش) Gift, donation, reward. Forgiveness. In the *Dakhin* the term was applied under the *Marátha* Government to land, especially garden land, held rent and tax free during the pleasure of the Government, although rarely resumed during the life-time of the occupant.

Bahkshish náma, H. P. A deed of gift.

Báḳi, Baqee, corruptly, Baky, H. (A. باقي, from بقا, what is perpetuated or remains; plur. Pers. باقيات, Hindi, बाकी) Remaining, continual. *Subs.*, Remainder, balance, arrears, especially of revenue, in which sense the term is current in most parts of India. Also balance of an account.

Baḳáia, H. (بقايا, A. plur. of بقية *bakíya*, B. बकेया) Balance of revenue arrears. In Bengal, a tax levied before the permanent settlement to make up for deficiencies in the revenue payments.

Baḳáia-tauji, corruptly, *towjee*, H. (بقاياتوجيه) Account of arrears of revenue for any given period past.

Baḳáia-báki, H. (بقايا باقي, S. बकेया बाकी) Arrear on arrear, the arrears of the revenue of the preceding as well as of the current year.

Báḳi-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A revenue defaulter, one who is in arrears.

Báḳi-jái, H. (P. جاي, a place) An account shewing a deficit or balance of revenue.

Báḳi-jamá, H. (A. جمع) Statement of revenue after deducting the balances of former years.

Báḳi-kaifiyat, corruptly, *Baḳy keffyet*, H. (A. P. باقي كيفيت) Statement or account of outstanding balances. Statement of surplus or improvement in any branch of the revenue. As formerly applied to the accounts of the salt lands of Bengal, the profit on the salt sales.

Báḳi khwáh, H. (from خواه, who requires) A landlord, or the Government in that capacity.

Báḳi lekha, Karn. (ಬಾಕಿಲೆಖ, from A. باقي, and S. लेख *lekha*, writing) Written statement of arrears.

Baḳi málguzári, H. (P. مال گذاري) Arrears of revenue.

Báḳi patrak sanwát, Mar. (?) An annual account of the balance due from each cultivator.

Báḳi-zamín, or *-jamín*, H. (P. زمين) The balance of the land revenue after deducting any deficit from the preceding year.

Bakiru or Bakilu, Bukiroo, -loo, Tel. (బకీరు) A statement, return, or report.

Bakkál, H. (A. بقال, Mar. बकाल) A grocer, a chandler, a grain merchant. A cloth dealer. A shopkeeper in general. In Mar. it is more usually *Bakálbáni* (बकालबाणी).

Bakoli, Bukolee, H. (بكولي) A small caterpillar destructive of rice crops.

Bakot, Bukote, Thug. The strangler, the person whose office it is to throw the noose or turban round the neck of the victim.

Bakr-Îd, Buqr-eed, H. (A. بكر عيد) A festival observed by the Mohammedans on the 10th of the month *Zulhaja*—the feast of the ox—in commemoration of the offering of *Ishmaïl* (according to Mohammedan tradition) by *Abraham*. Sheep, oxen, and camels are sacrificed on this occasion. It is also termed the *Îd az-zoha*.

Bákul-aswari, Karn. (?) A tax levied upon each house in a village for the expense of peons sent to expedite the collection of the revenue by the Government of Mysore, consolidated by Tipu with the general collections.

Bála, and Bálaka, S. &c., (बाल, बालक) A child. In law, a minor, who is distinguished as, 1. *Kumára*, a boy under five years of age; 2. *Śiṣu*, under eight; 3. *Poganda*, a boy from the 5th to the end of the 9th year; or, where the next distinction is omitted, till the 16th year; 4. *Kiśora*, a boy from the 10th to the 16th year: to the end of it is apparently the most correct limit, but some make it the commencement. (Each of these terms is used also in the general sense of a child, a boy, a youth). After the close of his minority the youth is termed *Vyavahárí*, or *Játa*, or *prápta-vyavahára*, one by whom affairs (*vyavahára*) may be conducted. Some authorities maintain that these epithets do not apply to him, and that he is not to be trusted with the management of his own interests till the end of his 20th year, although minority expires at the close of the 16th. The British Govern-

ment has extended the completion of minority to the end of the 18th year.—Beng. Reg. xxvi. 1793.

Bálahatyá, S. (हत्या, killing) Infanticide. (Or with *Bálá*, fem. of *Bála*). Female infanticide.

Balgopál, Mar. (बाळगोपाळ) A collective term for all the people of a place as uniting in a petition to some great man, &c. Lit., boy-cowherd, in which sense *Bálagopála*, S. vern. *Bálgopál*, is universally current as a name of the juvenile *Krishna*.

Bálparwesi, or *-parwarashi*, Mar. (बाळपरवेशी, -परवरशी, from P. پرورش, cherishing) A pension granted by the Government to the family of a soldier or servant who has died in its service.

Bálsantosh, Mar. (बाळसंतोष) A particular class of beggars, or an individual of it. They generally ask for clothes, crying out "*Bálsantosh*," child-satisfaction.

BÁLÁ, H. (بالا, बाला) A grub that eats young plants of wheat or barley when about six inches high.

BALA, S. (बल) Strength, force.

Balát-kára, vernacularly, *Baláthár*, S. &c., (بلاتکار, from बलात्, by force, and कार, doing) Violence, oppression. Any act of violence, as robbery, rape, &c. In Karnata and Malabar, Detention of the person of a debtor, and infliction by the creditor of personal punishment to compel payment.

Baláthár-nebar, Uriya, (ନେବାର, taking) Exaction, extortion.

Baladastí, or *-dustee*, corruptly, *Baladusty*, H, (بلدستی) Unauthorised or oppressive exactions.

Balbhog, H. (بلبهوگ) Taking forcible possession of another's right.

BÁL, H. (بال) An ear of corn.

BALAD, or BALD, BULUD, BULD, H. &c., (بلد, from S. बलीवर्द्ध) A drove of cattle.

Baldana, H. (بلدانه) A tax on laden oxen.

Bal-dev, H. (بلديو, बलदेव) A cow-herd.

Baldíyá, H. (بلديا) A herdsman, a drover.

Baldihaī, H. (بلدهاي) Compensation for pasture ground, also termed *Bardaihí* to the eastward.

BALADUR, (?) Averting an omen, waving a lamp to avert a spell or unlucky omen.

BÁLÁGASHTI, also, in some dialects, BÁLÁGASTÍ, and, incorrectly, BHÁLAGASHTI, H. (بالاگشتی, from *Bálá*, above, and *gashtí*, walking about) A superintendant of watchmen, an inspector of police. A watchman, a patrol.

BALAGYE-JÁTI, Karn. (ಬಲಗೈಜಾತಿ) The right-hand castes.

BALÁHAR, BULAHUR, also, BALÁDHAR, incorrectly BILAHUR, H. (بلاهر, बलाहर) A low-caste servant, a village guide or messenger, a village watchman, inferior to the ordinary Chaukidar: he is also employed as a sweeper.

BALÁHI, H. (بلاهي) A man of low caste—a *Chamár*, or worker in hides and leather, sometimes employed to measure land.

BÁLÁI, corruptly, BALLAE, and BULLAEE, H. (بالاي, from Pers. بالا, above (?)) Any extra cess or tax, especially such as were formerly levied by the Peshwa and Gaekwar at Cambay and Surat, of undetermined amount and varying application. Payment of revenue in kind, or a village where it is so paid.

BÁLÁÏYAPHT, Mar. (बालाईयाफत, from P. يافت) Fees, perquisites.

BALAJI, or BALAJIVÁDU, Tel. (బలజి, బలజివాడు) A caste, or individual of it, engaged in trade, a dealer, a shopkeeper, a merchant; sometimes occupied in agriculture, and usually of the Lingamite sect.

BÁLÁM, Beng. (বালাম) An excellent sort of rice grown in Bengal, especially about *Bákharganj*.

BÁLAND, H. (بالند) Name of a tribe who were expelled by the *Chandels* from the southern parts of Mirzapur, and settled at Manwai, where they formed a Ráj in subordination to the Raja of *Rewá*.

BALASU, Karn. (ಬಳಸು) Husbandry.

Balasiga, Karn. (ಬಳಸಿಗ) A husbandman, a cultivator.

BÁLAT, BÁLANT, or BÁLÁT, BÁLÁNT, Mar. (बालट, बालंट, बालाट, बालांट) A false charge, a calumnious accusation.

BALAWA, Mar. (?) Tax on travellers in Kandesh to defray the expense of keeping up guards in dangerous places.

BÁLBAND, BALBUND, Mar. (बालबंद) The alphabetical character peculiar to the Marátha language.

BÁLBODH, Mar. (बालबोध) The Devanágarí alphabet, also in common use among the Maráthas.

BALEGÁR, Karn. (ಬಳೆಗಾರ) A maker of the *Bale*, or glass rings worn by women on the fore-arm.

BALESAR, H. (बलेसर्) A sub-division of the Gujar tribe.

BÁLI, BÁLÍ, BALEE, Beng. (বালি, বালী) Sand (also, in this and other dialects, *Bálu*, q. v.).

BALI, BULEE, S., but adopted in most dialects, (बलि) Any offering to an idol, flowers and other articles for worship. Presentation of food to all created beings, that is, small quantities of grain, &c., thrown up into the air for that

purpose. Animals offered in sacrifices, or the sacrifice of animals, as goats, &c., to Durgá; more correctly, *Bali-dán*.

Bali-akki, Karn. (from ಅಕ್ಕಿ, rice) Rice placed on a stone outside of a temple in Kanara, having been previously offered to the idol. Eating it by women separates them from their caste and families, and converts them into courtesans, not necessarily servants of the temple, but connected with it by occasional offerings.

Bali-dán, Mar. Beng. &c., (बलिदान, বলিদান, S. *Bali*, and दानं *dánam*, gift) Presentation of an offering to a deity. When presented by the worshippers of Vishṇu to any of his forms, the *Bali* usually consists of rice, milk, curds, fruits, and flowers; when offered to the terrific forms of *Ṣiva*, and more especially of *Durgá*, it consists of living victims, as sheep, goats, buffaloes, and the like, the heads of which, after decapitation in presence of the idol, are given to the priests, the carcases are carried away and eaten by low castes. Presentation of grain and the like to all creatures.

Balikallu, Karn. (ಬಲಿಕಲ್ಲು) A large stone slab outside of a temple on which rice offered to the idol is placed.

Bali-hul, or *-hool*, Karn. (?) The rice so placed. See *Bali-akki*.

BALICHATA, Tel. (?) An allowance of grain made to the persons who are employed to measure the crop.

BALIJEVÁRU, or BALJEVÁRU, Tel. (బలిజెవారు, బల్జెవారు) A numerous tribe of *Súdras* in Telingana (probably the same as the *Balajiváḍu*, q. v.).

BÁLIGH, BÁLIGHA, H. (A. بالغ, fem. بالغة) Adult, mature. Of years of legal maturity.

Bulúgh, H. (A. بلوغ) Maturity. Legal maturity, being of age.

BÁLISHT, H. (بالشت) A span from the tip of the thumb to that of the little finger both extended.

BAḶIVAḶI, Karn. (ಬಳಿವಳಿ) A wife's dowry.

BÁLKÁ, H. (from S. बालक, a boy) A young follower of a religious Hindu mendicant.

BALKAṬ, BULKUṬ, H. (بلكٹ) Rent taken in advance. (Lower Doab, Bundelkhand, and Benares) Cutting of ears of corn without regularly reaping (from *Bál*, an ear of corn, and *káṭná*, to cut).

Balhaṭi, H. (بلكٹي) A tax formerly levied on the commencement of reaping.

BAḶḶA, BUḶḶA, Karn. (ಬಳ್ಳ) A measure of capacity, containing 48 double handfuls, or two *Sers*. A large land measure in Coimbatore, equal to 3.83 acres. Beng. (বল্ল) A weight of two *Ratis*.

BALLABA, Beng. (বল্লব) A cook. A cowherd.

BAḶḶÁLA, or VAḶḶÁLA, Karn. (ಬಳ್ಳಾಲ, or ವಳ್ಳಾಲ) The title of an officer under the Government of Bidnur who engaged to collect and pay the revenue of a village or district for certain fees or perquisites, and exercised the civil and criminal jurisdiction. He had no power to alter the assessment, or to interfere with the proprietary rights of the villagers. In many respects he corresponded to the Zamindar of Hindustán.

Balláyi, or *Ballái*, (?) (In central India) The village servant who is employed to preserve the village boundaries, also wood-cutter to the village.

BALRAKH, H. (?) A person put in charge of property under distraint for arrears of revenue.

BÁLRAKHÁ, H. (بالرخا) Wages of persons employed to watch ripe crops at night (from *bál*, an ear of corn, and *rakhná*, to protect.

BALSUNDAR, BULSOONDUR, H. (بلسندر) A kind of soil, clay much mixed with sand.

BÁLU, BALOO, H. &c., (بالو, बालु, from the S. बालुका) Sand.

Báluä, H. (بالوا, बालुआ) Sandy.

Bálubard, *Baloo-burd*, H. (from P. بردن, to bear, to take away) also, vernacularly, *Bálu-búrd* (बालुबूरद), Arable land destroyed by a deposit of sand from inundation. An item of remission of revenue on this account.

Bálu-char, or *chur*, H. &c., (from *Bálu* and *Char* چر, a shoal, a bank) Land covered by a deposit of sand. A sand-bank formed by a deposit of sand from the waters of a river. The name of a village near Murshidabad, perhaps originally so formed from the river; whence *Báluchari*, a kind of silk manufactured at *Bálu-char*.

BALUCH, corruptly, BULOOTCH, or BULOTCH, (?) A bundle of corn, to which, in the northern Sirkars, the village artificers are entitled. A portion of corn paid at harvest-time as a moiety of their wages to the village peons by the peasantry. (Although repeated in the Glossary from the Fifth Report, and found there p. 681, the word is most probably a typographical error for *Bulooteh*, corrupt reading of *Balute*, or *Bulooté*, q. v.).

BALUṬÁ BULOOTA, Mar. (बलुता) or, as the persons so named are usually spoken of collectively, plur., BALUTE, BULOOTE (बलुते), or, with BÁRÁ, twelve, prefixed, BÁRÁ-BALUTE (बाराबलुते), The twelve BALUTÁS, from their

being twelve in number, or, according to some, from the amount set apart for them being divided into twelve parts. The word is also spelled BALOTE, BALUTYÁ, and BALOTYÁ, and is corruptly written in a variety of forms, as, BULOOTEE, BALOOTEE, BULLOOTEH, BALLUTAY, BULLOTEE, BULOWTEH, BALOWTAY, &c. A village officer or servant. The popular enumeration is twelve, but the whole number, by including three who may be regarded as the heads of the village, and the twelve inferior classes, or *Alute*, q. v., extends to twenty-seven. The actual number, however, varies in different parts of India, as do the respective appellations: there is less variety, although some, in the duties. According to *Molesworth* (Mar. Dict.), the twelve *Balutas* of the Maratha villages in which the system is preserved most entire, are, 1. The *Pátíl* (पाटील), or Head-man; 2. *Kulkarṇí* (कुलकरणी), Accountant; 3. *Chaudhari* (चौधरी), Head of the trades; 4. *Potadár* (पोतदार), Assayer, money-changer, and silversmith; 5. *Des-pándyá* (देशपांड्या), District accountant; 6. *Nháwi* (न्हावी) Barber; 7. *Paríṭ*, (परीट), Washerman; 8. *Gurav* (गुरव), Attendant on a temple; 9. *Sutár* (सुतार), Carpenter; 10. *Kumbhár* (कुंभार), Potter; 11. *Vésakar* (वेसकर), Gate-keeper, usually a *Mahár* by caste; and, 12. *Joṣi* (जोशी), Astrologer. Most enumerators, however, exclude the principal officers or administrators of the village affairs. Thus, *Grant Duff* specifies the village officers; the *Páṭíl*, the *Kulharṇi*, and *Chaugala*, assistant or deputy of the *Páṭíl*, as distinct from the *Bárá Balute*, and *Bárá Alute*. For the latter, see the word *Alute*. The twelve village servants he terms, 1. The Carpenter; 2. Blacksmith; 3. Shoemaker; 4. *Mahár*, or watchman; 5. *Máng*, worker in leather; 6. Potter; 7. Barber; 8. Washerman; 9. *Gurav* or *Śúdra*, attendant on a temple; 10. The astrologer; 11. The *Bhát*, or bard; and, 12. The *Mauláná* or *Mulla*, or Mohammedan priest. In some places the *Balute* are fourteen, divided into three classes, severally denominated the *Thoralá-khás* (थोरलाखास्), Elder or principal division; *Madhalá-khás* (मधलाखास्) The middle; and *Dhákaṭá-khás* (धाकटाखास्) Younger or inferior; the first comprising the Carpenter, Blacksmith, Shoemaker, and *Mahár*; the second, The Washerman, Potter, Barber, and *Máng*; and the third, The Goldsmith, *Mauláná*, *Gurav*, *Joṣi*, Waterman, and the *Rámúsi* or *Bhíl*. In the Kanara countries these village servants and officers are termed *Ayakárru*, or *Ayagárru*, or *Ayangáṇḍlu* (ఆయకార్రు, ఆయగార్రు, and ఆయంగాండ్లు), q. v., and are enumerated by Reeve as, 1. The *Gauḍa*, head-man; 2. *Sánabhóga* (శానభోగ), accountant; 3. *Joïsa* (జోయిస), astrologer; 4. *Pattári* (పత్తారి); corn-measurer, or money-changer; 5. *Kammáranu* (కమ్మారను), blacksmith; 6. *Baḍiga* (బడిగ), carpenter; 7. *Kumbhára* (కుంబార), potter; 8. *Naïda* (నాయిద), barber; 9. *Agasa* (అగస), washerman; 10. *Bárika* (బారికి), One who affixes the public seal to public papers; 11. *Taḷawára* (తళవార), watchman; 12. *Níraganṭi* or *Koḷavára* (నీరగంటి, కొళవార), waterman; 13. *Konihárachakra* (కొనిహారచక్ర), betel-nut gatherers. In the Telugu villages we have the 1. *Pedda hápu* (పెద్దకాపు), head-man; 2. *Karanam* (కరణము), accountant; 3. *Vaḍla-vaḍu* (వడ్లవాడు), carpenter; 4. *Kummari* (కమ్మరి), smith; 5. *Kummari* (కుమ్మరి), potter; 6. *Cháháli*, (చాకలి), washerman; 7. *Mangali* (మంగలి), barber; 8. *Madiga-váḍu* (మాదిగవాడు), A *Chandála*, and *Vetti-váḍu* (వెట్టివాడు), a sweeper. In Guzerat, the *Desaï* and *Majmudár*, properly district officers, sometimes exercise the functions of *Pátél*; at other times, the *Pátél* is the head-man of the village, under whom are the *Taláti*, accountant; *Sutár*, carpenter; *Lohár*, ironsmith; *Kumbhár*, potter; *Darji* or *Suï*, tailor; *Dhobi*, washerman; *Hajám*, barber; *Mochi*, shoemaker; *Khálpá*, leather-dresser; *Bhangi*, sweeper; *Dheṛ*, watchman; *Kosia*, water-drawer; *Sonar*, goldsmith; *Bhát* or *Bhárat*, bard; besides the *Akhun*, Mohammedan teacher; *Baid*, Hindu doctor; *Josi*, astrologer; Gosains, Fakirs, &c. In the Dehli district they are known collectively as the *Kamín* (كمين), the inferiors of the village, and are, the *Lohár*, smith; *Barhaï*, carpenter; *Kumhár*, potter; *Dhobí*, washerman; *Náï*, barber; *Kahár*, bearer; *Sagga*, water-carrier; *Darzi*, tailor; *Dóm*, musician; *Dhúniya*, cotton-stuffer; *Chipi*, cloth-stamper; *Rangrezi*, dyer; *Brahman*; *Balahar*, or *Dhanuk*, messenger; *Khákrob*, sweeper; *Dauráha*, guide, intelligencer; and *Chamár*, shoemaker. In Bengal, and those parts of Hindustan where the village organization has been greatly disturbed by the long period of Mohammedan rule, the establishment of village officers and servants is less complete, but the head-man and accountant are almost universally retained, and more or fewer of the rest are to be found. In most instances the offices are hereditary, are capable of being mortgaged or sold, and are paid by recognised fees and perquisites, by

allotments of corn at the time of harvest or sometimes, by small portions of land held rent-free, or at a low quit-rent. The following is a further specification of their synonymes and functions:

1. Mar. *Páṭíl*, Guz. *Páṭel*, H. A. *Muhaddam*, *Ka-dím*, H. *Chaudhari*, *Mahto*, *Mahájan*, *Thákur*, *Jeth-ráyat*, Ben. *Mandal*, S. *Grámádhipati*, *Pradhán*, Tam. *Grámáttan*, *Ambalagár*, *Ijamán* (S. *Yajamána*), *Má-niya káraṇ*, *Monigar*, *Pravarttiha*, Karn. *Gauḍa*, Mal. *Náttár*, *Náttárí-háre*, Tel. *Naidu*, *Náyadu*, *Pedda-hápu*, *Pedda-hár* or *Pedda Reddi*, *Reddi-váḍu*. (These, and the synonymous appellations of the other village ser-vants, are not always exclusively applied to them, and many are so applicable only in virtue of their general purport; as, S. *Pradhána*, vern. *Padhán*, the principal; A. *Mu-haddam*, one who precedes or takes the lead, or *Kadím*, elder, senior; Tam. *Ijámán*, lit., the institutor of an act of worship; and Tel. *Pedda-kápu*, the old or chief man, &c.).

The head-man, the *Páṭíl* (Mar.), or *Páṭél*, (of other dialects), has the general controul of the affairs of the village, usually assisted by a sort of village council of the most respectable of the community, but not exclu-sively, as any discussions that may occur are mostly held in an open space in the village, where all have access, and do not hesitate to give their opinions. With their concurrence, the head-man superintends the cultivation, apportions the assessment, collects the revenue, either in money or kind, and pays it to the Government district-collector, regulates the village expenses, distributes the quotas for defraying them, and collects the money and pays the charges. He examines and checks the accounts. In some places, especially in the south, he has charge of the police, and is entrusted with limited magisterial powers.—Madras Reg. xi. 1816, Bomb. Reg. xii. 1827, sec. vi. xlix. And as village Munsiffs, the heads of vil-lages are also entrusted with powers to decide civil causes of small value.—Madras Reg. iv. 1816. The *Pá-ṭél* also usually settles petty disputes in the village either by his own authority or through the agency of a Panchayat, or court of arbitration. He is the chief organ of Government in its dealings with the village. In some places the office is hereditary; in others the head-man is appointed by the Zamindar, or contractor for the revenue; in others he is elected by the villages. In some villages, especially those held by coparcenary tenure, their

affairs are usually managed by several of the principal inhabitants, not by one head-man; and even where such a functionary is recognised, there are sometimes more than one individual regarded in the same light, in which case the eldest, or more respectable of the number, takes the lead in transacting public business. Such a head-man is distinguished among the Marathas by the Hindustani or Arabic term *Mukaddim*: his fellows retain the national term of *Pátíl*. Where the office is hereditary, as it com-monly is among the Maraṭhas, its fees, perquisites, and privileges may be pledged for a loan, or may be sold. The office of *Páṭíl* is regarded as extremely respectable, and Hindus of the highest rank have not disdained the title. *Daulut Rao Sindhia* particularly affected the title of *Páṭíl*, and in some villages of the Dakhin exercised the office by deputy, and claimed the perquisites and rights; and *Bhairi Sál*, the first noble of the Court of Jaypur, boasted of the title of hereditary *Páṭíl* of the principality. In Maraṭha villages the *Páṭíl* is commonly assisted by a deputy, the *Chaughalá* (चौघला), who, on his part, or in his absence, conducts the affairs of the community. He is not known elsewhere by any specific designation.

Mar. *Kulkarṇi*, *Bhoï*, H. A. *Kanun-go*, H. *Patwárí*, S. *Gráma-karanc*, or *Káyastha*, Tam. *Kanakapilli*, B. *Kayeth*, *Moharir*, Karn. *Ṣánabhoga*, Tel. *Karanam* or *Karnam*, Guz. *Taláti*, *Rígal*, Mal. *Menava*, *Menon*. The accountant's business is to keep accurate accounts of the lands of the village, their extent, quality, produce, and pro-prietary distribution, whether held singly or in common, of changes of possession or property of the lands, of the village expenses, and assessment and payment of the re-venue. He acts as clerk and notary, and often as the scribe, or letter-writer and accountant of the villagers.

The village servants, properly so called, are,

1. S. *Sútradhára* or *Varddhaki*, Mar. Guz. H. *Sutár*, H. *Barháï*, Karn. *Badige*, Tel. *Vardhaki*, *Vaḍla-váḍu*. The carpenter and wheelwright, who makes and repairs all the wood-work and agricultural implements of the villagers.

2. S. *Lohakára*, H. Mar. Guz. Beng. *Lohár*, Karn. *Kammár* (S. *Karmahára*), Tam. *Karumári*, Tel. *Kam-mari*, blacksmith or ironsmith, who makes and repairs all iron-work for the village.

3. S. *Charmakára*, H. Beng. *Chamár*, Mar. *Chám-hár*, Tam. *Chakhili* or *Shakhili*, Tel. *Cheppulu-kutta-váḍu*, H. Beng. Guz. *Mochi*, Guz. *Khálpá*. A man of

low caste, who works in hides and leather, and makes the leather bags for drawing water, and any other leather article for public use. He makes shoes, whips, thongs, &c., for the villagers, but for hire when for individual use. He also dresses and tans skins, and sometimes skins dead animals.

4. Mar. *Mahár* or *Mhár*, *Dher*, *Balláyi*, *Mhau*, &c. These are local names current in the Maratha and Guzerat provinces for particular tribes of outcasts, members of which are usually found in the villages. The Mahár is the guardian of the village boundaries and land-marks, and is the public servant of the head-man. He summons the villagers to public meetings, carries the collected revenúe to the Government office, and acts as public letter-carrier and messenger. He cuts wood and grass, and serves as scout, guide, baggage-porter, and general attendant on travellers. He assists the head-man in his police duties, and traces and apprehends thieves. He officiates also, sometimes, as watchman, especially of the crops, and is the sweeper of the roads through the village. Some of these functions are wholly or in part discharged by other servants, as the *Máng* and *Yeshar*. The office of village *Mahár* is generally held by one or more families; so that, although there is nominally one officer, the duties are commonly performed by several individuals. The functions of the *Mahár*, are, in part at least, also discharged in different places by other low tribes or castes, especially those of protecting the village boundaries, and acting as guides, messengers, and watchmen, who are frequently *Bhils*, *Kolis*, or *Rámusís*. The persons employed to protect the roads and boundaries are also termed *Rakh-wálas* and *Varttaniyas*, whilst the village watchman is designated by a variety of terms in different parts of India, as H. Mar. Beng. *Chaukidar*, *Kotwar*, Uriya. *Chohiá*, H. *Dosád*, *Dhanuk*, *Goret*, *Hári*, &c., Tel. *Payik*, *Pásban*, Tam. *Kávali* or *Kával-káran*, Tel. Karn. *Talári*, Karn. *Taláwára*, also Mar. *Jagla*.

5. Mar. *Máng*, Tel. *Bárikudu*, *Mádiga-vádu*, *Vetti-vádu*, Tam. *Vettiyán*, H. *Bhangi*, *Khakrob*, *Mehtar*, *Halál-khor*, Karn. *Totí*. A man of very low caste who is the scavenger and sweeper of the village. He is also employed as skinner, and as executioner, and occasionally as a watchman.

6. H. *Dhobi*, Mar. *Parít*, Karn. *Ayási*, Tel. *Chákali* or *Chákala-vádu*, Tam. *Vannun* (வண்ணான்). The washerman, who washes the clothes of the villagers.

7. S. *Kumbhakára*, H. *Kumhár*, Mar. *Kumbhár*, Tel. *Kummári*, Karn. *Kumbhára*, Tam. *Kuyavan*. The potter, who makes pots and tiles for the village, and has sometimes to supply travellers with water.

8. S. *Nápita*, H. *Naï*, Mar. *Nháwi*, Karn. *Náïda*, Tel. *Mangali* (S. *Mangala*), Tam. *Ambattan*, Guz. *Náwi*, also from the A. *Hajám*, which is also used in other dialects, as Hin. and Beng. The barber, who has to shave the inhabitants, more especially their heads: he also bleeds, and acts as surgeon. His wife is the general midwife. He is occasionally called upon to carry a torch before travellers at night.

9. S. *Jyotishi*, H., and in most dialects, *Joshi* or *Josi*. The village astronomer, who prepares the almanack, announces lucky and unlucky days, and the days appropriated to public festivals, and casts nativities. The name applies to the office, which is filled most commonly by a Brahman, who in that character conducts the village ceremonies and religious observances, and is known by the terms *Bhat* or *Bhut*, *Parsáï*, *Purohit*, and others.

10. S. *Swarnakára*, whence the *Sonár* of most of the dialects, also H. Mar. Beng. *Potadár* or *Potdár*, Karn. *Pattári*, and H., from the A., *Saráf*, vulgarly, *Shroff*. Goldsmith, silversmith, assayer, and money-changer, weigher of coin and bullion. He declares the value of coins tendered in payment of the revenue, and makes the silver ornaments worn by the villagers.

11. Mar., from S., *Guru*, *Gurav*, or *Pujári*, A Sudra whose especial duty it is to clean the village temple and deck the idol. He acts also as a servant to the more respectable villagers, and attends their wives when they go out. He has also to assist in the carriage of travellers' baggage, and sometimes acts as trumpeter.

12. Mar. (S.) *Bhát*, A bard, or genealogist, who keeps a record of family descents, and arranges marriages. He composes and recites poems or songs on particular festive occasions. He is sometimes reckoned one of the *Alute*, q. v.

13. H. Mar., from A., *Maulána*, *Mulla*, *Akhund*, The Mohammedan priest who conducts the ceremonies of the Mohammedans of the village, and acts as schoolmaster. In some places he has degenerated into the butcher, killing animals for such of the villagers as eat meat. Where there are no Mohammedans, the place of the Mulla is filled up by the *Koli*, or waterman, who supplies water to the villagers and travellers, but who is

more usually enumerated amongst the *Alute*. In Karnáta, the waterman, *Niraganti* or *Koḷaváru*, has charge of the supplies of water for irrigation, superintending its distribution, and preventing waste. The Karnáta establishment, also, includes officers not recognised elsewhere ; as the *Aḷatigára* or *Pattári*, Corn-measurer, who apportions the shares of Government and the cultivators where the revenue is paid in kind ; and the *Addika* or *Addiga*, who superintends the cultivation, q. v. : also the *Konihára-chakra*, who gathers betel-nuts for the villagers from the public plantations. For the other classes of village servants, see *Alute* and *Nárú-kárú*.

BALUTEN, BALOTEN, BULOOTEN, BULOTEN, Mar. (बलुतें, बलोतें, the final *n* is scarcely sounded), also read BALUTEH, BALOTEH. The portion of the crop assigned to the village servants for their maintenance, also their fees, perquisites, or other rights.

Balute-dár, Mar. (बलुतेदार) A village officer or servant receiving a share of the crop, &c.

Balute-paṭṭí, corruptly, *Bullooty-puttee*, Mar. (बलुतेपट्टी) A cess or tax upon the shares or claims of village servants.

BÁḶUTTARAM, Karn. (ಬಾಳುತ್ತರಂ) Land in Kanara with which temples were endowed, but remaining in the hands of the original proprietors. They were not at first included in the assessment, being considered religious property ; but subsequently they were assessed, such share of the produce as the temples had formerly received being continued to them. Land claimed as the special endowment of an officer of the temple.

BAM, BUM, H. (بم, बम) An exclamation of salutation in passing, interchanged especially with *Śaiva* mendicants carrying the water of sacred rivers to a distance, who call out as they go along to those they meet, *Bam-bam Mahádeo*, and receive the same words in reply.

BAM, or BÁM, H. (بام , بم) A measure of three cubits and a-half. A measuring-rod.

BAMÁL, H. (بمال, from با, with, and مال, property) Found in the possession of the thief (stolen property).

BAMB, BUMB, (?) A revenue defaulter, one who owes a balance to the State.

BAMBETÍYÁ, Beng. (বম্বেটিয়া, from Bombardier (?)) A pirate, a river pirate or robber.

BÁMBHÁ, BAMBHEE, H. (بانبهي), An ant-hill.

BAMHAN, BUMHUN, H. corruption of Brahman (بمهن), A Brahman.

BAMHANGAUR, H. (بمهنگور), A class of the Gaur Rájputs.

BAMHANIA, BUMHUNEA, H. (بمهنيا), A subdivision of the *Káchhi* tribe, a class of cultivators.

BAMHNÍ, H. (بمهني), Light red soil. (East Oudh).

BAMÍṬHÁ, BUMEEṬHA, H. (بميٹها), An ant-hill. A snake's hole (Lower Doab).

BAMLÁ, Hindi (बमला) A spring, a hole from which water left by the inundations springs up after the waters have retired.

BÁM-MÁṬI, Asam. (বামমাটি) Land not subject to inundation.

BAM-TELE, H. (بمتيلي) A Rájput tribe in the eastern parts of the central Doab, not in much consideration.

BAN, BUN, H. (بن, S. वनः) A wood, a forest.

Bánaprasth, corruptly, *Banperust*, H., from the S., वान, a solitude in the (वन) wood, and प्रस्थ, who proceeds to) The Hindu of the third order, who has discharged the duty of a householder, and has become a hermit.

Ban-char, *Banchur*, H. (S. بنچر) A forester, a woodman. A wild animal, one who goes or dwells in a wood.

Banchari, *Bunchuree*, H. (بنچري) A high jangli grass, also called Baro.

Bangaunṭhá, *Bungounṭha*, H. (بن گونٹها) Cow-dung found in forests.

Banhaṇḍá, *Bunkuṇḍá*, H. (بن كنڈا) Cow-dung found in forests and dried for fuel.

Bankar, *Bunkur*, H. (بنكر) Spontaneous produce of jangal or forest-land, timber, brushwood, gums, wild honey, &c. This is considered as distinct property from the general estate or Zamindari, and as not conveyed by the sale of the estate unless so specified. The *Bankar* may be sold separately. The term is also sometimes applied to pasture lands, Beng. Reg. i. 1804, and to revenue derived from forest lands.—Elliot.

Bankaṭṭi, *Bunkuṭṭi*, H. (بن كٹّي) A fee paid for cutting timber. The title obtained by cutting away jangal or thicket, and bringing the land into cultivation.

Banotsarga, H. (from S. *ban*, a wood, and *utsarga* उत्सर्ग, abandoning) Consecration of a wood or orchard newly planted by going through the forms of marrying the *Sálágram* stone or ammonite, a type of *Vishṇu*, to a branch of the *Tulaśí* tree (Ocymum sanctum), the type of a nymph beloved by *Vishṇu or Krishṇa* : one man, carrying the stone, represents the bridegroom ; another, holding the plant, the bride. The usual ceremony, somewhat

modified, takes place, and on the completion of the ceremonial the fruit which the orchard is to bear may be eaten.

Ban-salámi, H. (from *Salám* سلام, salutation) A fee formerly exacted by the Zamindar from the Ryot for permission to gather the juice of the date-tree for the purpose of making a fermented liquor.

Bantariá, Buntariá, H. (بنتریا, बनतरिया) A class of wood-rangers formerly holding rent-free lands in quittance of police duties in the northern Parganas of Gorakhpur. The duties having ceased, revenue has been levied on the occupants (Bantarias) at an easy rate.

Ban, Bun, H. (بن, बन) Cotton.

Bankhará, Bunkhura, H. (بنکھرا) Land on which cotton has grown during the past season (Central Doab), and is succeeded by a crop of grain.

Ban, Bun, (?) A division of a Pátílship.

Bán, Beng. (বান) An inundation within the influence of the tide; also the rapid influx of the flood-tide, commonly termed the Bore.

Báṇ, Mar. &c., (S. बाण) An arrow. A fire-work or rocket.

Bándár, Mar. (बाणदार) An archer. A rocket-bearer. Guz., A village watchman.

Báná, H. (بانا) A vat, a large jar without feet. An iron bucket used for raising water for irrigation.

Báṇá, Mar. (बाणा) The woof of cloth.

Báṇátáṇá, Mar. (बाणाताणा) The woof and warp.

Baná, Hindi, (बना, from बनाना, to make) Land dressed and ready for seed. Made up.

Baṇabe, Baṇave, Karn. (ಬಣಬೆ, ಬಣವೆ) A stack.

Banáfar, H. (بنافر) A tribe of *Yadubansi* Rájputs, chiefly settled in Oudh, but also in Allahabad, Benares, and Bundelkhand.

Baṇajiga, Baṇanjiga, Banjiga, Karn. (ಬಣಜಿಗ, ಬಣಂಜಿಗ, ಬಂಜಿಗ) A sect of dissentients from the Hindu system, Lingayits, or, according to some authorities, a tribe of Súdras engaged in trade or business: (the same, apparently, as the Tel. *Balajiváru*). Also *Baṇijaga*, q. v.

Banár, Thug. Bad news. A road become unsafe.

Bánasiga, Karn. (ಬಾನಸಿಗ, from ಬಾನಸ, cooking) A cook.

Banaulá, Bunoula, H. (بنَولا) The seed of the cotton plant.

Banbu, or Bambu, Bunboo, Bumboo, Karn. (ಬಂಬು) A bambu (Arundo bambusa).

Band, Bund, H. &c., (بند, बंद, from the imp. بند *band* or *bund* of the Pers. verb بستن, to bind, to confine; when derived from the S. बन्ध *bandh*, also signifying to bind, to tie, the word and its derivatives preserve the final aspirate, and are properly written *Bandh* or *Bundh*, &c., q. v.) A band, a binding, literally or figuratively, as imprisonment, fetters, a tie, a cord. A bundle of papers tied together. A written contract, an account, a pledge, a bond, an agreement, an arrangement, stipulated allowance, deduction, &c. In Mar., also, a law, a regulation.

Bandá, Bundá, H. &c., (बंदा, from the Pers. participle بندہ, bound, tied, and thence, in H., more usually *Bandah*) A servant, a slave.

Bandah, Bunduh, H. (P. بندہ) A slave, a bondman, a servant. A term of humility in speaking of one's self to a superior.

Bandagi, Bundugee, H. (بندگی) Service, slavery. A term used as a complimentary salutation.

Bandah-wálá-i-Bárgáh, (lit., the slave of the exalted Court) A nobleman under the Mogul system charged with the Diwani or revenue administration of a province, and holding a Jagír for his personal and official expenses.

Bandi, or *Bándí, Bundee*, (بندي, باندي) A slave girl.

Bandi, Karn. (ಬಂದಿ) Imprisonment. A prisoner.

Bandiwán, Bundeewan, H. (بندیوان) *Bandiyán*, Beng. (বন্দিযান), A prisoner, a convict; *Bandivánanu*, Karn. (ಬಂದಿವಾನನು) One in custody under suspicion.

Band- or *Bund-khána, Bandi-* or *Bundee-khána*, (بندخانہ) A prison, a jail.

Bandi poṭu, Tel. (బందిపోటు) Gang-robbery.

Band- or *Bund-behri*, H. (بندبیہری) Statement of the amount of each share of the money instalment of the revenue assessed on a village.

Band- or *Bund-bardásht*, H. (بند برداشت) Account of a share or portion of an instalment to be paid by each member of a village.

Band-baṭaï, H. (بند بٹّای) Account of each share of the assessment paid in grain.

Band-hisáb, H. (بند حساب) An abstract account.

Bandi, Bundee, H. (بندي) Agreement, arrangement. Distribution. Stipulated allowance. Deduction or charge, as *Behri-bandi, Bét-bandi*, &c., q. v.

Band-i-jamâ, H. (A. جمع) Distribution of the assessed lands among the cultivators so as to allot to each an equal proportion of good and bad lands, and to make him responsible for a fixed proportion of both.

Band-i-mudat, H. (بند مدّت), Mar. (बन्दीमुदत्) A stated term for the settlement of an account.

Band-i-Sale or *-Seal*, H. (a compound of *Band* with the English word *Sale* or *Seal*) A contract of sale, a document executed immediately after the sale of a Zamindárí, specifying the lands sold, the amount of assessment, and the price.

Band-navís, H. (*Band*, and P. *navís* نويس, a writer) A clerk, an accountant.

Band-o-bast, *Bund-o-bust*, or sometimes inverted as *Bast-o-band*, H. (P. بندوبست or بستوبند), Beng. (বন্দোবস্ত), Mar. (बन्दोबस्त), lit., tying and binding, both words being derived from the same P. verb بستن, to bind) Agreement, settlement, bargain, adjustment, arrangement. Settlement of revenue to be paid by the Zamindar, renter, or farmer to the Government, or by the tenant to the Zamindar.

Band-o-bast dawámi, H. (from A. دوام, perpetuity) Perpetual or permanent settlement.

Band-o-bast miádi, H. (from A. ميعاد, fixed time) Temporary settlement, one for a prescribed time.

Band-o-bast-i-mulk, H. (A. ملك) The sum total of the revenue of a kingdom or province as settled and engaged for.

Band-o-bast-i-parwána, H. (پروانه) Patent or deed of settlement. A warrant given by the Government to the person with whom a revenue settlement had been agreed upon, empowering him to make the collections from the cultivators or land-holders.

Band-o-bast-i-sanad, H. (A. سنَد) Warrant or patent of settlement. See the last.

Band-o-bast sarsari, H. (سرسري) Summary and temporary settlement.

Ḍaul-band-o-bast, H. (डौल, ڈول, manner) Particular statement of the manner in which the rental of an estate or district is subdivided.

Band-o-bast-i-Sarrishtadár, (P. سررشته‌دار) A revenue officer attached to some of the Government offices in Bengal to assist in making and revising revenue settlements, and to keep and record all documents relating to them.

Band-phánta, *Bundphanta*, H. (بندپهانته) An account of the shares of the liabilities of a village.

Band, Bund, H., and in most dialects: (the same as the preceding in its literal sense, but having a specific application) A dam, a dyke, a causeway, a raised bank or mound of earth constructed to confine the waters of a river or reservoir, or to preserve a road-way across plains inundated in the rainy season; also *Bandh*, *Bundh*, or *Bándh*.

Band-ṭál, H. (بندٹال) Damming a watercourse for the purpose of irrigation.

Báṇḍ, Mar. (बांड) A field of grain blighted before coming into ear, or of which the heads have been eaten by cattle. The stalks of such corn.

Banḍ, Bunḍ, Mar. (बंड) Insurrection, sedition. A band or body of insurgents.

Bandá, Bundá, H. (بندا) A grain magazine above ground.

Bandá, Bundá, Mar. (बंदा) Whole, unbroken, unexchanged for smaller coin.

Bandar, Bundur, H. (P. بندر) A port, a harbour, an emporium. In Bengal, also, a market, a mart.

Shah-bandar, Harbour or custom-master.

Banḍawala, Banḍawáḷa, Karn. (ಬಂಡವಲ, ಬಂಡವಾಳ) Stock in trade, capital.

Bande, Bunde, Tel. (బందె) A fine for trespass by cattle.

Bandh, Bundh, occurring in most dialects, (from S. बन्ध, binding, confining, literally or figuratively) Confining, binding, confining, fastening. A cord, a fetter, a tie, a ligature, a bond, a deed, an agreement, a pledge. A rule, a regulation, &c. See *Band*, also *Bandhan* or *Bundhun*.

Bandh, *Bundh*, or, preferably, *Bándh*, H. Mar. &c., (बंध, बांध) A bank, a dyke, a mound for confining water, or forming a roadway over inundated fields. Boundary of a field or village.

Bandhak, *Bundhuk*, in most dialects, (बन्धक), Tam. *Bandagam* (பந்தகம்) A pledge, a pawn, a mortgage.

Bandhak-dátá, Beng. Uriya, &c., (S. दाता, a giver) A mortgager, a pawner.

Bandhakgráhí, Beng. (বंधकग्राही) A pawnbroker, one who lends upon pledges.

Bandhak-grahítá, Beng. Uriya, &c., (from S. ग्रहीता, who takes) A mortgagee.

Bandhak-lewá-byaktí, Beng. Uriya, &c., (বंधकलेवা ব্যক্তি, from H. لينا, to take, and S. व्यक्ति, a person) A pawnbroker, one who takes a pledge, a mortgagee.

Bandhak-náma or *-patra*, Beng. Uriya, &c., (नामा, পত্র) A mortgage-deed.

Bandhan, *Bundhun*, H. &c., (S. बन्धन) Binding, the act or implement of binding, &c. See *Bandh*.

Bándhan, *Bandhun*, Mar. (बांधण) Ground formed into

rice-fields by damming a stream, and laying the soil under water. A dam, an embankment. A mound raised across a field to prevent the soil from being washed away.

Bandhárá, Bundhara, Mar. (बंधारा) A bank, a dyke.

Bándhárá, Mar. (बांधारा) The ground adjoining and along the course of a field-dyke or embankment.

Bandhára, Bundhara, Mar. (? perhaps for *Bhandára*, q. v.) An assembly of religious mendicants convened to celebrate the funeral obsequies of a deceased Mahant, or principal of an establishment of the order, and confirm the nomination by him of his successor.

Bándhíl, Mar. (बांधीळ) Tying up rice in sheaves.

Bandhiyá, H. (بندھیا) Raised embankment for confining water and flooding fields.

Bándhṇe, Mar. (बांधणे) A gap made in the bed of a stream to let the water through: the rubbish with which it is occasionally stopped.

Bandhwás, Bundhwas, H. (بندھواس) Land embanked all round so as to admit of being flooded.

BANDHÁN, BUNDHAN, H. &c., (بندھان) A pension, a stipend.

BANDHÁN, BUNDHAN, H. (بندھان), also BANDHÚR, BUNDHOOR, (بندھور) Purchase of grain in advance of the harvest.

BÁNDHAL-GOTI, BANDHUL-GOTEE, H. (باندھلگوتي) A tribe of Rájputs of Chauhan descent, occupying part of Bundelkhand and Benaudhia. Sometimes pronounced *Bádhil-* or *Banjil-goti*.

BANDHU, S. (बन्धु) A relation, a kinsman in general. In law, a cognate kinsman in a remote degree. Three kinds are enumerated, personal, paternal, and maternal. The first are the sons of the deceased's father's sister, of his mother's sister, and of his maternal uncle. The second are the sons of his father's paternal aunt, of his father's maternal aunt, and of his father's maternal uncle. The third are the sons of his mother's paternal aunt, of his mother's maternal aunt, and of his mother's maternal uncle. These succeed after the *Gotrajas* or Gentiles.

Bándhava, S. (बान्धवः) A kinsman in general. A cognate kinsman. See the preceding.

BANDI, BUNDEE, corruptly, BANDY, H. (بندي) Name of a dry measure. Tel. Karn. (ಬಂಡಿ) A cart, a carriage, a gig, any wheeled conveyance.

BANDLI, BUNDLEE, H. (بندلي) A sort of rice grown in Bundelkhand.

BANDRÍ, H. (بندري) A kind of grass growing in rice-fields, and used as fodder.

BÁNGÁ, H. (بانگا) Raw cotton. The cotton plant. *Banaula*, q. v., is, properly, the seed of the plant; *Rui* or *Rooee*, the cotton itself; and *Kapás*, the seed and cotton in the pod.

BANGÁ, BUNGA, H. (بنگا) Soil impregnated with oily well-water, and cultivable at either the spring or autumn harvest (Agra). Well water slightly brackish (Central Doab).

BANGALIYÁ, H. (بنگليا) A sort of rice grown in the eastern parts of the north-west provinces.

BÁNGAR, BANGUR, H. (بانگر) High ground. Uplands. Upper; as *Panipat bángar*, Upper Panipat, in opposition to *Panipat-khádir*, Lower Panipat.

BANGÁRA, Karn. (ಬಂಗಾರ) Gold; golden.

BANGÍ, Tam. (பங்கி) A species of village tenure in Tinnevelly by which the fields are divided once in every six years among the villagers by lot.

Bangáli, Tam. (பங்காலி) A shareholder of village lands under the preceding tenure.

BANGKÁ, H. (بنگکا) A sort of water-beetle that feeds upon rice plants.

BANG-KAṬÍA, H. (بنگ كٹيا) A species of Solanum resembling a thistle—not of any use.

BANGKI, H. (بنگکي) A sort of rice cultivated in the Benares district.

BÁNGLÁ, corruptly, BUNGALOW, Beng. (বাঙ্গলা, probably from *Banga*, Bengal) A thatched cottage, such as is usually occupied by Europeans in the provinces or in military cantonments.

BANGṚI, BUNGṚEE, H. (بنگڑي) A bracelet, an ornament for the wrist; corruptly, 'a bangle.'

BANGU, Thug. The river Thug of Bengal. These inveigle people into their boats, and, after strangling, cast them into the water,

BÁNI, H. (باني) A weight equal to eighty rupees. A yellow earth with which potters sometimes decorate their pottery. The thread with which cloth is woven. Price paid for a work. Thug., Blood.

BAṆIJ, BUṆIJ, H. (بنيج, from S. वणिज्) Trade, traffic. Thug., A traveller.

Baṇik, Buṇik, H. (بنيك, S. वणिज्, nom. वणिक्) A merchant, a trader. In Bengal it most commonly denotes a money-changer, or banker.

BAṆIJAGA, BANIJAGA, plur. BAṆIJAGÁRU, Karn. Tel (ಬಣಿಜಗ, ಬಣಿಜಗ, ಬಣಿಜಗಾರು) The name of a class or sect, including several divisions, generally followers of the Lingayit sect. See *Baṇajiga*.

BA

Panchama banajiga, Karn. (పంచమ బణజిగ) Merchants and traders of the Lingayit sect.

Tenugu banajiga, Karn. (తెనుగు బణజిగ) Persons following the business of tailors, bracelet-makers, and speaking *Telugu*.

Baniwál, H. A subdivision of the Bahangi sect.

Banjar or Bánjar, Bunjur or Bánjur, H. (بانجر,بنجر, बंजर, बांजर, from S. बन्ध्या *bandhyá*, barren), also Bánjh, H. (بانجه), Banjaru, and Banje, Karn. (బంజరు, బంజె) Waste or fallow-land.

Banjar-jadíd, H. (A. جديد, new) Land again brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some years.

Banjar-ḳadím, H. (A. قديم, ancient) Land left fallow from a remote period.

Banjar-kami, H. (from P. *kam* کم, less, little, deficient) Abatement of revenue on account of land left uncultivated (South of India).

Banjar-kandáyam, Karn. (బంజర కందాయం) Tax in Mysore levied on waste lands.

Banjar-khárij-i-jamá, H. (A. خارج جمع) Waste lands excluded from the rental. In Cuttack, lands which, being waste, and therefore not yielding revenue, were sold by the district and village officers clandestinely as rent-free lands. They were subsequently subjected to a light quit-rent.

Banjárá, Banjári, Bunjaree, corruptly, Bunjary, Benjary, Brinjaree, &c., H. (بنجارا, from S. वणिज्, a trader). The term is most usually applied to a grain and cattle merchant, who, with a more or less numerous party of the same calling, moves about to different markets, and especially accompanies bodies of troops to supply them with corn. It is especially applicable, also, to a numerous tribe spread along the foot of the mountains from Haridwar to Gorakhpur, and forming various subdivisions, many of whom are stationary, and follow agriculture. They comprise both Hindus and Mohammedans, acknowledging a common origin and affinity. The most migratory are the *Bahurúpa Banjárás*, of whom there are five branches, four of whom assume the well-known appellations of the chief Rájput tribes, or *Rahtore*, *Chauhán*, *Powar*, and *Tumár*. The fifth, called *Barka*, is said to be descended from a Gaur Brahman. Each of these is infinitely subdivided. The *Rahtore* branch, for instance, splits into four families, and these comprehend 138 sub-branches. Some of these *Banjárás* have the privileges of the *Cháran* and *Bhát*, q. v., their persons being sacred, and accepted in guarantee of engagements. The origin of these people is obscure: if they were primarily a distinct race, they are now much intermixed.

Banjin, Bunjin, H. (بانجن) Lands close to a village. A weed which springs up with the *kharíf* crop to the height of about three feet. It is much prized by mendicants professing alchemy.

Bánk, H. &c., (بانك, बांक, S. वक्र, crooked) A bend or reach of a river.

Bánká, H. (بانكا) An idle, dissolute fellow. A bully. A bravo.

Bankṣál, Beng. (बंकशाल, from S. वणिक्, a trader, and शाला, a hall) The office of the chief officer of the marine, or harbour-master.

Bankṭa, Hindi, (बंकटा) The crop on the field irrecoverably spoiled.

Bannan, Tam. (?) The washerman caste. *Travancore.*

Bannan-adiga, (?) Tam. A smaller grain measure used in giving grain to slaves and labourers. *Tinnivelly.*

Banni, Bunnee, H. (بنّي) A portion of grain given to a labourer in requital of his services.

Banni- or *Bani-hár*, H. (بنّي, بنهار) A ploughman or labourer whose services are paid in kind.

Banṣ, Bunṣ, H. &c., (بنس S. वंशः) A race, a family.

Banṣávalí, H. (بنساولي, S. वंशावली) A genealogy, a family record.

Banṣ or Bánṣ, Bunṣ or Banṣ, H. &c., (بانس, بنس, S. वंशः) A bambu, a measure of length. A rod or bambu about ten feet long used to measure excavations.

Bánṣá, H. (بانسا, probably from *Bans*, a bambu) The hollow tube or bambu through which the seed descends in a drill-machine, usually, but not always, attached to a plough.

Bánṣáí, Beng. (वाँशइ) A frame of bambu-work like a ladder, used as a harrow for breaking the clods after ploughing.

Bánsgáṛí, Beng. (वाँशगाडी) Planting a bambu in the ground as a monument of any transaction.

Bansá, Bunsa, H. (بنسا) A grass growing amongst rice, and used as fodder.

Bánsari, Bansuree, H. (بانسري) A weed found in parts of the Doab near the Jumna, injurious to the crops, and difficult to be eradicated.

Banslochan, H. (بنس‌لوچان, S. वंशलोचन) Bambu-manna, a sort of white flinty substance found in the joints of the Bambu.

Bánsphor, H. (بانس پھور) A caste who work with bambu-canes. A basket-maker.

BANSI, BUNSEE, H. (بنسي) A sort of wheat with blackish ears.—North-west Provinces.

BANT or BANTAR, BUNT or BUNTUR. Kárn.(ಬಂಟ,ಬಂಟರ) A cultivator, a Ryot.

BÁNṬ, H. &c., (بانٹ, from S. वण्टन), BANT, BUNT, or BÁNT, Beng. (বঁট, বাঁট) A share, a portion, division of property.

Bántá, Beng. (বাঁটা) A partition, an allotment; also Hindi, (बांटा) Tying up the crop into sheaves or trusses. *Puraníya*.

Bantak, Beng. S. (বন্টক) A share, a portion. A sharer.

Bánṭ-chont, H. (بانٹ چونٹ) Share, portion, distribution.

Bantaṇ or *Bántaṇ*, Beng. (S. বণ্টন, বাঁটন) Sharing, dividing, partitioning.

Banṭ-patra, Uriya, (S. पत्र, a leaf) Record of division of property.

BANṬROTU, BUNṬROTOO, Tel. (బంట్రోతు) A peon, a footman, a courier usually wearing a badge. A policeman.

BANUĪ, Beng. (বনুই) A sister's husband.

BANVIKRI, corruptly, BUNVICKREE, H. (from the S. वन, a wood, and *vikraya* विक्रयः, sale) The sale of an adult of one of the agricultural classes as a slave in his absence (in the woods or elsewhere), the purchaser taking the risk of finding and securing him (formerly practised in Behar).

BANYA, BUNYA, corruptly, BANIAN, BANYAN, H. (بنيا), BÁṆIYÁ, BÁṆYA, BÉṆYA, Beng. (বানিয়া, বান্যা, বেন্যা, from S. वणिक्) A Hindu trader, shopkeeper, or money-changer. In Bengal it is commonly applied to the native cashier or man of business in the service of Europeans. In the West of India it ordinarily denotes Hindu merchants settled either as agents or principals at the chief places of traffic in the Persian Gulf or Red Sea.

BAOLI, or sometimes BAORÁ or BAOṚI, corruptly, BOWLEY or BOWREE, H. (باولي, باوري), Mar. (बावडी) A deep well, the descent to the brink of which is by long flights of steps leading far down below the surface of the ground, relieved by landing-places and covered chambers where travellers may rest and take refreshment during the heat of the day. Some *Baolis* are constructed with much architectural embellishment, particularly in the west of India.

BAOLIEN, BAOLIER, Mal. (?) Outcast slaves who reside in the jungle.

BÁONI, BAONEE, H. (باوني) Seed-time. Sowing.

BÁOṚI, H. (باوڑي) A vagrant tribe in the Bhattí country and west of Dehli, who subsist chiefly by stealing. A low caste in the Jangal Mahals, cultivators and palankin-bearers.

BAPANS, H. (بپنس, from *báp*, a father, or S. *vapra*, a field, and *anṣ* अंश, a part, a share) Patrimony, patrimonial inheritance.

BAPOTÍ, erroneously, BAPROTTEE, H. (بپوتي) Patrimony.

BÁṚ, H. Hindi, Mar. (باڑ, वाड) A fence, a hedge, an inclosure. The boundary of a field. The outer screen of a tent.

Báṛí, *Báṛee*, H. Beng. (باڑي, বাড়ী) An inclosed piece of ground, a plot for sugar-cane or other garden produce, also cotton.

Báṛí, H. Beng. (বাড়ী, from S. वाटी) A house, a dwelling.

BÁR, more correctly, VÁRA, H. &c., (بار, S. वार) A day of the week, used chiefly in composition, as, *Som-bár*, Monday; *Buddh-bár*, Tuesday; *Mangal-bár*, Wednesday; *Brihaspatí-bár*, Thursday; *Sukra-bár*, Friday; *Sani-bár*, Saturday; *Áditya-bár*, corrupted to *Etwar*, Sunday: also, A time, a turn.

Bár-bár, H. Repeatedly, time after time, turn after turn.

Bárí, H. (باري) A mode of keeping up the village watch in some places, in which the villagers watch by turns; also, in the season of grinding the sugar-cane, the working of the mill by turns, so that there shall be no intermission night and day until the whole is ground, the villagers uniting for this purpose.

BÁR, BÁRA, H. (بار, بارہ) A perquisite of the *Ahír*, or cow-herd, in milk, generally the milk of every eighth day.

BÁR, H. (P. بار) A load, a burthen.

Bár-bardár, H. (P. بردار, who takes up) A porter, a carrier, a burthen-bearer.

Bár-bardári, H. P. (برداري, bearing) Carriage hire, cost of conveyance, charge of porterage, and the like.

Bár-baṭái, H. (باربٹاي) Division of the crop by sheaves (or loads) before the corn is trodden out.

Bár-gír, *Bargeer*, corruptly, *Bageer*, H. &c., (P. بارگير, बारगीर, lit., one who takes a load) A trooper who is mounted on a horse which is supplied by the State or the chief he serves.

Bár, H. (P. بار) A court, a tribunal, a place of audience.

Bár-i-âám, H. P. (بارعام) Public hall of audience.

Bár-gáh, H. (P. بارگاه) Place of audience, a royal court. The court of the Mogul.

Bár-i-khás, H. (P. بار خاص) Private audience or council chamber.

Bár-yábi, H. (P. بار يابي) Admission at court, presentation.

Bárnís, Mar. (बारनीश) An officer whose duty is to affix the word बार *bár*, to notes, bills, &c., implying that they are to be entered on the account-book.

Bár, H, P. (بار) Fruit.

Báramba, *Barumba*, H. (بارنبة) Revenue derived from the lease of a mango-orchard.

Bár, H. (بار, S. वारि) Water.

Bárán, H. (باران) Rain.

Báráni, H. (باراني, lit., rainy) Applied to land, it signifies that which is watered by rain, not by irrigation. It is also the name of a cloak for keeping off rain, commonly corrupted by Europeans to *Brandy*, as *Brandy-hoortee* for *Báráni-kurtah*.

Baṛ, Buṛ, Beng. (বড) A band of straw to secure a thatch, or to bind down a stack of salt.

Baṛ, Buṛ, Bargaṭ, H. (بڑ, or بڑگت, from S. वटः) The Indian fig-tree, commonly, the Banian-tree.

Bára or Báru, Karn. (ಬಾರ, ಬಾರು) Troops, a line of troops. The infantry of the Mysore State.

Bára hachéri, Karn. (ಬಾರಕಚೇರಿ) The head-quarters or office of the infantry.

Bárigátu hachéri, Karn. (ಬಾರಿಗಾಟುಕಚೇರಿ) The cavalry office. In *Tipu's* time, the office of the body-guard. The 'horse-guards.' It seems to be confounded with *Bárgir*, as it is also written *Bárigíra hachéri* (ಬಾರಿಗೀರಕಚೇರಿ).

Báṛá, corruptly, Baṛah, Burra, H. (باڑا, बाड़ा) Land next to, or surrounding, a village; (perhaps from *Bár*, an inclosure). Land of the first quality, although containing a portion of sand.

Báṛá-zamín, H. (from P. زمين, land) Land adjacent to a village, also land of the first class.

Bára, or Bárah, H. (بارة), Mar. Bárá, (बारा) Twelve.

Bára-dari, H. (from *Barah*, twelve, and P. *dar* در, a door) A summer-house, a summer palace (having twelve, *i. e.* many, doors and windows).

Bárah gáon, corruptly, *gaum*, H. (S. گانو) Any tract containing twelve villages (or more), with their dependent lands. In this and similar compounds, however, very commonly only one village is meant, as, *Tín-gáoṇ*, three villages; *Pánch-gáon*, five villages; *Sáth-gáon*, seven ditto, &c.; each being the appellation now borne by a single village.

Bárah-thákuraï, H. (from ठाकुर, a chief) The twelve lordships. Twelve petty hill States between the Jumna and the Setlej.

Bárah-wafát, H. A. (from وفات, death) The twelfth of the month *Rábi-ul áwal*, on which day Mohammad died. It is observed by the Mohammadans as a religious festival.

Bárotra, Mar. (बारोत्रा) Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The twelfth part of the interest due on any sum.

Bárulá, Mar. &c., (बारुळा) A measure of 12 *pailis*. A *man*, or *mun*, or *maund*.

Baṛá, Buṛa, corruptly, Burra, (بڑا) Great, large, much.

Baṛá-bháv, H. (بڑا بهاو, lit., great price) Premium or money borrowed by the cultivators at a rate per cent. to be reckoned according to the highest rate during the season.

Baṛá-brahman, H. (بڑا براهمن) A great Brahman, used ironically to denote an inferior class of Brahmans who conduct funeral ceremonies, and are thereby held impure; also *Mahá-bráhman*.

Baṛá-mián, H. (بڑا ميان) Term of address to an elderly and respectable or venerable person, also to the head of a village.

Baṛá nagar takáwi, H. (A. تقاوي, advance) Fee or allowance granted to the cultivator who uses the '*baṛá nagar*,' or large plough used for breaking up new land.

Baṛa-Thákur, corruptly, *Barra-Thakoor*, H. Great chief. A title given in Típera to the person who stands next but one to the succession to the Raj. *Puraníya*.

Bara, Karn. (ಬರ) Famine.

Baragála, Karn. (ಬರಗಾಲ) A season of famine.

Barad, Burud, corruptly, Burrud, Mar. (बरद) Inferior soil. Stony and sandy land. In the Dakhin it is distinguished as *Lál-barad*, red gravelly soil; *Piúla-barad*, yellow; and *Mál-barad*, hilly and stony.

Báraḍ, Hindi (बारड) Division, parcel or portion of land in a village distinguished by some epithet, as, *Purwári-bárad*, eastern parcel; *Matiárí-bárad*, clay-soil division, &c.

Bárad salámi, Hindi, (from A. سلام, compliment) A consideration taken by the proprietor from the *Rakhwála*, or watchman of a *Bárad* for granting him permission to be employed. *Puraníya.*

BARÁHI, BURAHEE, H. (براهي) A small kind of sugar-cane.

BÁRÁHI, H. (باراهي) Land, or, more properly, the earth, from its having been raised from the deep by the *Baráha* or *Varáha*, the boar-avatar of *Vishnu.*

BARÁI KHOR O POSH, H. (P. براي خور و پوش, lit., for the sake of feeding and clothing) Designation of an assignment of real or personal property to a person for maintenance for life, not conveying a right of transfer.

BARAKA, Karn. (ಬರಕ) A double sack with which manure is carried on land with buffaloes.

BARÁL, Thug. Omen from the howling or appearance of wolves, bad or good according to circumstances, but always of great weight.

BARÁMAD, Mar. (बरामद, from P. بر, and آمد, what comes) Export duty.

BÁRA-MÁRG, also BÁRÁ-BHÁṬÍ, Karn. (ಬಾರಮಾರ್ಗ, ಬಾರಾಭಾಟಿ) The high or royal road. Transit duty or toll.

BARAMÁTTÍ, Thug. Cry of the lizard, always a good omen.

BARÁMDAH, BURAMDUH, H. (برامده, from the Pers. بر, off, and آمده, what has come) Issue, expenditure, disbursements.

BARAN, BURUN, corruptly, BURRUN, H. &c., (برن, बरण, S. *varṇa* वर्णः) A caste, a class, a colour.

Baraṇ-Sankar, corruptly, *Burrun-Shunkur,* H. Beng. (S. *Varna-Sankara* वर्णसंकर) The mixed castes, the classes of the Hindus other than the four first pure castes.

BARAN, Hindi, (बरन) Alluvial. Fresh earth thrown into hollows by water.

BARAN, Beng. (বরণ) Betrothing of a female, making a promise of marriage.

BARÁR, BURAR, H. (برار, बरार) Tax in general, as, *Hal-barár,* a tax on ploughs. Land-tax or rent. Apportionment of revenue payments according to agreement with the village community. See *Bhej-barár.* Any division of shares. See *Báchh.*

Barárí, H. (براري, बरारी) A shareholder, a co-parcener. One paying his portion of the assessment.

Árázi barárí, H. (A. عراضي, lands) Land in a village retained by the proprietary cultivators, not let to strangers, and paying the rent or revenue. Bundelkhand.

BARAS, BURUS, H. (برس, from the S. वर्षः) A year. Rain, raining. An intoxicating preparation of opium.

Barasáliá, Barasoliá, or *Barasodiá,* shortened in pronunciation to *Barsáliá,* &c., H. (برسالیا , برسولیا , برسودیا) An agricultural labourer or servant who is hired for a year.

Barasauri, H. (برسَوري) An annual rent or tax.

Baras-gánth, H. (برسگانٹھ) The custom of tying a knot on a thread on the anniversary of a child's birth. Birth-day observance.

Baraspaḍi or *-paṛi*, Uriya (?), An annuity.

BARAT, BURUT, H. (برت) A disease affecting rice crops. A leather girth or rope for drawing up a bucket from a well. (In the Dehli district) Government revenue, or a part of it.

BARÁT, BURÁT, corruptly, BURAUT, H. (A. برات) A record, a register. A diploma, a warrant, a commission. An assignment or order on the revenue. In this last sense it is adopted in Mar. (बरात), Tel. (బరాతము), and Karn. (ಬರಾತ್): in the latter it also implies a peremptory demand, or dunning for payment.

Barátakár or *gár*, Karn. (ಬರಾತ್‌ಗಾರ) One who holds a written order or assignment. One who presses for payment.

Barát, Burat, or, more correctly, *Shab-i-barát,* or *Shub-i-burat,* H. (A. P. شب برات, lit., the night of record, or that on which men's deeds during the coming year are said to be registered in heaven) A Mohammadan festival, held on the 14th, or rather on the eve of the 14th of *Shabán,* on which a vigil is observed with prayers, fasting, and illuminations. In Hindustan, lamps are lighted and prayers repeated in honour of deceased ancestors, a practice no doubt borrowed from the Hindus.

BARÁT, BURAT, H. (برات, probably from the S. *vara* वर, a bridegroom, and *rátrí* रात्रि, night, at which season the principal ceremonies take place) A bridal procession.

BARATHA, H. (برتھہ) Land situated amidst jangal.

BARAUNDHÁ, H. (برَوندھا) Cotton soil.

BARÁWARDA, BURAWURDU, or BARÁWARD, BURAWURD, corruptly, BURRAWURD, and BIRAWIRD, H. &c., (P. بر, on, and *awardah* آورده, brought, brought up or forward) An estimate, a calculation. What is summed up. In the west of India, a monthly statement sent to the Government of the revenue and village establishments of the sums payable to each person, and the increase or decrease

as compared with preceding months. A statement of district disbursement.

Barda, Burdu, H. (P. بردة) A slave, a captive.

Barda or *Burdu farosh*, H. (P. فروش, a seller) A slave-dealer.

Barḍá or Barḍi, H. (برڈي, برڈا) Light stony and sandy soil.

Bardásht, H. (from P. بر, on, and داشت, what has) Stores, supplies.

Bardásht-khána, H. (P. خانه) A temporary store-house, or houses for preserving supplies for travellers or troops. North-west Provinces.

Barehṭá, H. (بريهٹا) Land of the third quality on which sugar-cane has been lately grown.

Barej, Barejá, H. (بريجا, بريج), Ben. Baraja or Barja, (বরজ) A betel garden.

Baresiri, H. (بريسري) A tribe of inferior Rájputs in the Agra district.

Baretha, H. (بريٹھ) A washerman.

Bargá, Beng. (বরগা) An agreement by which the cultivator engages to pay the landlord half the produce, the latter providing half the seed, and paying the whole revenue.

Bargá-ít, Beng. (বরগাইৎ) One who cultivates the land on the above terms; also *Barga-jot-dár*.

Bargá-paṭṭa, Beng. (পট্ট) Deed or lease by which land is rented on the above terms.

Bargan, Burgun, H. (برگن) Partition, share. Hoshangabad.

Barhá, Burha, H. (برها, बरहा) A narrow channel for the passage of water from a well to a field, or from one field to another. A field in which cows are fed. A rope or string, especially one by which a harrow is drawn, or one thrown over a loaded cart to secure the load. In some places in the Central or Upper Doab, *Barhá*, corruptly, *Burreh* (बरहा), and *Barheta* (बरहेता), is the land of a township or village farthest from the inhabited portion, constituting the third class of land. *Bárá* (बाडा) is that immediately adjacent, and *Manjhá* (मंझा), middle or intermediate. *Barhá*, corruptly, *Burreh*, in Etawa is applied to the uplands.

Barhái, Burhaee, H. (برهاي, S. वर्द्धकि), Badáí, Karn. (ಬಡಾಯಿ) A carpenter. As the name of a caste following the occupation of carpentry, it comprehends several subdivisions.

Bárhah-sádat, H. (بارهه سادات) A powerful tribe of Saiads still numerous in *Muzeffa -nagar*. The Saiads of *Bárh* furnished many persons of note to the Court of Dehli from the reign of Akbar to that of Farokhsír.

Baṛháwan, Buṛhawun, H. (بڑهاون) A cake of cow-dung placed on the top of a heap of corn to protect it against an evil eye, and to secure it good luck.

Baṛhi, Buṛhee, H. (بڑهي, S. *vriddhi* वृद्धि) Profit, increase, interest.

Báṛhi, *Baṛhee*, H. (باڑهي) Interest in kind upon seed-grain.

Barhiá, Buṛhiya, H. (برهيا) A sugar-mill stone. A species of pulse (Eastern Oudh). A grain measure of one *seer*, or, in some places, one and a-half. A small clan of Rájputs.

Baṛhni, Buṛhnee, H. (بڑهني) Advance on a contract for goods or grain.

Baṛholiá, H. (بڑهوليا) A branch of the Bhrigu-bansi Rájputs, chief proprietors of the town of Barhoul.

Baṛhotarí, H. (بڑهوتري) Profit, interest.

Baṛhti, spelled most correctly, Badhti, but pronounced as the first, H. (بڈهتي, from S. वृद्धि, lit., increase), Báḍti, (বাড়তি) Mercantile profit, gain on stock, surplus, excess.

Bári, Beng. (বারি, S. वारि) Water.

Bári-gandi, Beng. (বারিগন্দী) An extra cess formerly levied on the Ryots in Bengal, abolished by the British Government (perhaps for irrigation (?)).

Bárí, Baree, Mar. (बारी) A hollow way, a passage through hills. One infested by tigers, robbers, &c.

Bári, Karn. (ಬಾರಿ) An inclined plane sloping from the edge of a well, down which the bullocks employed to raise the water descend as they drag up the bucket. A time, a turn. See *Bár*.

Bari, Buree, corruptly, Burree, H. (بري) Wedding gifts carried in procession. The marriage procession, and the day of its performance. See *Barát*,

Bári, Baree, H. (باري) A caste of men employed to make and bear torches. They also act as barbers, and, in the Oudh service, have the character of good soldiers.

Bari, Buree, H. (بري, probably from the P. بر, off) Release. Released, exempted, acquitted; applied to a defendant who is released by the plaintiff from the demand against him.

Bariár, H. (بريار) Strong; applied in the Purania district to land, to denote fertile, rich, productive.

BÁRIK, H. (بارك, corruption of *Bárish* بارش, from S. वर्ष) Rain.

Barik patti, H. (پتّي) A statement shewing the quantity of rain fallen.

BÁRIKA, or BÁRIKE, Karn. (ಬಾರಿಕ, ಬಾರಿಕೆ) A village officer who affixes the public seal to official papers. Any one who applies a public seal or stamp.

BÁRÍKI VÁḌU, Tel. (బారీకి వాడు) A person employed to watch the standing crops.

BÁRIKUDU, Tel. (బారికుడు), also BÁRIYÁ VÁḌU, Tel. (బారియావాడు, and, less correctly, BÁRKI, perhaps for BÁRIKI) The low-caste man who discharges the lowest menial offices in a village, the sweeper, or scavenger, employed also as a messenger, watchman, &c.

BÁRIZ, H. (بارز) A term in accounts. The half of the left-hand page in which the balance is entered. Account of the assessment of the land revenue on any estate, formerly entered in the middle of the paper prepared by the Zamindar as an application for investiture in the Zamindárí. See *Berij*.

BÁRJÁ, Beng. (?, perhaps for বৰ্জা, abandoning, from S. वृज) also BÁRJÁI and BÁRJÁT, corruptly, BARJOY, BÁRJAUT(?). Forcing people to purchase goods at more than the market price. *Bárjái* is said also to mean a grant of land rent-free by a Zamindar to one of his retainers, and an enhancement of the rents of the other Ryots so as to cover the loss arising from the grant. (Gladwin, Revenue Terms).

BARKÁ, BURKÁ, Thug. A leader of Thugs, one qualified to organize as well as head a gang.

BARKALA, BURKULU, H. (برکله) An inferior tribe of Rájputs found in Bulandshahar.

BARKANDÁZ, BURKUNDAZ, subject to most extraordinary corruptions, as, BURKENDOSS, BURKONDOSS, BURGUNDASS, &c., H. (P. *Bark* برق, lightning, and *andáz* انداز, who casts) A matchlock man, but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan, armed with a sword and shield, who acts as doorkeeper, watchman, guard, or escort.

BAR-, BUR-KÚYÁN, H. (برکويان) A well not lined with brick (Oudh).

BAR-, BUR-KHWÁST, pron., KHÁST, H. (from P. بر, up, and خواستن, to will, or wish) A rising up. A breaking up of a court of justice.

BARMHOTAR, more correctly, BRAHMOTTAR, q. v., H. (برمهوتر) A grant of rent-free land to Brahmans for charitable or religious purposes.

BARṆAK-BRÁHMAN, Beng. (বর্ণকব্রাহ্মণ) A Brahman who performs ceremonies for the lower classes.

BARṆÁR-MAṬṬI, H. (برنار مٹّي, वर्णारमट्टी) Coloured soil of two kinds, one tinged with yellow, the other yellow and white.

BARNI, BURNEE, H. (برني) An advance made for cultivation or manufacture.

BÁRNÍS, BÁRNEES, Mar. (बारनीस, from *Bár*, and *nís*, abbrev. of Pers. *nawis* نويس, a writer) An officer under the Maratha Government whose duty it was to write the word *Bár* upon original documents, to intimate that they had been entered in the public register.

Bár-nísí, Mar. (नीसी, for P. نويسي) The making or registering of copies of public documents, and marking upon them the word *Bár*.

BARO, H. (برو) Name of a high jangal grass.

BARONKHÁ, H. (برونکها) A kind of sugar-cane with long thin joints.

BAROTHI, H. (بروٹهي) A tribe of Ahirs in the Mynpuri district.

BARRÁ, BURRA, H. (بررا) A rope, especially one pulled on the 14th of the light half of the month *Kúár*, by two opposing villages. The party that breaks it, or drags it out of the hands of the other is regarded as victor, and retains the character for a year, when the contest is repeated.

BARROH, BURROH, H. (برّوه) Uplands on the right bank of the Jamná in the zilla of Etáwa.

BARSÁT, BURSAT, corruptly, BURSAUT, H. (برسات, from the S. वर्ष) Rains, the rainy season.

Barsáti, H. (برساتي) A disease in the heels of horses. Relating to the rains or rainy season.

Barsáti fasl, H. (برساتي فصل) The rainy-season crop. The various kinds of grain and pulse sown during the rains.

BART, H. (برت, बरत) The rope attached to the bucket of a well.

BART, BURT, H. (برت, S. वृत्ति) Maintenance, support, means of livelihood.

BARTAN, BURTUN, H. (برتن) A vessel, a bason. In Cuttack, a salt-sloop.

BARTANIO, Guz. (વરતનીઓ) A village watchman; a police peon: a guard armed with sword and shield, or with bow and arrows, never with fire-arms.

BARṬARAF, BUR-ṬURUF, H. (P. بر, off, and *ṭaraf* طرف, part, or side) Set aside, dismissed, as a plaint; also, sub., Discharge, dismissal (from office). It is adopted in other dialects, as, Tel. BARTARAVU (బర్తరవు).

Bar-ṭarafi, H. (برطرفي) Dismissal, discharge.

BARTUSH, BURTOOSH, H. (برتش) Land sown with sugar-cane after rice. (Rohilkhand.)

BARU, Thug. A Thug who is considered by his tribe as a respectable person.

BARUÁ, BUROOA, less correctly, BARWÁ, H. (بروا, बरूआ) Sandy soil of inferior quality, a mixture of sand and clay, the same as *Bhúd* or *Bhúṛ*.

BAṘUI, BUROEE, Thug. An omen from the cry of the jackal.

BÁRULI, Mar. (?) A measure by which the grain was measured in villages paying their revenue in kind. *Dakhin.*

BÁRUṆÍ, Thug. An old and venerable Thug female: (properly, S., the wife of Varuṇa, the god of the waters).

BÁRUṆÍ, H. (باروني, S. वारुणी) A Hindu festival in honour of Varuṇa on the 13th of the dark half of *Chait.*

BARWÁIK, H. (بروايك) A class of hereditary Chaukidars, or watchmen, introduced into the south-east extremity of the forest tract under the Sewalik hills.

BARWÁR, H. (بروار, बरवार) A class of people in the north-west employed in cleaning and selling rice. A tribe of Rájputs in Gorakhpur and the adjacent zillas.

BARWÁṬIYÁ, Hindi (बरवाटिया) An outlaw, a vagrant. See *Bhárwatiya.*

BÁS, H. (باس, S. वासः) Scent, odour.

Bás-banya, H. (بنيا, a dealer) A dealer in fragrant articles, a perfumer.

Bás-matí, H. (باسمتي) A fragrant kind of rice and of millet.

BÁS or VÁSA, H. (باس, S. वासः) A house, a dwelling.

Básí or *Vásí*, H. S. (باسي, वासी) An inhabitant, a dweller. A native; as *Braj básí* or *vásí*, a native of Braj.

BAṢ, BUṢ, H. (वश) Letting lands newly cleared of thicket (Rangpur).

Baṣinia, *Buṣinia*, less correctly, *Basunia*, H. (वशिनिया) The head-man of a village (Rangpur).

BASÁIMPU, (?) Money advanced to a cultivator. (Ganjam).

BASAK, BASAKÍ, or BASKÍ, Mar. (वसक, वसकी) Tax or toll for holding a stall in a market.

BASANT, BUSUNT, H. (بسنت, S. वसन्त) The season of spring, also (in Bengal), the small-pox.

Basantí, H. (بسنتي, वसन्ती) Yellow, as the colour of spring, applied especially to the yellow garment worn by the Rájputs when about to sacrifice themselves in a hopeless conflict.

Basant-panchamí, H. (*Basant* or *Vasanta*, and *panchamí*, the fifth, from the S. पञ्चमी) The vernal festival of the Hindus on the fifth lunar day of *Mágh*; formerly observed as the beginning of the spring.

BÁSAT or BASAT, H. (بست, باست, from S. वस, to dwell) Inhabited, land occupied and cultivated.

BASÁURÍ, H. (بساوري, वसावरी) Ground-rent, rent paid for the ground on which the huts of a village are erected by such of the inhabitants as do not cultivate the village lands.

BASAVÁ, Mar. (वसवा), BASAVAḌU or BASAVANNA, Tel. (బసవడు, బసవన్న), Karn. (ಬಸವ) The sacred bull—the vehicle of *Ṣiva*; also a proper name, that of the first teacher of the Lingayit sect.

BASAVI, Mar. (वसवी), BASIVI, Tel. Karn. (ಬಸವಿ) A prostitute, but especially one who has been married or dedicated to the deity *Ṣiva*, and waits upon the idol. They are also called *Linga basavis, Garuḍa basavis*, &c., according to the deity to whose service they are dedicated.

BASGAT, H. (بسگت, वसगत्) Homestead. The site of a village, the extent of which is to be deducted from the lands paying revenue.

BÁṢGIYÁ, Hindi (वाशगिया) Crops being choked and destroyed by weeds.

BÁSIÁN, H. (باسيان) A branch of the Gaur-taga tribe, q. v.

BASÍKAT, BUSEEKUT, H. (بسيكت, from S. वस, to dwell) Inhabited, peopled.

BÁṢINGÁ, Mar. (वाशिंगा or वासिंगा) An ornament of gilded paper, silk, or other material in the form of a diadem, placed upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom on the second day of the marriage ceremony: it is supposed to counteract the effects of the evil eye.

BASÍT, BUSEET, inaccurately, BURSEET, H. (بسيت, वसीत्) The head-man of a village, the Mukaddam, or Pátil.

BASTA, BUSTA, H. (بستة, the past part. of the P. verb بستن, to bind) A parcel, a bundle, a bale. A cloth in which papers or other articles are wrapped up.

BASTÍ, BUSTEE, sometimes written BASATI, BUSUTEE, H. (بستي, वसती, from the S. वस, to dwell) A village, a town, any inhabited place. In the South of India also, a Jain temple.

Bástu or Vástu, H. (باستو, S. वास्तु) Site or foundation of a house.

Bástu-pújá, H. (S. पूजा, worship) Ceremony observed on laying the foundation of a building.

Basu, Beng. (বসু, S. वसु) An adjunct to names borne by families of the *Káyath*, or writer caste in Bengal, commonly pronounced *Bose*.

Basur or Baswárí, H. (بسور, بسواري, from S. वंश) A bambu grove.

Baṭ, Buṭ, H. (بٹ, from S. वट, to divide) A partition, a division, a share.

Baṭái, Buṭaee, corruptly, *Betay, Buttaee, Buttai, Buttei, Buttaye, Bhuttye*, &c., H. (بٹاي, बटाई, also, बतेई) Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord, or the Government in that capacity. The proportions vary: in some poor lands the share of the landholder may not exceed a sixth; in the Konkan it is a half: the more usual proportion was a third. *Baṭái-noasia* was a divison which, in the Benares district, assigned nine-sixteenths to the cultivator, seven-sixteenths to the landlord. The portion in kind was early commuted in Bengal for a money payment. Beng. Reg. ii. 1795, defines "Betay lands as those of the produce of which Government or the collector of its dues is entitled to a certain proportion, the value of which, estimated at the current market price, is paid in money by the cultivator of the land." The proportion in kind is still receivable in some parts of the south. The word is also applied to a kind of joint interest in land, in which one party pays the Government assessment, and the other furnishes the labour: the seed and implements are provided jointly, and the nett produce or profit is equally divided. In Mar. *Baṭái* means also difference of exchange. See *Baṭṭa*.

Baṭái-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A cultivator who shares the crop with the proprietor.

Hisáb-i-Baṭái, H. (حساب, an account) Accounts kept by the village accountants, in which the partitioning system prevails, of the particulars of the settlement between the village and the Government.

Batenth, H. (بٹينٹھ) Proprietor or holder of a share.

Baṭwárá, Buṭwara, corruptly, *Butwarra*, H. (بٹوارا, बटवारा, less correctly, *Báṭwárá* باٹوارا, बाटवारा) A share, a portion. Division of a crop in shares. The partition of an estate by co-heirs (Act xx. 1836). Distribution of the lands of a village in allotments as originally made or agreed upon. The allotment so held which the occupant may let in subdivisions.

Baṭ, Buṭ, Beng. (বট) Fallow-land, in Eastern Bengal. In common use, the *Bar*, or Indian fig, or banyan-tree.

Báṭ, H. (باٹ, बाट) A weight. A measure of weight whether of stone or metal.

Báṭ-chháp, H. (باٹچهاپ) Stamping weights and measures. The stamp upon them to warrant their accuracy.

Báṭ-chhápi, Báṭ-chhápái, or *Báṭ-chhápni*: the first and second vowels are also sometimes made short, as, *Baṭ-chhapi, Buṭ-chhupee*, &c., the word is also grossly corrupted, as, *Baad-chhuppy, But-chhuppaee, But-chappanee*, &c., H. (باٹچهاپي) Stamping weights and measures. A fee charged for applying the stamp.

Baṭ-kara or *Baṭ-khará, Buṭ-kuru* or *Buṭ-khura*, H. (بٹكره, بٹكهرا) A stone used as a weight. A weight in general.

Báṭ, H. Beng. (باٹ, বাট) A road, a highway.

Baṭ or *Báṭpár*, H. (باٹ پار or بٹ پار, باٹ, بٹ), *Báṭpáṛa*, Beng. (বাটপাড়) A robber, a highwayman.

Báṭ-páṛá or *-paṛi*, Beng. (বাটপাড়া, -পাড়ী) Robbery, highway robbery. Gang-robbery or Dakaiti. A robber, a thief; also, in this sense, *Báṭpáṛiya*.

Batán, Hindi (बतान) Place of assemblage of cattle at night in an open field. *Puraníya*.

Batar, Butur, H. (بتر) Land in a state fit for the plough.

Batáwaní, Mar. (बतावणी, from H. بتانا, to exhibit or explain) A rough account of a tradesman framed from the day-book.

Batelá, Mar. (बतेला) A boat from 50 to 500 kandis burden.

Bateṣ, Buteṣ, H. (بتيس, बटेश) A passage, a pathway.

Bathán, Buthán, H. (بتهان, बठान्) Pasture grounds.

Bathia, H. (بتهيا) A heap of dried cow-dung (Rohilkhand).

Bathúá, H. (بتهوا) A kind of weed which springs up with the *Rabi* crops and in the vicinity of water; also a pot-herb (Chenopodium album).

Báṭí or Baṛi, Beng. (বাটী, বাড়ী) A house, a dwelling.

Báṭi, Uriya (ବାଟି) A measure of land equal to 20 mánas.

Báṭi-ṭanki, Uriya (ବାଟିଟଙ୍କି) Land paying a quit-rent of one rupee per Báṭi, equal to 20 mánas or bighás.

Baṭía, Buṭeea, H. (بٹيا) A passage, a pathway.

Bátin, H. (باتن) A tract of land in Etáwa between the Jamná and the Ghár.

Báṭin, H. (A. باطن, lit., interior, internal) Private, domestic. In law, Property of a domestic nature. The con-

cealed or internal meaning of a passage in a book of law or religion.

Bátke, Beng. (বাটকে) A labourer in the salt-works. An under-Malangi.

Bátmí or Bátní, Mar. (बातमी or बातनी) Intelligence, news. *Bátmí* or *Bátní-dár*, Mar. (دار, who has) An intelligencer, a scout, a spy.

Baṭnan-bád baṭnan, Buṭnun-bad buṭnun, H. (بطناً بعد بطناً) Generation after generation: a term inserted in a grant to denote its descent in the direct male line: at present it is understood to imply the right of perpetual descent to heirs general without restriction.

Baṭohi, Buṭohee, H. (بٹوهي) A wayfarer, a traveller.

Batoran or Baṭolan, Buṭorun, Buṭolun, H. (بٹورن, بٹولن) Gathering or heaping grain in one place at the time of harvest.

Baṭṭa, Buṭṭa, H. (بٹّہ, बट्टा), Báṭṭá, Beng. (বাট্টা), Baṭṭá, Mar. (बट्टा) Difference or rate of exchange. In revenue matters it applies to the amount added to, or deducted from, any payment according to the currency in which it is paid as compared with a fixed standard coin. Discount on uncurrent or short-weight rupees. A cess or charge imposed to make up for any probable deficiency in the value of the coin. (It is often confounded, but incorrectly, with *Bhatta*, q. v.).

Báher-baṭṭá, Mar. (बाहेरबट्टा) Difference of value added, in opposition to *Ántabaṭṭá* (आंतबट्टा), difference of value deducted, in exchanging various currencies.

Bájár-baṭṭa, Mar. Rate at which various coins are current in the bazar with reference to a standard currency.

Batta, Karn. (ಬತ್ತ) Rice before it is deprived of the chaff, *Paddy*, which is probably derived from this word. Corn in general.

Baṭṭa-vartti, Tam. (பட்டவர்த்தி) Property held in severalty, in contrast to that which is held in joint shares.

Battemu, more correctly, Bhatyamu, q. v., Tel. (బత్తెము) Daily allowance of food or money for subsistence.

Battena-sethi, Tam. (?) An arbitrator among the right-hand castes.

Battnaul-kai, Tam. (?) A tribe of weavers in the Madura and Tinnivelly districts who have a peculiar slang dialect.

Baṭṭi, H. (بٹّي) A still for distilling spirits. A candle.

Baṭwár or Baṭwál, Buṭwar, Buṭwal, H. (بٹوال بٹوار) A custom or police-officer stationed on the road to collect transit duties.

Batwade-patrak, (?) A tabular statement of pay due for a given term to every person on the establishment of a *Kamavisdár* or *Mahalkarni*, except the peons.

Batwon, Hindi (बतवोन) Finish, the preparation of land for the reception of seed. *Puraníya.*

Bau, Bou, H. (بَو, बाव) The fee or perquisite of a Zamindar when a daughter of one of his tenants is married.

Baü, Beng. (বউ) A wife. A son's wife.

Báú or Báv, Báví, Mar. (बाव, बावी) A large-mouthed well. *Báükhol*, Mar. (बावखोल) A dry well, or one partly choked with rubbish.

Bauchhár, H. (بوچهار) Wind and driving rain.

Báúl, Mar. (बाळ्) Moist soil over rock favourable for rice. Ground on the bank of a river, &c.

Baulí, more correctly, Bhaulí, q. v., corruptly, Bowley, H. (بَولي, बौली) Settlement direct with the Ryots; a *khás* or Ryotwar assessment.

Báüni, Beng. (বাউনী) Hansel, the first money taken by a dealer.

Bautí jamín, Hindi (बौती जमीन) Lands held by the owner of a village to give out to the Ryots for cultivation, sharing the crop. *Puraníya.*

Báüri, Beng. (বাউরি) A Hindu of a low caste, commonly, by avocation, a swine-herd.

Báva, Karn. (ಬಾವ) The son of a mother's brother, or of a father's sister if older than one's self; also a man's brother-in-law if he is the elder, and a woman's brother-in-law if older than her husband.

Bávamaiduna, Karn. (ಬಾವಮೈದುನ) A man's brother-in-law.

Báwag, Bawug, H. (باوگ) Seed-time (Benares).

Báwari, H. (باوري) A robber by profession, one belonging to a numerous tribe dispersed through India, and known in different places by different appellations, but called by themselves Báwari. They are all Hindus, and use a peculiar dialect, which is said to be spoken in some parts of Guzerat.

Bawera, H. (بويره) Sowing seed. See Boara.

Bayá, Byá, H. (بَيا) A person appointed in bazars to measure grain.

Bayái, Byaee, H. (بيائي) The weighman's fee or perquisites.

Bayalu, Karn. (ಬಯಲು) A field, a plain, an open space.

Báyaná, Beng. (বায়না) Earnest-money, money given to bind a bargain.

Báyanákká, Beng. (বায়নাক্কা, from P. بيان, relation, and واقع, event) A report or recital of particulars.

Bayát, Byat, H. A. (?) Inauguration. The ceremony of admitting a person as a disciple.

Báz, vernacularly, **Báj**, H. (P. باز, बाज) Again, back.

Báz-ámad, H. (P. باز, again, and آمد, what comes) Returned, reported, resumed.

Báz-ámad ahhám, H. A (احکام, orders) Return to the orders of the Court by the head criminal officer or Názar.

Báz-dári, H. (P. داری, having) Relinquishment of a claim of action, or withdrawal of a suit.

Báz-giri, H. (P. باز, again, and *giri*, from گرفتن, to take) Taking back, resuming; resumption of alienated revenue on lands.

Báz-náma, also *Báz-i-náma*, H. P. (نازنامه) A deed of relinquishment; one abandoning or renouncing a claim, whether valid or not.

Báz-yáft, H., &c., sometimes dialectically modified, as in Uriya, *Bájiáft*; or *Báj-yáfta*, (from the P. باز, again, and یافتن, to find, to obtain) Resuming, recovering; especially resumption, either wholly or in part, of alienated lands, and again subjecting them to a revenue assessment. Money refunded when in excess of the authorised collection. Any escheat or lapsed property falling to the Government.

Báz yáftí, H. (P. یافتی, a finding) The article recovered or resumed; a grant of revenue, or a land-free tenure resumed.

Bázár, H. (P. بازار) in the dialects which have not a *z*, **Bájár**, Hindi and Mar. (बाजार), Ben. (বাজার), Tel. (బాజారు), &c. A market, a daily market. A market-place. As opposed to a *Bázár*, a *Háṭ* is held only on certain days; a *Ganj* is where grain and the necessaries of life are principally sold, and generally wholesale. *Bázárs* and *Háṭs* are sometimes included in *Ganjes*.

Bázár-baṭṭa, H. The market rate of exchange for different coins.

Bázár- or *Bájár-baiṭhak*, blunderingly, *Bazar-heetick*, H. (بیٹھک, बैठक, a place of sitting) A fee or tax for setting up a shop or stall, or for trading at a Bázár.

Bájár-chalan, Mar. (बाजारचलन) Current in the market, as coin.

Bázár-kharch, H. (P. خرچ) Expenses incurred for market purchases; daily or domestic disbursements.

Bázár-nirakh, H. (P. بازار نرخ) Mar. (बाजारनिरख) Market rate of prices. Price-current.

Bázár or *Bájár-phasgi*, Karn. (ಬಾಜಾರಫಸಗಿ) Tax or toll on articles brought to market.

Bájárwárá, Mar. (बाजारवाडा) Market-place.

Bazáát, H. A. Agency, commission. See *Bizáát*.

Bází, H. (A. بعضی) Some, several, miscellaneous. (In the Hindu dialects it always becomes *Bájí* or *Báje*, बाजी, बाजे).

Bází- or *Bájí-báb*, H. (A. باب) Various or miscellaneous items. Head of a revenue account, comprehending various petty taxes and cesses. Also *Bází-bábat* and *Bází-dafá*.

Bází- or *Bájí-jamá*, H. (A. جمع) Miscellaneous revenue. Aggregate of revenue derived from other sources than the Mál and Sair or land revenue and customs and excise; as from fines for petty offences, fees, cesses, &c., most of which are now abolished.

Bází- or *Bájí-kharch*, H. (A. خرچ) *Báje-kharch*, Mar., *Bája-kharchu*, Tel., also corruptly, *Bázi-curtch* or *kurch*, Miscellaneous expenses. An item in revenue accounts for sundry charges not included in the fixed regular disbursement. A deduction in revenue accounts formerly allowed to Zamindars to cover their claims to compensation for expenses incurred in the collection of the revenue, the repair of roads and bridges, including something additional by way of remuneration for their public services.

Bází-zamín or *zumeen*, H. (P. زمین, land) Miscellaneous lands: applied especially to Lá-kharáj lands, or lands exempted from assessment, and paying no revenue, or a light quit-rent only, to the Government, held under different tenures: according to some authorities, not inclusive of Chákarán lands, or those held in lieu of pay for public services.

Bází-zamín daftar, H. P. (دفتر) Before the permanent settlement, an office in Bengal for the investigation and registry of miscellaneous rent-free tenures.

Bázígar, H., or, in some dialects, **Bájígar**, **Bajeegur**, (from P. بازی, sport, play) A juggler, a tumbler; a low caste, living by sleight of hand and bodily tricks.

Bázik, A. (بازک) A kind of spirituous liquor made from grapes boiled down to about a third, whether before or after fermentation, prohibited by Mohammedan law.

Bazzáz, H. (A. بزاز) A cloth merchant, a draper.

Bázu, H. (بازو) A document bearing the seal or signature of a competent officer of the Mogul government authenticating a royal grant.

Bázu-i-farmán, H. A document giving effect to a royal grant.

BE, H. (P. بي) A particle prefixed to words to imply absence or privation; as *Be-báh*, H. P. Without arrears, paid up in full.

Be-chhápar, Ben. (বেছাপর) Without a roof. Applied to the site of a village on which no huts longer remain, having been abandoned by the inhabitants.

Be-chirágh. H. (P. بي and چراغ, a lamp; without a light) Ruined, deserted, desolate (as a village).

Be-dákhil, H. (from دخل, entering) Dismissed, set aside, not admitted; also, ejected, dispossessed (of land).

Be-dákhili, H. (داخلي, entering) Ejection, dispossession.

Be-dáwá, H. (from the A. دعوي, a plaint) Relinquishment of a claim or suit.

Be-dáwá-patra, H. A. S. An acquittance, a release, a paper acknowledging the abandonment of a suit.

Be-já, H. (P. جا, a place) Improper, out of place, unseasonable.

Be-já-ḳurḳi, H. (قرقي, distraint) Illegal distraint, a suit for replevin.

Be-kár, H. (P. كار, business) Unemployed, without work.

Behári, H. (P. بيكاري) An unemployed labourer. Incorrectly confounded with *Begári*, q. v.

Be-ḳaṣur or *Be-taḳṣír*, H. (A. قصور, تقصير) Without blame, innocent, acquitted.

Be-námí, H. P. (from نام, a name) Nameless, fictitious, fraudulent; as a purchase under a false name, or land held in another name than that of the real proprietor.

Be-wáriṣ, H. (A. وارث, an heir) *Bewáraṣí*, Mar. (बेवारशी) Without heirs; lands, property, &c.

Bewáriṣ-mál, H. A. Property that escheats to the Government in default of heirs.

(There are many other such compounds, as they may be formed at pleasure.)

BEB, H. (بيب) A grass from which a twine is made; also called BÁBAR.

BEBARTTA, BEBURTTU, Uriya. Head officer of a tributary Rájá.

BEḌÁ or BEṚÁ, Hindi (बेड़ा) Ben. (বেড from S. वेष्टन) A fence or hedge, an inclosure.

BEḌI or BEṚI, Ben. (বেড়ী) A fetter.

BÉḌA, BÉḌANU, plur. *Bedaru*, whence commonly *Beder* or *Vedar*, Karn. (ಬೇಡ, ಬೇಡನು, ಬೇಡರು) The name of a caste, or of members of it, who are considered as outcastes, or Chanḍálas, and live by the chase; hunters, fowlers: they are considered in Mysore as coming originally from Telingana.

Bédara-halli, Karn. (ಬೇಡರಹಳ್ಳಿ) A village of Bédars, or outcastes, living as hunters and fowlers.

BEDDALU, Karn. (ಬೆದ್ದಲು) Tax upon the straw of the dry grain, the whole of which is taken by the Ryots.

BEḌḌA-SISTU, Tel. (బెడ్డశిస్తు) The summer crop.

BÉḌIGA, Tel. (బెడిగ) Quit rent.

BEGÁR, BEGÁRI, also BIGAR, BIGÁRI, corruptly, BEEGAR, BEEGARAH, BAGÁRAH, H. (بيگار, بيگاري, بيگار, from P. بي, and گار, for كار, who works, S. कार) A forced labourer, one pressed to carry burthens for individuals or the public. Under the old system, when pressed for public service, no pay was given. The *Begárí*, though still liable to be pressed for public objects, now receives pay. Forced labour for private service is prohibited.

Begárí, H. Ben. (بيگاري, বেগারী) The act of pressing labourers or servants. In Mar., *Bigár* or *Begár* (बिगार, बेगार) is the forced labour, *Bigárí* or *Begárí* (बिगारी, बेगारी) the labourer. In Karnáta, *Begári* (ಬೇಗಾರಿ) is the performance of the lowest village offices without pay, but requited by fees in grain, or rent-free land.

BEHÁRA, Ben. (বেহারা, S. व्यवहार:) A domestic servant, 'a bearer,' a palanquin-bearer.

BEHḌÁ, pronounceable BEHṚÁ, also BEHAṚÁ and BEHEṚÁ, incorrectly BAHERA, Mar. (बेहडा, बेहेडा) A document under the Mahratta Government, shewing the amount of all the fixed receipts and disbursements of the state, all establishments, grants, and endowments, and all particular transactions during the past year. It formed the basis of the collections of the ensuing year. A budget. A statement of ways and means.

BEHJAR, (?) Cultivation of barley and grain mixed.—*Doab*.

BEHNAUR or BEHAN, H. (بيهن, بيهنور) Nursery for rice plants. (Eastern Oudh.)

BEHRÁ, H. (بيهرا) Grass kept for pasturage.

BEHRÍ, BEHREE, incorrectly, BHERI, BHEREE, BEHRY, BIHRI, H. (بيهري, P. بهره, a share, a quota) A proportionate rate or subscription: assessment on a share: instalments paid by under-tenants to the landlord: distribution of an aggregate sum among a number of individuals, or a monthly collection from them according to circumstances. A subdivision of a *Paṭṭidárí* or *Bhayachárí* estate, being an

unequal fractional part of a Thók; that is, a Thók of three Biṣwas may be divided into three Behris; one containing two Biṣwas, one $\frac{3}{4}$ths, and one $\frac{1}{4}$th of a Biṣwa. The share or interest of one of the coparceners in such estate. Beng. Reg. vii. 1822, s. 12.

Behrí-bandi, corruptly, *Bhery-bundy*, *Bery-bundy*, or *Behry-bundy*, H. (بيهري بندي) One of the items formerly allowed in the revenue accounts as abatements of the collection. An allowance for keeping causeways and embankments in repair, also for digging and repairing wells and other public works, the charge of which was borne in common by the Zamindars of a district, in proportion to their estates.

Behrí-barár, H. (برار, tax) Collection on shares of the revenue in kind.

Behrí-dár, corruptly, *Beyrydar*, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share in the lands of a village. One bearing his quota in the assessment and charges.

BEJHARÁ, BEJHURA, H. (بيجهرا) A mixed crop, generally of rice and barley.

BEJOT, H. (P. بي, without, and H. جوت, tillage) Untilled, as land: applied also to a Ryot who has ceased to cultivate, and has thrown up his land.

Bejot-jamâ, H. (A. جمع) A statement in the public account of the revenue leviable on the land left untilled.

Bejot-zamín, H. (A. زمين) Land abandoned or untilled, as registered in the village accounts.

BEJWÁR or BÍJWÁR, H. (بيجوار, from *Bíj*, بيج, seed) Perquisite of the lower classes, consisting of a portion of the seed-corn brought away daily from the fields. (Rohilkhand.)

BEL or BÍL, H. (P. بيل) A sort of spade or hoe, a pick-axe. *Belcha*, or *Belchah*, or *Belak*, *Belchu*, *Belchuk*, *Beluk*, (بيلچك, بيلچه, بيلك) A small spade or hoe.

Beldár, or *Bíldár*, H. (بيلدار) A digger, a delver, one who works with a *Bél*, a pick-axe, or a spade; a pioneer, a sapper, a miner.

BEL, H. (بيل, S. बिल्व) A creeping plant, a sort of jasmine. A fruit-tree (*Ægle marmelos*). A spot on which the receiving-pans of a sugar-factory are placed. A line marked out on a road, or in a garden, to shew the direction of any proposed work.

Bel-bhaṇḍár, corruptly, *Belbundar*, Mar. (बेलभंडार) The leaves of the *Bél* tree and turmeric placed upon an idol. A form of oath. Taking such leaves from off the idol, and swearing by them. An agreement or promise satisfied by this oath.

BELÁ, also BEHLÁ, H. (P. *Bíla*, بيلا, بيهلا) Mar. BELEṆ, (बेलें) Money, or a bag of money, carried by a person of rank and wealth as he travels, for the purpose of distributing or throwing among the poor.

Belá-bardár, H. (P. بردار) An officer who distributes or scatters money among the poor on the part of a superior, a purse-bearer, an almoner.

Belá-kharch, H. Expenditure of a man of rank or wealth in almsgiving.

BEḶASU, BEḶAVI, BEḶE, &c., Karn. (ಬೆಳಸು, ಬೆಳವಿ, ಬೆಳೆ, and other deriv. from ಬೆಳೆ, to grow) Growing corn, a standing crop.

Beḷasáda-hola, Karn. (ಬೆಳಸಾದಹೊಲ) A field of grown corn.

BELBÚTA, H. (بيلبوٹا) A bush.

BÉLE, Karn. (ಬೇಳೆ) One-eighth of a rupee; also split pulse.

BELHA, or BEYLHA, Thug. The person who selects the spot where the murder is to be committed.

Belhaï, Thug. Selection of the spot where travellers are to be strangled.

BELKÍ, BELKEE, H. (بيلكي) A cattle-breeder, a grazier.

BELLA, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲ) A coarse kind of sugar, commonly called Jágari.

Bella-dále, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲದಾಲೆ) A sugar-mill or press, sugar-baking.

Bella-dagána, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ಲದಗಾಣ) A coarse sugar-mill.

BELWA, Karn. (ಬೆಲ್ವ) A man whose business it is to gather the juice of the Tál tree, speaking Máláyalim, though settled in Mysore.

BELWAL, Mar. (?) High land.

BENÁP, Hindi (बेनाप, from P. بي, without, and S. माप, measuring, corruptly changing *m* to *n*) Unmeasured, unsurveyed.

Benáp-ka-paṭṭá, Hindi (बेनाप का पट्टा) A lease in which it is agreed between the renter and the cultivator that the original measurement and average rates shall remain unaltered as long as the cultivator pays the stipulated rent.

BENAUDHÁ, H. (بينودها) A name commonly given to the country between Allahabad and the further side of the Sarju river, also called Benáwat.

BENDE, Karn. (ಬೆಂಡೆ) A kind of hemp made from the fibres of the *Hibiscus esculentus*.

BENGAT, BENGUT, H. (بينگت, बेंगत) Seed: especially when lent for sowing to an indigent Ryot, who is to repay the same at harvest, with such addition as may be agreed upon.—Benares.

BENT, H. (بينت, बेंट) The handle of a hoe, axe, or similar implement. Pronounced BÍT in Rohilkhand, and BINTA in Dehli.

BENTAGAM, Tam. (possibly an error for *Bandagam*, q. v.) Mortgaged plough-land. (Travancore.)

BEOHÁR, H., &c. (بيوهار, बेओहार, S. व्यवहार) BÉHÁRA, Karn (ಬೇಹಾರ) Business, calling, trade, traffic, money-lending. A loan. 'In law,' legal proceedings. At Jabalpur, a *Kánungo*.

Beohará, Beohárá, Beohâriyá, and less correctly, *Bahorá*, H., &c. (بيوهرا, بيوهارا, بيوهاريا, बेओहरा, बहोरा, S. व्यवहारी, व्यवहारिक,) *Béhári*, Karn. (ಬೇಹಾರಿ) A trader, a man of business, a merchant, a money-lender, a creditor. A litigant, one who engages, or may engage, in legal proceedings.

BEPÁR, H. (بيپار, बेपार, S. व्यापार:) Trade, traffic.

Bepárí, H., Ben., Mar., also pronounced *Baipárí* or *Byopárí*, and written *Bayparee, Beopáree*, &c. (بيپاري, بيوپاري, बेपारी, बेपारी, बेपारी, S. व्यापारी) A trader, a dealer, a shopkeeper, a travelling trader or pedlar. A merchant, a grain merchant.

BER, Mar (बेर) Second or transverse ploughing of a field.

BÉRA, Karn. (ಬೇರ) Trade, merchandise.

BERÁ, H. (بيرا) A raft, a float, especially one on which a sort of paper and tinsel boat, with the face of a female and crest and breast of a peacock at the prow, is set afloat by the Mohammadans on the rivers of Bengal, with lights and music, in honour of *Khaja Khizr*, on the evenings of the Thursdays, especially of the last Thursday, of *Bhádon* (Aug.—Sept.). Opulent persons amuse themselves with being rowed up and down the river during part of the night in illuminated boats, having musicians and singers on board. The *Berá* is usually presented in consequence of a vow made during the previous year, in acknowledgment of some benefit, as the birth of a child, supposed to have been obtained through the intercession of the saint.

BERAḌ, Mar. (बेरड) A low tribe in the South Maraṭha country, inhabiting the hills and thickets, and subsisting by the chase, and by plunder. They are sometimes employed in police duties, and in garrisoning forts, and are also called *Rámosí*.

BERAGÁḌU, Tel. (బేరగాడు) A purchaser.

BERÁJEE-KÁ PAṬṬÁ, Hindi, (बेराजी का पट्टा) A lease of certain rates to be paid by the Ryot for ploughing the soil, levied upon the crop raised by actual measurement. The amount paid is never to be less than that of the preceding year, and increases with additional cultivation, according to the usual rates (Puraniya). (The word is of doubtful origin, and may be a corruption of *Beríj*, q. v.; or of the P. *be*, without, and *rázi*, assent.)

BERAMU, Tel, (బేరము) Traffic, trade, a bargain.

BERÁR, H. (بيرار) In Baitul and the Dakhin the same as the *Kánungo* of Hindustan, the village registrar and accountant.

BERHA, H. (بيرها, S. वेष्टनं) A paling, an inclosure. BERHNÁ, (بيرهنا, from the same S. root, वेष्ट, to surround) means also to drive off cattle by force, to foray.

BEṚÍ, BEṚEE, H. (بيڑي, बेड़ी, from S. वेष्ट, to surround) BIṚÍ, or BEṚÍ, Mar. (बिडी, बेडी) Iron fetters, or a chain for man or animals. A sort of basket with two ropes, by which water is thrown up from a pond or well to a higher elevation, when it irrigates a garden or field.

BERI, Tel. (బేరి) The name of a caste in the south of India, following trade, and claiming to belong to the original *Vaisya* caste. They also call themselves *Chitti*, or, more correctly, *Sheti*, from the S. *Sreshṭhí*, a merchant; but, as belonging to the left-hand castes, they are distinct from the *Komatis* or *Chittis* of the right-hand division.

BERÍJ, also written BARIJ, and BERIZ, or BARIZ, Mar. (बेरीज) BÉRIJU, Tel. (బేరిజు) Karn. (ಬೇರೀಜು) all from the P. (بريج, an account) The total sum or aggregate of an account. The total amount of a revenue assessment, the same as *Jamá*; the total assessment of a district. The items of the assessment on a *Zamindári*, usually inserted, in former times, in the middle of the grant, and thence identified with that part of the document in which the entry was made, or 'the middle' of the paper; also the nett revenue assessment, after allowing for village and other fixed charges. In Karnáta the original *Bidnur* assessment was termed the *Shist*; the

additions made by Hyder and Tipu, the *Shámil.* The two together constituted the *Karim* (? *Ḳadím*) *Beríj*, or old or original assessment. The assessment of 1819-20 is termed the *Tarao Beríj*: the *Ṣáswata* (S. perpetual) *Beríj* is the permanent settlement. The term is more usually employed in the south than in the north of India to express the sense of a settlement of the Revenue. In Hindustan it more commonly referred to the entry of the *Jamâ* in the *Zamindárí* grant.

BÉSÁYA, more correctly, VYAVASÁYA, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯ, from S. व्यवसाय) Cultivation, agriculture, farming.

Bésáyadava, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯದವ) A farmer, a cultivator.

Bésáyadabhúmi, Karn. (ಬೇಸಾಯದಭೂಮಿ Land under tillage.

BESHI, H. (P. بيشي) Increase, surplus. Increased assessment, either on the general account, or any particular item of the revenue; as corrupted, *Beeshy* and *Beeshymamooli* occur to express the additional duty formerly levied on the cultivator of opium.

Beshi-jamâ, H. (A. جمع) Increase of revenue or assessment upon that of the preceding year.

Beshi-zamín, H. (A. زمين) Increase in the lands cultivated, either by addition, or by more accurate measurement. Separate columns are kept for this and the preceding in the books of the village.

BESTA, Tel. Karn. (బెస్త) The name of the caste of fishermen in the Madras and Mysore provinces, to which the palankeen-bearers usually belong.

Bestarava, *Bestaru*, Karn. (ಬೆಸ್ತರವ, plur. ಬೆಸ್ತರು) The name of a caste in Mysore, comprising fishermen, lime-burners, and palankeen-bearers. (Probably the same as the preceding Telugu word.)

BEṬÁ, H. &c. (بيتا) A son, BEṬÍ (بيتي) A daughter.

BE-TAN-MÁL, H. (P. بي, without, تن, *tan*, a body or person, and *mál*, مال, property) An escheat, property devolving to the State in default of legal claimants. (This has evidently been confounded with *Bait ul-mál*, q. v., which has thence been incorrectly interpreted an escheat.

BET- or BETRA-BANDI, H. (بيت, بيتر بندي, from S. *vetra*, वेत्र, a cane or willow) A Pargana or Zamindárí charge formerly allowed to be set off from the assessment as being incurred for mats or wicker work in which goods or treasure were packed for transmission to the *Ṣubadár* of the province, or to the court of Dehli. (Misprinted in the fifth Report, and so copied into the Glossary, *Bedrhcundy*.)

BEṬH, H. (بيته) Sandy, unproductive soil. (Rohilkhand.)

BEṬHIÁ, Uriya (ବେଠିଆ) An impressed labourer, a *Begárí*.

BEṬṬA, or BEṬṬ, Karn. (ಬೆಟ್ಟ) High land, a hill, a mountain. The third and worst kind of land for rice, situated on high ground, and imperfectly irrigated, yielding but one crop a-year; also called BORU-BEṬṬ.

BEWÁRÁ, Mar. (बेवारा) Discharge of business, settlement of a debt, &c. See *Beohár*.

BHÁBAR, BHABUR, H. (بهابر) The forest under the Sewalik hills. The name of a light black soil in the neighbourhood of Baitul.

BHABHÚT, H. (بيبهوت, S. विभूति) The ashes of burnt cow-dung, with which mendicants, of the *Ṣaiva* orders chiefly, besmear their bodies.

BHÁCHÁ, also BHACHRÚ, Mar. (भाचा, भाचरू) A nephew: BHÁCHÍ, (भाची) A niece: the son or daughter of a man's sister, of a woman's brother or sister, or of a husband's sister.

Bháchejángwái, Mar. (भाचेजांवाई) The husband of such a niece.

Bháchesún, Mar. (भाचेसून) The wife of such a nephew.

BHAḌÁ, BHUḌA, H. (بهڈا) A kind of grass growing in a poor soil to the height of little more than a foot, making excellent fodder.

BHADÁHAR, BHUDAHUR, H. (بهداهر, भदाहर) Cutting grain when it is only half ripe.

BHADAI, BHUDUYEE, H. (بهدئي, भदई) The produce of the month Bhádoṉ the grain, &c., gathered in that month—Aug.—Sept.

BHAḌARIÁ, BHUḌUREEA, H. (بهڈريا, भड़रीया) A tribe of mendicants of Brahmanical descent, professors of astrology. (Probably from *Bhadra*, S., auspiciousness.)

BHADAURÍÁ, BHADOURIA, corruptly, BHUDOREA, H. (بهدوريا, भदौरीया) A branch of the Chauhan Rájputs, residing chiefly in the provinces of Agra and Etáwa, and in other places along the Jumna, whence the tract is termed Bhadáwar. The Raja of the district pretends to be descended from an ancient family, the members of which enjoyed high consideration at the court of Delhi from the reign of Akbar, and his pretensions are admitted by the surrounding Rajas, who yield him precedence, and accept from him the Tilaka or frontal mark on their accession.

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BHADBHADÁNÁ, BHUDBHUDANA, H. (بهدبهدانا, भदभदाना) Cutting grain when half ripe. Stealing fruit from a tree.

BHÁḌE, Mar. (भाडे) BHÁḌÁ, or BHÁṚÁ, Ben. (ভাড়া) BHÁṬAK, Karn. (ಭಾಟಕ) Hire, rent, price, recompence.

Bháḍatahíyá, Ben. (ভাড়তহীয়া) A renter, a tenant.

Bháḍeharí, Mar. (भाडेकरी) One who lets out any thing for rent or hire, one who works for hire, a hireling.

BHADOṆ, corruptly, BAUDOON, H. (بهادون, भादों, S. भाद्रः) The fifth month of the luni-solar year (Aug.—Sept.).

Bhádoṇwí, or *Bháduí*, corruptly, *Bhádovey*, Hindi, (भादोंवी, भादुई) *Bhádaví*, Mar. (भादवी) Relating to the month Bhádoṇ, or the harvest gathered in Aug.—Sept.: autumnal.

BHÁDRA, S., &c. (भाद्र) The fifth month of the luni-solar year (Aug.—Sept.)

BHÁDRABAU, Ben. (ভাদ্রবৌ) A younger brother's wife.

BHÁG, BHÁGAM, corruptly, BAUG, BAUGAUM, BAUGOM, H., but in most other dialects also, (بهاگ, S. भाग) A share, a part, a portion, a share in kind: tax, duty, the share of the Government. Share or portion of inheritance. In Hindu law, partition may be regulated amongst the sons according to the number of their mothers, or the wives of the deceased, which is termed *Patní bhága*; but this is allowable only where the usage has been long established as the custom of the family. The more regular distribution is according to the number of sons (*putra*), thence denominated *Putra-bhága*. See *Vibhága*.

Bhág-baṭái corruptly, *Bhugwuttee*, H. (بهاگ بٹائي, भागबटाई) Apportionment of shares of the crop in kind between the cultivator and the Government.

Bhag-batti (?) *Bhágavatí*, (from S. *Bhága*, share, and the possessive particle *vatí*, belonging to, or possessed of). In Guzerat, division of the crop in kind, the Government taking one-half of the crop in the rainy season, and from one-third to one-fifth of that in the dry season, if the land be irrigated; (probably an error for the preceding).

Bhágdár, corruptly, *Baugdar*, H. (بهاگدار, भागदार) *Bhágidár*, Guz. (ભાગીદાર) A sharer, a partner; also, in Cuttack, an accomplice.

Bhágdárí, H. (بهاگداري, भागदारी) Holding a share; the same as *Paṭṭídárí*, in the Dakhin.

Bhágí, H. (भागी) A sharer, a partner; also, a share, a portion.

Bhágí-dár, Mar. (भागीदार) A sharer, a partner. It also occurs *Bhágil* and *Bhágeli*.

Bhág-jot, Ben. (ভাগজোত) Cultivation by the Ryot on the terms of sharing the crop with the Zamindar.

Bhág-khamár, Ben. (ভাগখামার) The transfer of land, held on the condition last named, from one Ryot to another Ryot, the latter engaging to give to the former a half share of the produce.

Bhágwár, H. (بهاگوار, भागवार) Held upon a joint or sharing tenure (land, &c.)

BHAGAT, H. (بهگت, corruption of *Bhakt*) A religious mendicant, a worshipper of *Vishṇu*.

BHÁGNAR, H. (بهاگنر, भागनर) A name given to the rich alluvial lands under the banks of the Jumná.

BHAGTÁ, H. (بهگتا) A tribe of Ahírs.

BHÁÍ, BHAEE, also BHAIYÁ, less correctly, BHAYA and BHYE, H., &c. (بهائي, بهيا, भाई, भैया, S. भ्रातृ) Ben. (ভাই) A brother, a natural brother; also, a friend and companion; metaphorically, a brother. It is especially applied also to individuals connected by community of origin and joint interest in a common ancestral property, proprietors of shares, either actually or conventionally, in the same village lands. (The derivatives and compounds may follow either form of the primitive, but those which take the second form, *Bhaiyá* or *Bhaya*, are most frequent.

Bhái-ans, *Bhaiyáns*, H. (بهائي انس, भैयांश, from अंश, a share) The share or portion of a brother or a co-parcener.

Bhaiyánsí-bíghá, H. (भैयांशीबीघा) An arbitrary measure of land, used by the brotherhood of a co-parcenary village, for apportioning the revenue upon the lands they cultivate. It is larger than that in common use upon which the revenue is assessed at so much per Bigha.

Bhái-band, *Bhaee-bund*, H. (بهائي بند) A brother, one by lineal affinity, or one by community of origin and interest, or only by friendship and association.

Bhái-bandí, H. (بهائي بندي, भाईबंदी) Brotherhood, fraternity, actual or incidental.

Bhái-bat, *Bhaeebut*, or *Bháíwad*, *Bhaeewud*, or *Bhybut*, *Bhywud*, H. (بهايبت, भाईबत, from *bat* or *wad* affix implying like to) As a brother or co-parcener, brother or partner-like (acting, engaging, sharing, &c.)

Bháibau, Ben. (ভাইবৌ) A brother's wife.

Bhaiyá-bánṭ, H. (भैयाबांट) Held in common, as a village. See the next.

Bhaiyáchárá, or *Bhaiyáchárí*, less correctly, *Bhayachára*, &c., H. (بهياچارا, بهياچاري, भैयाचारा, भैयाचारी, either from the S. *chara*, चर, going, or *áchára*, institute, fra-

ternal establishment) Lands, or villages, or certain rights and privileges held in common property, either entirely or in part, as in the perfect, or imperfect *Pattidárí* tenure by a number of families forming a brotherhood, originally perhaps descended from a common ancestor, but now not always connected by sameness of descent. Their several claims and liabilities are sometimes regulated by established custom, but they sometimes rest upon ancestral rights, the nature and extent of which are not always easy of determination and adjustment, and require careful investigation. In all such fraternities the Government revenue is most usually paid through one of the number representing the whole. Any one of the co-parceners may let or mortgage his share to a non-proprietor; in some places, subject to the concurrence of the rest of the fraternity. In such case, the original shareholder may retain his privileges of administering and voting, in regard to the interests of the community, as well as his share in the manorial rights of the whole to waste lands, water-courses and reservoirs, ground-rents on land let to strangers, taxes on trades, fees on occasional fairs, and a variety of other emoluments which are shared in common.

Bhái-hissi, H. (from the P. حصه, a part) The shares of a brotherhood.

Bháijhí, Ben. (ভাইঝী) A brother's daughter.

Bhái- or *Bhaiyá-jamá*, H. (भाई- भैयाजमा) A fee paid to the head or heads of the village on settling the assessment of the revenue.

Bhái, or *Bhaiyá-pansi*, H. (بهاي پنسي, भाई- भैयापंसी) The shares of a co-parcenary or brotherhood.

Bhái-dwitíyá, H., &c. (from the S. भातृद्वितीया) A Hindu festival. See *Bhrátri-dwitíyá*.

Bhái-phot, Ben. (ভাইফোঁট) Marking the foreheads of brothers with sandal, on the preceding festival.

Bhái-puä, Uriya, (ଭାଇପୁଅ) Lit., A brother's son, applied to a relation holding lands in a village on easier terms than others not related to the Zamindar, on paying a proportion of the revenue and village charges.

BHAIMÍ, S. (भैमी, from *Bhíma*, भीम) The eleventh of Mágha, on which day offerings are presented to the manes, in honour of Bhíma.

BHAIS, Thug. One of the seven original clans.

BHAITÁ, Hin. (भैता) A stunted crop.

BHAJANAPPURA, Mal. (ഭജനപ്പുര) The palace of the Elia Raja of Travancore. A private residence in a temple.

BHÁJAWAL, Mar. (भाजावळ) Burning the weeds off the ground before sowing the seed. Ground so burned.

BHÁJÍDAST, Mar. (from भाजी, vegetables, and P. *dast*, دست, the hand) A tax levied in kind, either by the Government or the village officers, on fruit and vegetables brought to market.

BHÁKAR, Mar. (भाकर) A plain cake of bread; most usually applied to bread made from inferior grains, as holcus, millet, &c.

BHAKSI, H. (بهكسي, भकसी) A dungeon, a chamber in which revenue defaulters in native states are confined.

BHAKSHYA, S. (भक्ष्य:) Eatable, what may be legally eaten; in opposition to *Abhakshya*, what is not to be eaten, what is prohibited.

BHAKT, BHUKT, also read BHAKAT, BHAKTA, and BHAGAT, H. (بهكت, S. *bhakta*, भक्त:) A follower, a worshipper, one devoted to, as to a divinity, as *Siva-bhakt*, a follower of Siva; *Vishnu-bhakt*, an adorer of Vishnu.

Bháktа, S. (deriv. of भक्त:) A follower, a dependant, a pensioner, a religious sect or school, as those of *Saivas*, or of *Vaishnavas*. The right-hand worshippers of *Sakti* are also called *Bháktas*.

Bhakti, S. (भक्ति:) Faith, devotion, service, hire of labour.

BHÁL, H. (भाल) A tribe of Rajputs, proprietors of lands in the districts of Bulandshahar and Aligarh.

Bhálsultán, H. (بهالسلطان) A clan of Rajputs, same as the Bhál, but freer from intermixture.

BHALÁWAN, BHULAWUN, Mar. (भलावण) A letter of credit, one of introduction or recommendation.

BHÁLE, or BHÁLU, Thug. The cry of the jackall—an unlucky omen.

BHÁMATYÁ, or BHÁṄWATYÁ, Mar. (भामट्या, भांवट्या) A sly thief, a pickpocket, a shoplifter, &c.

BHÁṆD, commonly pronounced *Bhánṛ*, H. (भाण्ड, from the S. भाण्ड:, buffoonery) A native actor, mime, and jester, of a particular tribe, now usually Mohammadans, but sprung from the Hindu Bahrupiyas.

BHÁṆD, H., &c. (S. بهانڈ, भाण्ड) A vessel. Stock, capital.

Bhaṇḍár, or *Bháṇḍár*, or *Bhaṇḍára*, also *Bháṇḍár-khána*, H., Mar. (भण्डार, भाण्डार, भण्डारा, from the S. भाण्डागार:) *Bandára*, or *Bhaṇḍára*, Karn. (ಬಂಡಾರ, ಭಂಡಾರ) A treasury, a store, a room where household supplies are kept. Villages managed by the Raja or Zamindar himself, his own peculiar estate, not rented or farmed to others. In Cuttack, also, a reservoir.

Bhándárí, H., Mar. (भाण्डारी) A treasury, a store. See the last. In Guzerat, a kind of guarantee-assurance to a creditor that a loan made by him shall be repaid by the borrower, without the surety's becoming personally liable. Also, guarantee or assurance to any person of the undisturbed enjoyment of recognised office or property, granted on many occasions by the British Government to the creditors and officers of the *Gaíkwar*.

Bhánḍárí, H., Mar., &c. (from *Bhanḍára*) A treasurer, a storekeeper. In Sylhet, a servant, an out-door servant. In other parts of Bengal, a steward. In Cuttack, also, a barber.

Bhanḍárá, Bhunḍara, Mar. (भंडारा) A feast given to a number of religious mendicants or Gosains. (Perhaps the same as *Bandhára*, q. v.)

Bhanḍárí, Bhunḍaree, Mar. (भंडारी) A man of a low caste, whose especial employment it is to draw the sap from the cocoa-nut tree, and convert it, by fermentation, into a strong spirituous liquor.

Bhanḍár-máṛ, Mar. (भंडारमाड) A cocoa-nut tree reserved for the preparation of spirit, and not allowed to bear fruit.

Bhang, Bháng, Bhung, Bhang, corruptly, Bang, H. (بهنگ, بهانگ, P. بنگ, *bang*) Mar. (भंग, भांग) Ben. (ভাং) Tam. (பங்க) &c. An intoxicating preparation of hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), either an infusion of the leaves and capsules, or the leaves and stalks bruised and pounded, and chewed or smoked like tobacco. According to Mr. Elliot, the natives of Hindustan distinguish the Bhang from the Ganja plant; the former bearing female flowers only, the latter male. From Dr. O'Shaughnessy's description, the term Bhang properly applies to the larger leaves and capsules, and Ganja to the dried plant with the stalks. From the Bhang is prepared the infusion bearing the same name. The Ganja is used for smoking.—Bengal Dispensatory.

Bhangí, H. (بهنگي, भंगी) One addicted to the use of Bhang.

Bhángrá, H. (بهانگرا, भांगरा) One who is addicted to the use of Bhang.

Bhángera, H. (بهانگيره, भांगेरा) A seller of Bhang.

Bhangela, H. (بهنگيلا) Hempen cloth for wear, or for sacks, also sacks made of it.

Bhángá, Mar. (भांगा) A field, a division of a field.

Bhangí, Bhungee, corruptly, Bangy, or Bahangy, H.

(بهنگي, भंगी) The name of a low caste, employed as sweepers, and in the most inferior menial offices. They are said to be of mixed origin, having sprung from the union of a Brahman woman and a Sudra man. They extend throughout Hindustan, where they are known by different appellations, as *Mehtar*, *Halál-khor*, &c. They profess to be Hindus, observing some Hindu usages, but in others they follow the practices of the Mohammadans, and can scarcely be considered as members of either faith. The name is probably derived from Bhang, for the Bhangis are generally addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs and liquors.

Bhangá, Uriya, (ଭଙ୍ଗା) Correct weighment of salt.

Bhangá-moharir, Uriya, (A. a clerk, محرر) An officer who superintends the weighment of salt.

Bhanguni, Tel. (?) Settlement of a dispute among Ryots by arbitration. (Ganjam.)

Bhanguriá, H. (بهنگوريا) A branch of the *Gaur-taga* tribe in Bulandshahar.

Bhánjá, H. (بهانجا, भांजा, S. भञ्ज, to divide) An arrangement by which three or four Ryots engage to assist each other in turn, either in preparing the crop or getting in the harvest. When it is the turn, or *Bhánjá*, of the one to be assisted, the others contribute ploughs, bullocks, and labourers.

Bháṇs, Mar. (भांस) Heap of husks and grains of rice produced from grinding in order to husk.

Bháṇsaḷ, Mar. (भांसळ) Husked rice.

Bhansara, H. (بهنسره) A branch of the Ahír tribe.

Bhans-lena, Thug. To defraud one another in the partition of the spoil.

Bhanṭá, Bhunṭa, H. (بهنٹا, भंटा) A ploughman's wages in kind. (Rohilkhand. Elsewhere the word is *Bhaṭṭa*.)

Bhanwag, Bhunwug, H. (بهنوگ) A small clan of Rajputs.

Bháo, Ben. (ভাও) Mar. (भाव) Price of any thing, value of an article, market price or rate; interest on money or seed advanced.

Bháolí, Bhaolee, or Bhávalí, corruptly, Bhowley, Bhaweley, Behavilley, H. (بهاولي, भावली) Distribution of the products of the harvest, in previously stipulated proportions between the landlord and tenant. Rent paid in kind, instead of money. It is also possibly the correct form of *Baoli*, q. v.

Bháoli-khil, H. (بهاولي كهيل) Land recently brought

into cultivation, and of which the cultivator is allowed a larger share of the produce.

Bháoli-pá, H., corruptly, *Bhowley-pah*, (بهاولي پا) Land long cultivated, in which the proportional share of the cultivator is less than in land of recent cultivation.

BHAR, BHUR, H. (بهر, S. भर) Full, complete (used chiefly in composition).

Bhar-has, Mar. (?) Land paying full rent. (*Dahhin.*)

Bharpái, or *paee*, H. (بهرپاي) Mar. (भरपाई) A release in full endorsed on the back of a receipt (being properly the two last words of the phrase, *main ne hauri bharpái*, the kauris have been received in full by me).

Bharwasúl, Mar. (भरवसूल, from A. وصول) Full revenue received.

Bharwasuli, Mar. (भरवसुली) A village, &c., from which full revenue is realized.

BHAR, BHUR, H. (بهر) One of the aboriginal races of Hindustan, called also *Rájbhar*, *Bharat*, and *Bharpatwa*. Tradition assigns for their original seat the whole country from Gorakhpur to Bundelkhand, and the Pargana of Bhadoī, properly *Bhar-doī*, in Benares, is named from them. Many old stone forts, embankments, and excavations in Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, Jonpur, Mirzapur, and Allahabad, are ascribed to them. Amongst others, the celebrated fortress of *Vijayagarh*, or *Bijaygarh*, is still called, after them, a *Bharáwati* fort. When met with they are found following the meanest vocations. They are especially swineherds; and are considered as knowing where treasure is hidden. In the hills eastward of Mirzapur there are some *Bhar* Rájas. The name may be possibly an abbreviation of *Bhárata*, a native of *Bhárata* or India; especially as it is retained unaltered as one of their synonymes.

BHÁṚÁ, H. (بهاڑا, भाड़ा) Ben. (ভাড়া) Mar. *Bháṛeṉ*, (भाडें) Hire, wages, rent, recompense. In Bengal it is especially the hire of any inanimate thing, and therefore does not imply wages.

Bháṛátiya, Ben. (ভাড়াটিয়া) A tenant, a renter.

Bháṛekari, Mar. (भाडेकरी) One who lets out houses, cattle, &c. One who hires them. A labourer, a hireling.

Bháṛeṉtoreṉ, Mar. (भाडेंतोडें) A loose term for rent, hire, fare, &c.

BHÁR, or BHÁRÁ, H. &c. (بهار, بهارا, S. भार, P. بار) A load, a burthen. A rupee weight. A weight of gold equal to twenty tolas.

Bhárí, H. (بهاري) Heavy, weighty, a load.

BHÁRÁ, Mar. (भारा) A bundle of grass, a sheaf of corn.

Bhárebhát, Mar. (भारेभात) Threshed rice, usually yielding half a maund per *bhárá*, or bundle.

BHÁRÁ, (?) A charge made to the Ryot who pays his rent in kind for the carriage of the grain to the place where it is sold. (This may be derived from *Bhár*, a load, or from *Bhárá*, hire; in the latter case it should be written with the hard *ṛ*, (بهاڑا.)

BHÁRÁ, Thug. The dead bodies of the victims (Dakhini).

BHARAHAR, Thug. A pitcher full of water. A lucky omen.

BHARAÍ, corruptly, BHURRYE, BHURAY, BURRY, H. (بهرئي, भरई) An allowance formerly made to the Government revenue officers in the provinces of Bareilly and Benares, to cover the cost of remitting the collections to the Government treasury, and of exchanging the different sorts of rupees received in payment into standard currency. A cess or tax raised on pretext of providing for such deductions and allowances, which was originally divided between the Raja and the *Amil*. *Bharaí* was finally abolished by Reg. xiv. 1807, cl. 14.

BHARAKI, Thug. A gun.

BHARAN, BHARANA, or BHARNA, H., Mar., &c. (بهرن, S. भरण) Completing, filling, rearing. Paying in full. (In the south) A row of betel-nut trees.

BHARANA, Uriya, (ଭରଣ) A measure of rice in the husk, equal to eighty *gaunis*.

BHARANTU-DIBBA, Tel, (భరంతుదిబ్బ) A platform or mound on which a salt-heap is raised. (From *bharantu*, a floor, and *dibba*, a heap.)

BHARAT, BHURUT, also pronounced BHARIT and BARAT, H. (بهرت) Amount of rent paid by an individual, or a party (Dehli).

BHARATA, Guz. (ભરત) Measurement. An account opened by the debtor in his own handwriting in his creditor's book.

BHÁRAT, corruptly, BHAROTE, Guz. (ભારત) A bard. See *Bháṭ*.

BHÁRATA, or BHARATA-VARSHA, S. (भारत, भरतवर्ष:) India: the country or kingdom of Bharata, the son of Dushyanta.

BHARAUNÁ, H. (بهرونا) A load of wool.

BHARAUTI, H. (بهروتي) A release in full.

BHAṚ-BHUNJÁ, BHUṚ-BHOONJA, corruptly, BHADBHOOJA, BURBOONJA, H. (بهڑبهونجا, from S. भाष्ट्र, a frying-pan, and भर्जक, who fries) Mar. (भडभुंजा) also BHUJÁRÍ, or BHUṈJÁRÍ (भुजारी, भुंजारी) Grain-parcher or fryer. The name of a caste employed in parching and frying

different sorts of grain, pulse, &c. They are said to spring from a Kahár father and Ṣúdra mother, and pretend to be distinguished into seven tribes, which do not intermarry. There is also a tribe of Kayeths distinct from these, who follow the same business.

BHARE, H. (بهري) A kind of grass growing to the height of about nine feet, and used for thatching and making screens.

BHAREKARÍ, Mar. (भरेकरी) A travelling cloth merchant, who buys it from the manufacturer, and retails it to the shopkeepers.

BHARGAT, BHURGUT, Mar. (भरगत, from S. भर, full, and गति, condition) Full complement of any thing, load, lading, cargo.

BHARI, BHUREE, H. (بهري) A weight, that of the old Sicca rupee. In Cuttack, a weight of gold equal to ten máshas.

BHARIPPUKÁRAN, Mal. (ഭരിപ്പുകാരൻ) A superintendant or overseer of a kitchen.

BHARIYÁ, H. (بهريا, भरिया) Land watered by irrigation.

BHARKI, BHURKEE, H. (بهركي) A kind of land in Behar, superficially of a dark colour, but lighter when turned up by the plough. It is suited to both spring and autumn crops, but requires abundant watering.

BHARNÁ, BHURNÁ, H. (بهرنا) Filling, completing, nourishing. Giving up property in payment of a debt.

BHARNÁ, H. (بهرنا, भरना) The vessel that receives the expressed juice of the sugar-cane.

BHARPATWÁ, H. (بهرپتوا) A branch of the Bhar tribe.

BHARTKUL, H. (بهرتكول) One of the branches of the Gaur-Brahmans (for *Bharata-kul*, of the race of Bharata).

BHARTOT, BHURTOTE, Thug. The strangler, the person who applies the noose.

Bhartoti, Thug. The office of strangler.

BHARTRI, S. (भर्तृ) A protector, a master, a husband.

BHARTRI-HARI-JOGÍ, H. (جوگي, योगी) An order of Hindu mendicants, who profess to have been instituted by Bhartrihari, the brother of Vikramáditya, in the century before Christ.

BHÁRUTHÁL, Mar. (?) A tax for liberty to graze cattle.

BHARWÁṚ, BHURWAR, Guz. (ભરવાડ) A shepherd, leading a nomadic life, pasturing sheep, goats, and camels, and living on or by their produce in milk and wool.

BHÁRWATIA, or BHARWUTTIA, (?) A feudal dependant or chief in a state of open insurrection against his liege lord, or against the State, committing robbery and depredation on the country, and assuming the character of an outlaw. (Captain M^cMurdo, Bombay Trans. i. 271, derives it from *Bhar*, out, and *wut*, country; but in that case it would more correctly be *Báherwatanía*; for the words in Guz., as in other dialects, are *Báhar* or *Báher*, from the S. *bahír*, out, and *watan*, from the Arabic, country. Perhaps the aspirate is altogether incorrect, and the word should be *Barwáṭia*, q. v.)

BHÁRYÁ, pronounced also BHÁRJÁ, H., Ben., &c. (S. भार्य्या) also BHÁJ, Mar. (भाज) A wife, one wedded according to the ritual of the Vedas. It sometimes denotes a second or inferior wife, as distinct from the *Patní*, the wife first married. It also applies to the female of the Nairs in Malabar.

BHÁSÁN, Ben. (ভাসান) The name of a class of Sirdars in the Kasiya hills.

BHASÁWAN, H. (भसावन) A tax on boats carrying grain.

BHÁSHÁ, S. &c. (भाषा) Speech, a speech, a form of speech, a dialect or language, commonly applied to Hindi. The plaint in a law-suit; (also *Bháshá-páda*).

BHÁSKARA-SAPTAMÍ, S. &c. (भास्कर, the sun, and सप्तमी, seventh day) A festival in honour of the sun, held on the seventh of Mágha.

BHASMA, or BHASM, H. (بهسم, S. भस्मन) Ashes.

Bhasma-snána, S. (भस्मस्नान) Rubbing or smearing the body with the ashes of burnt cow-dung, a common practice of the Ṣaiva mendicants.

Bhasmi, Thug, (from S. भस्म, ashes) Fine earth or sand, such as is best suited for the interment of those who have been murdered. Also, Flour.

BHAṬ, BHUṬ, also written BHAṬṬ, BHUṬṬ, H. &c. (بهت, S. भट्टः) A title or cognomen of learned Brahmans, as *Kumaril Bhaṭ*, and others. Also, the name of a particular tribe of Brahmans in the province of Benares, said to have sprung from a Maraṭha father and a mother of the *Sarwaria* tribe of Brahmans. A common title or appellation of Maraṭha Brahmans, especially of such as live by begging.

BHÁṬ, also BHÁRATA, H. &c. (بهات, S. भाटः, भारतः) BAṬṬU, BHAṬṬU, and BHAṬRÁJU, Tel. (బట్టు, భట్టు, భట్రాజు) The bard, herald, genealogist, and chronicler of ancient days, sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaiṣya mother. The modern Bháṭ is sometimes said to have been born of a Brahman widow by a Kshatriya father. He fulfils the same office as his prototype, though with inferior dignity;

although in the west of India, where he is identified with the *Cháraṇ*, his personal security is held sufficient for the payment of a debt, or fulfilment of an engagement; its violation being followed by the voluntary death either of the Bháṭ himself, or of some member of his family, the retribution of which falls upon the defaulter. In some parts of India the *Bháṭs* are distinguished as *Birm-bháṭ* and *Jaga-bháṭ*; the former being hired on particular occasions to recite the traditions of a family; the latter being the chroniclers of the family by hereditary descent, and visiting the members periodically, to take note of all occurrences regarding them. Both classes are as much dreaded for their rapacity, as respected for their reputed sanctity. In some places in Upper India the *Bháṭs* are found forming village communities, and branching into various subdivisions. Some have become converts to Mohammadanism. The *Bháṭ* of the village establishment appears to be of an inferior class.

BHÁT, H. (بهات) Advances to cultivators without interest. The name of a particular soil north of the Ganges, containing much nitre. In the Lower Doab and Bundelkhand the word means, Uneven ground. The more universal sense of *Bhát* is, Boiled rice, from the S. *Bhakta*. In Maraṭha, and in other places in the south of India, it is applied also to rice in the husk.

Bhátan, *Bháten*, Mar. (भातण, भातेण, for भात-तृण, S.) Rice-straw.

Bhát-ṣet, Mar. (भातशेत) A rice-field, land fit for rice cultivation.

BHÁṬ, Mar. (भाट) An elevated spot of land, dry and fit only for the cultivation of inferior grain; also a shoal, a sand-bank.

Bháṭí, Mar. (भाटी) Rich soil along the banks of rivers, creeks, &c.

BHÁṬ, Tel. (బాట) Karn. *Bháṭe*, (బాటె) A road. In Upper India the word is always given with the initial unaspirated, *Báṭ*.

Bhátsari, Tel. (బాటసరి) A traveller.

BHATA, BHUTU, or BHÁTÁ, incorrectly, BATTA, H. (بهته, بهاتا) BHATTÁ, BHÁTEṆ, Mar. (भत्ता, भातें) BHATYAMU, Tel. (భత్యము) Additional allowance. Extra pay or allowances to public servants or soldiers. Subsistence money, or additional allowances to officers employed on special duties, or in distant places. Often confounded erroneously with BAṬṬA, exchange, q. v.

BHAT GAUR, H. A sub-division of the Gaur Rájputs.

BHÁṬHA, H. (بهاٹها) The current of a river, the ebb-tide.

BHAṬÍ, BHUṬEE, BHAṬHÁ, BHUṬHA, BHAṬHÍ, BHUṬHEE, H. (بهٹی, بهٹها, or بهٹهی, from the S. भाष्ट्र), A furnace, a kiln, a still, a distillery, a liquor-shop. (In Cuttack) also a fire-place for evaporating brine for salt.

Bhaṭhi dár, H. (P. دار, who has) One who manufactures or sells spirituous liquors.

BHATIA, H. (بهٹیه) The poorest land in Ságar and Bundelkhand. In the latter it is also termed more usually *Bhaṭṭi* and *Bhaṭuá*.

BHAṬIÁRÁ, or BHAṬIYÁRÁ, fem. BHAṬIÁRÍ, H. (بهٹیارا, بهٹیاری) A man or woman who cooks victuals for travellers in a Serai.

BHATKARIA, H. A class of inferior Bais-Rájputs in Jonpur.

BHATNAGAR, H. A large tribe of Kayeths who derive their name from Bhatnir.

BHAṬOLAR, H. (بهٹولر) Land granted to Brahmans bearing the designation of *Bhaṭ*.

BHATT, or BHATTA, BHUṬṬ, BHUṬṬA, H. S. (بهٹّ, भट्टः) A learned Brahman. In some parts of the south of India it especially designates a Brahman who professes a knowledge of the Védas, or belongs to a family in which they have been taught.

Bhaṭṭáchárj, H. (بهٹّاچارج), Ben. (ভট্টাচার্য), both from the S. *Bhaṭṭácharya* (भट्टाचार्यः) A learned Brahman; one who teaches any branch of Sanscrit literature. In Bengal it is also applied to any respectable Brahman.

Bhaṭṭa-mányam, Tel. Karn. (భట్టమాన్యం) Land granted either rent-free, or at a low rate, to Brahmans.

Bhaṭṭa-vritti, also *Bhaṭṭa-vartulu* and *Bhaṭṭvartti*, Tel. Tam. (from S. वृत्तिः, maintenance) An assignment of revenue or lands granted to Brahmans at a low rent, or rent-free, for their subsistence; the lands in such case being mostly held in severalty. The term sometimes designates a village, the lands of which are permanently distributed among hereditary sharers.

BHATTA, BHUTTU, Karn. (ಭತ್ತ) Rice in the husk, commonly called by Europeans in the south of India *Batty*, in the North, *Paddy*, both derived apparently from this term, which again is derived from the Sanskrit *Bhakta*, properly, not raw, but boiled rice.

BHAṬṬA, H. (بهٹّه) Ploughman's wages in kind.

BHATTA-GUTTA, BHUTTU-GOOTTU, Karn. (ಭತ್ತಗುತ್ತ)

An addition to the revenue assessment in Mysore, according to the productiveness of the soil, originally fixed by Sivapa naik, one of the petty chiefs of Mysore.

BHAṬṬI, BHUṬṬEE, H. (بهٹّی) A Rájput tribe of the Yadubansi race, ruling in Jesalmer, and giving their name to the *Bhaṭṭi* country between Hisar and the Garhi.

Bhaṭṭiána, H. (بهٹّیانه) The tract occupied chiefly by the Bhatti tribe.

BHATTI-KÁRI, Mar. (?) An extra peon employed to collect outstanding revenue.

BHATTI-KUMBHÁR, Mar. (?) A tax in kind or money levied formerly upon potters in the Dakhin.

BHÁTUÃ, BHÁTUḌIYÁ, Beng. (ভাতুআ ভাতুড়িযা, from *Bhát* ভাত, boiled rice) A servant who serves for his food.

BHAṬULA, H. (بهٹُله) Bread made from the flour of the Arher and other sorts of pulse.

BHAṬUVÁ, H. (भटुवा) Light dry soil, yielding only an autumn crop.

BHÁŨ, corruptly, BHOW, Mar. (भाऊ) A brother, a cousin. It is affixed respectfully to the names of persons, as Hari-bhaũ.

Bháũgardi, Mar. (भाऊगर्दी) Any terrible defeat; *lit.* the defeat of Parasuram Bhaũ at Pánipat.

Bháüi, Beng. (ভাওই) A younger brother's wife.

Bhaüj, (ভাওজ) An elder brother's wife.

BHAÜNRI, Uriya (ଭଉଂରୀ) A salt village; a place in which salt-works are set up.

BHAÜNRIÁ, Uriya (ଭଉଂରୀଆ) An account of all the lands of a village, specifying the fields according to their numbers, with the name of the cultivator, the length, breadth, square contents and species of land and cultivation.

BHÁVÁ, S. &c. (भावा) The eighth year of the cycle.

BHAVANTI, H. (?) A house built after the customary Indian fashion, having externally four dead walls, in one of which is the entrance to an external quadrangle, surrounded by chambers, or sometimes with one chamber only at each angle, connected by an open viranda or roofed passage.

BHAVÁYA or BHAVAIÁ, Guz. (ભવૈયા) An itinerant actor, dancer, and musician.

BHÁWÁ, Mar. (भावा, from भाऊ) A husband's elder brother.

BHEDÁ, Tel. (భేడా) Levying a contribution from the other Ryots, to enable one who has been unfortunate, to pay his rent.

BHEDÍ, or BHERÍ, Beng. (ভেড়ী) A dyke, an embankment.

Bhedíbandhí, Beng. (ভেড়ীবন্ধী) An embankment.

BHEDIYÁ, H. (بهیدیا, भेदिया) Soil in which various kinds of crops are grown (from S. भेद, difference).

BHEJ, H. (بهیج, भेज, Rent, a proportionate share of it, an instalment.

Bhej-barár, corruptly, *Bhej-barrar*, H. (بهیجبرار, भेजबरार) A tenure frequent in Bundelkhand, in which the proportions of the revenue or tax (Barár) payable by the common proprietors of a village are subject to periodical or occasional adjustment, and in which balances of the revenue and of village charges arising from the fraud or dishonesty of a sharer are made good by rateable contributions from the other sharers. Strangers are sometimes introduced into over-assessed estates on condition of paying the Barár; but their admission is not a necessary incident of the tenure, the essential feature of which is the re-adjustment of the shares. The term is also applied to a village in which this tenure prevails: it is said to be a *Bhej-barár gáon*.

BHELI, H. (بهیلی) A lump of coarse sugar, usually consisting of four or five Sers (8 to 10 pounds).

BHEṬ, or BHENṬ, corruptly, BHETE, BHAINT, H. (بهیٹ بهینٹ), *Bheṭá*, Ben. (ভেটা) Interview, introduction; but more commonly the presentation of a gift made to a superior on occasion of being presented or introduced to him; a complimentary gift, a *Nazar*. A present made by the cultivator to the collector or farmer on settling his assessment. In the south of India, the offering of a small present, as of one rupee, to the European collector by the Patel, or head of the village, on the settlement of the revenue for the year.

Bheṭ-bakrá, H. &c. (بهیٹ بکرا, भेटबक्रा) A present made by the villagers to the governor of a district on his coming to the village; *lit.* the present of a goat, which is the original usual offering.

Bheṭí, Ben. (ভেটী) A present at a visit or meeting made by the mother of the bride to the mother of the bridegroom to propitiate her good will to her daughter-in-law.

Bheṭ-patra, H. A deed of gift made on being introduced to a superior or public officer.

BHIÁṆ, Uriya (ଭିଆଣ) A statement of the particulars of an estate; the value of produce, amount of revenue, and distribution among the cultivators, with their names and numbers; the basis of the settlement. See BHAÜNRIÁ.

BHÍHAR, H. (بهیهر) A tribe which, according to tradition, was one of the primitive tribes of the Upper Doab. They were expelled from Nirauli and the neighbouring districts by

the Bir-gujar Rájputs. In the Doab they are commonly called *Beimhar*, and in Rohilkhand, *Bíhar*.

BHIKH, H. &c. (بهيک, S. भिक्षा) Alms, asking for alms, begging, giving alms. An item in the allowances formerly made as abatements from the revenue; a small sum so deducted on account of charity or alms-giving by the village or the Zamindar. The term occurs in most dialects, with or without modification, as *Bhikshá* and *Bhík* (भिक्षा, भीक) Marathi.

Bhikhu, H. (بهيکهو, from S. *Bhikshu*, भिक्षु, or *Bhikshuka*, भिक्षुकः) A beggar, a mendicant; especially the Hindu of the fourth order. In the present day, in the south of India the *Bhikshuh* may have a wife and family; or the term may be applied to a *Grihastha*, or householder, subsisting upon alms, being used, in fact, in its general acceptation.

Bhikhári, Beng. (ভিখারী, from भिक्षा) A mendicant, a beggar.

BHÍL, BHEEL, H. (بهيل, S. भिल्लः) The name of a wild race inhabiting the mountains and forests of Malwa, Mewar, and Kandesh, and in the Dakhin to the north of Poona. They subsist partly by agriculture, and partly by the chase, and in former times were notorious for their depredations. They are also found settled in the villages of the low lands, and are employed as the village watchmen, as guides to travellers, and in various menial offices, for which they are remunerated by fees and perquisites; sometimes by small grants of land. The Bhíls of the Company's territories are much improved, and follow agriculture steadily: a number are incorporated as a local militia under European officers.

BHÍMARÁTRÍ, S. (भीमरात्री) The seventh night of the seventh month of the seventy-seventh year of a man's age, after which a person is exempt from all instituted observances, it being considered the end of his natural life.

BHÍMJODHA, Thug. A small bird, a sort of cuckoo.

BHINNAGOTRA, S. (*bhinna*, भिन्न, different, and *gotra*, गोत्र, family) One not belonging to the same general family.

BHINNODARA, S. (*bhinna*, different, and *udara*, उदर, womb) A brother by a different mother, a half-brother.

BHÍR, H. (بهير) A crowd, a mob.

BHIS, H. (بهيس, S. विसः) The edible root of the lotus, or, more correctly, the fibres of the stem; also called *Basend*, *Bhisenda*, *Bhasínr*.

BHÍSHMÁSHṬAMÍ, S. (भीष्माष्टमी) The eighth day of the month Mágha, when libations are offered to *Bhíshma*, the son of *Gangá*.

BHÍT, H. (بهيت, S. भित्ति) The wall of a house.

BHÍṬ, BHITÍ, or BHÍṬÍ, H. (بهيٿ, بهتي, بهيٿي) Ground either naturally or artificially raised, and fit for various purposes, as for the site of a house, or of a village. Mounds confining a tank or piece of water. Raised ground near a tank for planting the Piper betel upon. Vestiges of an old house. The old or main land of a village, that which has been always cultivated, in opposition to that which is gained from the river, or by alluvial deposit; also, but apparently erroneously, *Bíta*, *Beeta*. Although somewhat differently spelled, especially with regard to the last consonant, which is the hard *ṭ* instead of the soft, the word has probably the same origin as the preceding one, or S. *Bhitti*, a wall.

Bhitauri, H. (بهيٿوري) Ground-rent, rent paid for the site of a house by one not a cultivator of the village lands.

BHITARIÁ, H. (بهيتريا, from بهيتر, within, S. अभ्यन्तर) A domestic, male or female, one admitted to the inner apartments of a dwelling, a guest at a marriage-feast who is admitted to eat with the relatives of the bride.

BHITRI, Thug. A pair of travellers.

BHOG, BHOGA, or BHOGAM, corruptly, *Bogum*, H., but occurring in most, or perhaps all the dialects, sometimes slightly modified, (بهوگ, S. भोग) Enjoyment, fruition, use: possession, of two kinds, *savedha* or *savádha*, with obstruction, and *nirvedha* or *nirvádha*, unobstructed, undisputed; corruptly, *sawedhbhogy* and *nirwedhbhogy*.

Bhogya, H. S. (भोग्यं) Any thing that may be used or possessed. (Tel. *Bhógyamu*, భోగ్యము)

Bhogádhi, or *Bhogyádhi*, H. S. (from *bhoga*, or *bhogya*, and *ádhi*, आधिः, a pledge) A pledge or deposit which may be used until redeemed.

Bhoga-bandhak, or *-bundhuk*, or *Bhogya-bandhak*, H., &c. (भोगबन्धक, S. *Bhogabandhaka*) Tel. *Bhóg-bandá*, (భోగబంద) A kind of bond or mortgage in which the article pledged or mortgaged may be converted to use, as land, houses, cattle, trees, &c., the profits of which are to be appropriated by the lender or mortgagee in lieu of interest.

Bhogabandá-sanadu, Tel. (సనదు) The document by which a usufruct bond or mortgage is settled.

Bhoga, or *Bhog-dár*, H. &c. (P. دار, who has) One in the possession or enjoyment of any property.

Bhogádhikár, or *Bhogyádhikár*, H. S. (from *bhoga* or

bhogya and अधिकार, a right) The possessor of the usufruct of pledged or mortgaged property.

Bhoga-lábha, or *-labdhi*, the latter very corruptly *Book-labby*, H. &c. (भोगलाभः, भोगलब्धिः, from *lábha* or *labdhi*, S. acquiring) Usufruct in lieu of interest.

Bhogotra, or *Bhogottar*, corruptly, *Bhoguevottur*, H., &c. (بهوگوتر, from S. भोग and उत्तर, subsequent, or त्र, what preserves) A grant of revenue for the enjoyment or use of an individual, especially of a Brahman or religious character.

Bhogí, H. &c. (S. भोगी) The person who enjoys or possesses any thing.

BHOGA, H. S. (भोग, enjoyment, as before) The food offered to an idol.

Bhoga-maṇḍapa, H. S. (from *maṇḍapa*, a temple, *lit.*, pleasure-temple or chamber) That part of the temple of Jagannath where the food to be presented to the idol is cooked.

Bhoga-múrtti, Mar. (from S. मूर्त्तिः, a form) An idol carried about in processions, representing the principal idol, which is never taken from the shrine; also, fig., The head of a concern, one who has only the benefit of it; also, the active manager under a nominal head.

BHOGHIYÁ, Hindi (भोघिया) A small basket in which the sower carries his seed.

BHOÏ, BHOEE, incorrectly, BHOYEE, H. Mar. (بهوی, भोई) An individual of a caste whose business it is to carry palankins, and who is at other times a fisherman. Also read *Boï*, q. v.

BHOJAN, H. (بهوجن, S. भोजन) Food. Eating or taking food, feeding, entertaining.

Bhojan-kharch, H. (A. خرچ, expense) Table expenses.

Bráhman-bhojan, Ben., Feeding Brahmans.

BHOJPATRA, H. S. (भोजपत्त्रः) The birch tree, or rather its bark.

BHOPÍ, BHOPYÁ, Mar. (भोपी, भोप्या) The priest of a village temple, generally a *Śúdra*.

BHOTÍ, H. (भोती) Labour.

Bhotihár, H. (भोतीहार) A labourer.

BHRÁTRI, S. (भ्रातृ) A brother.

Bhratṛi-datta, S. (दत्त, given) What is given by a brother to a sister on her marriage; one sort of *Strí-dhan*, or woman's wealth.

Bhrátṛi-dwitíya, S. (द्वितीय) A Hindu festival on the second of Kártik, on which sisters give entertainments to brothers, in commemoration of *Yamuná's* entertaining her brother *Yama*.

BHRIGU-BANSI, H. A tribe of Rájputs deriving their origin from Parasuráma, the stem of the Barhoulia clan.

BHRITA, S. (भृतः) Hired, a hired servant or labourer.

BHRITI, S. (भृतिः) Hire, wages.

Bhriti-rúpa, S. (from रूप, form, nature) A reward given to a person in lieu of wages for the performance of a duty for which stipulated payment or hire is improper, as for the performance of a Śráddha on behalf of another person.

BHÚ, or BHÚMI, S., but current in most or all the dialects, occasionally modified, as, BHÚM or BHOOM, BHU-IN or BHOO-EEN, or BHÚN, BHOON, &c., H. (بهوم ,بهومي ,بهو, بهوئن ,بهون, S. भूः, भूई, भूमिः) Earth, land, ground, soil. (*Bhúm*, as derived from the P. *Búm*, بوم, is said to be applied to uncultivated land only, but the Persian word was no doubt originally the same as the S. *bhúmi* abbreviated, signifying land in general, earth, *the* earth).

Bhú-bandu, Tel. (భూబందు) Boundary of a field or an estate, particulars relating to it.

Bhú-bandu-jábitá, Tel. (జాబితా, from the A. ضابطة) The ground statement, shewing the total extent of the lands of a village, and their distribution as arable, garden, and unproductive, and distinguishing those held free of assessment. Particulars of the boundaries of an estate. Also, *Bhú-band-likhá*, *Bhu-band-hissebu*, and similar compounds.

Bhú-dánam, or *Bhúmi-dánam*, S. (from दानं, *donum*) A grant of land, or of the revenue assessed upon it.

Bhú-dána patra, H. &c. (पत्र, a leaf) A deed of grant of land.

Bhuí bhároṇ, Mar. (भुईभाडें) Ground-rent.

Bhúpati, S. (from पतिः, a lord) A prince, a sovereign, a landholder, a Zamindar. Also *Bhumipati*, *Bhúmipa*, and *Bhúpa*.

Bhú-swámi, S. (from स्वामिन्, master) Landholder, proprietor, prince, sovereign.

Bhúmi, H. (from S. भूमिः) Earth, land. (In Rájputána) Hereditary landed estate held free of assessment.

Bhúmiá, H. (بهوميا, from भूमिः) A landlord, a proprietor of the soil. Descendant of the founder of a village. The head of a village or Patél. Among the Bhíls, a guide.

Bhumyá, Mar. (भुम्या, from S. भूमिः) An old inhabitant of a place, one whose family has been settled there for several generations.

Bhúmak, Mar. (भूमक) In Nagpur, a village officer who

performs the worship of the boundary deity, and attends upon the Government revenue officers when they visit the village.

Bhúmká, Mar. (भूमका) The tutelary divinity of a village, or of its boundaries, or of the soil, or any particular spot.

Bhúmiáwat, *Bhoomiawut*, H. (بهومياوت) A general plundering, especially the depredations of petty chiefs holding lands of which an attempt has been made to dispossess them, or from which a revenue not heretofore paid is demanded.

Bhúmiáwati, H. (بهومياوتي) A discontented and insurgent chief.

Bhúmi dáhá, H. (بهومي داها) Being burnt (as a corpse), being reduced to earth.

Bhúmi dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A landholder, a proprietor. A head-man. A chief.

Bhúmij, H. (from भूमि, and ज, born, Earth-born) A caste of low Hindus numerous in *Ghatșilá*.

Bhúmika, H. &c., (भूमिक) A landholder, a proprietor. A head-man. A military chief.

Bhoi, Uriya (ଭୋଇ, probably a vernacular corruption of *Bhuï*, from भूमि, earth, land) A village accountant.

Bhoi-múl, Uriya (ଭୋଇମୂଲ) A district accountant: also the salary or perquisites of the village accountant.

Bhúïn dagdhá, H. (بهوئين دگدها, from *Bhuin*, and दग्ध, burnt) Gifts at marriages and funerals, some earth being burned before their presentation. (Eastern Oudh.)

Bhúïn-hár or *Bhún-hár*, *Bhooeen-har* or *Bhoonhar*, H. (بهوئينهار, بهونهار, from the S. भूमि, and हार, who takes; in the vernacular terms the *n* is of very nasal enunciation) A tribe of Hindus settled in great numbers in the districts of Gorakhpur, Azimgarh, and Benares, the Raja of which last is a member of the clan. They claim to have been originally Brahmans; and although they admit that the distinction is impaired by their having become cultivators, which pure Brahmans should not be, they do not wholly abandon their pretensions, and style themselves Thákurs, a title common to both Brahman and Rájput tribes. Many of their subdivisions have names which are common to them and the Sarwaria Brahmans, as Sandal Gautam, Díkshit, Upádhyáya, and Pande; and those which have not identical appellations, have titles connecting them with the same stock; thus, the Sankar-wár take the title of Misr, the Donwar that of Tewari, &c. This renders their account of themselves credible, and they are probably Brahmans degraded by being cultivators, their usual avocation. The term may also designate a landholder in general.

Bhúïhárí, H. (भूईहारी) Land let at a low rent to tenants liable to be called out for military service.

Bhúïn máli, H. (بهوئين مالي) A Hindu of a low caste engaged in the lowest menial offices.

Bhún-bhái, *Bhoon-bhaee*, H. (بهونبهاي, from S. भूमि, and भ्रातृ, a brother) A man invited by a proprietor to reside in a village upon a portion of land assigned to him to cultivate for his own benefit, but which he may not dispose of: a land or estate-brother.

Bhúndari, *Bhoonduree*, H. (بهونڈري, from S. भूमि) A small patch of cultivation. Land let rent-free to the village servants, or to indigent relations, or paupers, temporary occupants. The term also occurs, *Bhundá*, *Baundá*, and *Bhaundári*.

Bhúniyá, H. (भूनिया) The head of a village. In Cuttack, one of the former petty chiefs holding lands by tenure of military service.

Bhún-jari, (?) A term of the south-west provinces. Lands held by those who first brought them into cultivation, or by their direct heirs: they cannot be alienated or transferred, and, in default of direct heirs, escheat to the Government.

Bhúyán or *Bhúyí*, H. (from S. भूमि) A landholder. A chief holding by military service. A head of a village.

BHÚDA, H. (بهوده) Soil of a light inferior quality. (North-west Provinces) Sandy soil. See BHUR.

BHUDKI, BHOODKEE, H. (?) A well sunk for purposes of irrigation, either in the bed or immediate vicinity of a river or watercourse: if near them, a channel is cut for a supply of water from the main stream to the well.

BHÚNGÁÍ, BHOONGAEE, H. (بهونگاي) The name of a tax levied by the Raja of Bijpur on part of the forest-produce of Tappa Sattísgarh, in Mirzapur. In the official report of the Settlement of the Tappa, the term is said to be derived from *Bhunga*, an axe.

BHUKSÁ, H. (بهکسا) Name of a tribe inhabiting the forests from Sabna on the Sarda to Chandpur on the Ganges, claiming to descend from the Powar Rájputs, having been expelled from Dhár, and taken refuge, first in Oudh, and finally in the hills bordering on Kamaon. They are divided into fifteen clans, twelve superior, three inferior.

BHUKTAN, Beng. (ভুক্তন) Making additions to stock. Adding new sums to what is paid off.

Bhundiá, H. (بهونڈیا) One who cultivates with a borrowed plough.

Bhunjá, H. (भुंजा) Parched grain.

Bhúṛ, Bhúḍ, Bhuḍá, Bhooṛ, Bhooḍa, corruptly, Budah and Booda, also Bhuḍa, Bhuduh, H. (بهوڑ, بهوڈ, properly written with the cerebral d, as भूड) An unproductive soil, consisting for the most part of seven-tenths of sand and the rest of clay, with very little vegetable fertility, being the third in common enumeration. Varieties of it are termed *Bhúd-khákí* and *Bhúḍ-páráni.* It is also described as land not retentive of moisture.

Bhúrá, H. (بهورا, भूरा) Land belonging to a village lying farthest from the inhabitants.

Bhurari, Bhoorurree, H. (بهوري) Corn remaining in the ear after it has been trodden down, especially applicable to the grains of the Rabi crop.

Bhúrdaṇḍ, Mar. (भूरदंड) Money paid, or a fine imposed, to counterbalance a profit unjustly suspected of having been improperly made. A fine, a forfeit. Money oppressively exacted or carelessly lost.

Bhúrí, Bhurbhurí, Hindi (بهوري, भूरी, بهربهري, भुरभुरी) Light sandy soil.

Bhurṣí, Bhurí, Mar. (भुरशी, भुरी) Mould. See Burá.

Bhús, Bhúsá, Bhoos, Bhoosa, also with the vowel short, Bhus, &c., H. (بهوس, بهوسا), Mar. (भुसा, भुंसा, भुंस, भूस), S. (बुसः) The husk or chaff of corn. The straw.

Bhúsá- or *Bhúnsá-jins*, (بهونساجنس) All kinds of grain in husk.

Bhusár or *Bhunsár*, corruptly, *Bhursar*, Mar. (from भूसा) A generic term used chiefly in marketing, for grains, grasses, and esculent culms.

Bhusárí, Mar. (भुसारी) A grain-dealer, a corn-chandler. A petty shopkeeper or chandler; also one who husks or cleans grain.

Bhúsaurí, also *Bhúsehrá* and *Bhúsaula*, H. (بهوسوري, بهوسیهرا, بهوسوله) Room in a house where straw is kept.

Bhúsáwan, H. (بهوساون) A tax on boats carrying grain.

Bhúsrá, *Bhoosra*, H. (بهوسرا) An inferior kind of wheat.

Bhuṭ, Beng. (ভুট) Rescission of an order. Reversing any thing.

Bhút, Bhoot, also Bhuta, H. &c. (from S. भूत, been, become, past part. of भू, to be) A ghost, an evil spirit. Any living being. A material element. (In law) Matter of fact, the real state of the case.

Bhút- or *Bhúta-bali*, H. &c. (S. बलि, a sacrifice) Offerings to malignant spirits, or to ghosts and goblins. Offerings to demons or spirits at funerals. Offerings to all creatures.

Bhúta chaturdaṣí, S. &c., (चतुर्दशी) The 14th of the dark half of Áṣwin, when offerings are made to malignant spirits.

Bhúta-devatá, H. &c. (S. देवता) A spirit worshipped as a divinity.

Bhút-hundá, Mar. (?) A tax on witches or persons professing to exorcise evil spirits.

Bhút-khet, H. (from S. भूत, and क्षेत्र, a field) A field or land granted to the Páhan for the cost of sacrifices to propitiate the evil spirits (South-west frontier).

Bhúta-yajna, S. (यज्ञ, sacrifice) Worship of all creatures; also, offerings to evil spirits.

Bhuṭyá, Mar. (भुत्या) A mendicant devotee of the goddess Bhavání.

Bhúṭ, H. (بهوٹ, भूट, but it is probably only a various spelling of *Bhúṛ* भूड़, q. v.) Land irretentive of moisture.

Bhuṭṭá, H. (بهٹا) Indian corn, maize. Mar. (भुटा, भुट्टा) An ear of Indian corn.

Bhute- or *Bhuṭṭe-chor*, Mar. (भुटे-, भुट्टेचोर) A petty thief.

Bhyns, H. (بهینس) A buffalo.

Bhynssonda, H. (?) A tax or cess for the privilege of grazing buffaloes.

Biáj, also Biáz, H. (بیاج, बीयाज), Vyáj, q. v., Mar (व्याज) Interest on money or grain. In the north-western provinces, the interest paid by the cultivators on the advances made to them by the shopkeepers for their subsistence and repair of agricultural implements, for seed, and for the Government revenue. What is borrowed between Áshárh and Kártik they repay after the autumn harvest, with 2 anas per rupee, or about 12 per cent., addition. What they borrow between Ághan and Phálgun they repay with the same addition after the Rabi. *Khet harm.*

Biáju, H. (بیاجو) Capital put out at interest.

Biáj-khaibár, Uriya (ବିଆଜଖାଇବାର) Usury.

Biaṛ, H. (بیاڑ) Seed-bed (Delhi). Evening (Sagar). Waste land fit for cultivation (Lower Doab). Subdivision of a village, synonymous with *Paṭṭí*, q. v.

Biás, H. (بیاس) Land prepared for sowing in the following year. Land under preparation for rice.

Bibád, Ben., but also in most dialects, (বিবাদ, more correctly, S. *viváda* विवादः) Dispute, argument, controversy; a suit at law.

Bibhág, Ben. &c. (বিভাগ, more correctly, S. *vibhága*

विभागः) Portion, partition, division. Share of inheritance.

BICHÁR, Ben. &c. (বিচার, more correctly, S. VICHÁRA, विचारः) Discussion, consideration, investigation, trial.

Bichár-karttá, Ben. &c. (বিচারকর্ত্তা) A judge.

Bichárah, Ben. &c. (বিচারক) An investigator, a commissioner, a judge.

BICHHÁÏTÍ, corruptly, BECHAITÍ and BEDCHAITÍ, Mar. (बिछाइती, from बिछाना, a mat, a bed, &c.) A petty dealer who does not keep a shop, but carries his goods to a fair or market, or exhibits them in a street, or on the steps of a door, on a mat or cloth spread on the ground.

BÍCHWAÏ, BÍCHWÁNÍ, H. (from بیچ, intermediate, بیچوی, بیچوانی) An umpire, an arbitrator, a middleman.

BÍCHRÁ, Hindi (बीचरा) Seeds sown for the purpose of raising plants to be transplanted, especially rice seedlings.

BÍḌÁ, H. (بیڑا) Mounds, raised ground (Oudh). Perhaps a corruption of *Bihar*, q. v.

BIDÁ, H. (بدا, from the A. وداع) BIDÁY, Ben. (বিদায) Taking leave, granting leave, dismissal.

BIDÂAT, H. (A. بدعت) Novelty or change in religion, heresy, schism; also, oppression.

BIDÁNIYÁ, Ben. (বিভানিয়া) An umpire.

BÍDAR, Hindi (बीदर) A sort of rake or harrow worked by oxen to loosen the soil and extricate weeds from among the standing crops of young rice.

Bídar-parotá, Hindi (बीदरपरोता) Dressing the rice crops, first by raking, and then passing a roller over the field.

BIDARU, BIḌURU, Karn. (ಬಿದರು, ಬಿದುರು) A bambu.

BIDÁRU, Tel. (బిడారు) BIDÁRA, Karn. (ಬಿಡಾರ) A troop of grain carriers, or Banjáras: their camps: a herd of loaded cattle, a number of bullocks carrying grain, grain in a heap. In Karnata, also, a load of any other articles, as *Araḷibidára*, a piled heap of cotton packs; *Kobaríbidára*, a heap of cocoa-nuts in bags, &c.

BIDHI, H., and in most dialects, (بدهی, S. *vidhi*, विधिः) Rule, precept, prescribed rule or ceremony, statute law.

Bidhibat, H. &c. (विधिवत्, more correctly, *Vidhivat*) Conformably to rule, precept, or law.

BÍḌÍKEYAVARU, Karn. (ಬೀಡಿಕೆಯವರು) Persons carrying corn, cotton, &c., from one part of the country to another.

BIDIGE, Tel. (బిడిగె) A favourable or quit-rent.

BÍDIKE, Karn. (ಬೀಡಿಕೆ) A herd of loaded cattle, the pile of their loads.

BIDRI, H. (بدری) A kind of mixed metal of copper and tin, of which vessels and hukka bottoms are made; so called from its being originally made at Bídar.

BÍḌU, Tel. (బీడు), BÍḌUKÁḌU, Karn. (ಬೀಡುಕಾಡು) Waste, uncultivated land.

BÍGA, or BÍGANU, Karn. (ಬೀಗ, ಬೀಗನು) The father of a son's wife or daughter's husband; a person related by marriage.

Bígati, Karn. (ಬೀಗತಿ) A sister-in-law, the mother of a son's wife or daughter's husband.

BIGÁR, corruptly, BEEGAH, Mar. (बिगार) Forced labour, compulsory and uncompensated service. See *Begár*.

Bigárí, also, *Begari*, Mar. (बिगारी) A forced or pressed labourer.

BÍGHÁ, BEEGHA, corruptly, BEEGA, BEEGAH, BEGAH, &c., H. (بیگھا) BIGHÁ, Mar. (बिघा) A measure of land, varying in extent in different parts of India. The standard Bíghá of the revenue surveys of the north-west provinces is equal to 3025 square yards, or $\frac{5}{8}$ths of an acre. In Bengal, the Bíghá contained only 1600 square yards, or little less than $\frac{1}{3}$d of an acre. In Benares it was, at the time of the settlement, determined at 3136 square yards. In other parganas it was equal to 2025, to 3600, or to 3925 square yards. A Kachha (an immature or crude) Bíghá is in some places a third, in others only a fourth of a full or standard Bíghá. Akbar's Bíghá contained 3600 Ilahi-gaz, which have been considered as equal to the 3025 square yards of the Bíghá of Hindustan. Mr. Elliot specifies the following as some of the variations found in the Upper Provinces:—

		Bíghás.	Biswas.	Kattas.
Farakhabad - - - - - -	100 acres	=175	12	0
East and South Gorakhpur - -	,,	=192	19	7
Allahabad & part of Azimgerh,	,,	=177	5	6
Part of Azimgerh & Ghazipur,	,,	=154	6	8
Bijnur - - - - - - - -	,,	=187	19	15
In the Upper Doab (Kachha) -	,,	=582	3	0

In Cuttack the Bíghá is now considered to be an English acre. The Maratha *Bíghá* is called twenty *Páṇds*, or 400 square Káṭhis or rods, each five cubits and five hand-breadths: as the rod varies, so does the Bíghá: under the Aadil Shahi dynasty it was equal to 4383 square yards, or only 457 square yards less than an English acre. The Guzerat Bíghá contains only $284\frac{4}{9}$ square yards.

Bighaṭí, or *Bigháoṭí*, corruptly, *Begehree*, *Beegotee*, *Beeghari*, *Bighari*, *Bigharni*, H. (بیگھاوتی, بیگھتی) According-

ing to measurement by *Bíghas;* as revenue assessed at so much per *Bíghá;* also, division of lands by Bíghás among coparceners. Settlement of the revenue per Bíghá, with reference also to the quality and produce of the lands, generally made at a money rate, but sometimes in kind. A coparcenary village, in which the lands are distributed among the sharers in Bíghás and their fractional parts.

Bíghá-dám, H. (from *dám*, دام, price) Settlement of the revenue at so much per Bíghá, especially in villages held in common, in which the lands are apportioned in Bíghás, and the assessment proportionably rated.

Bigha-dán, H. (?) Rate levied on the sharers of an imperfect Paṭṭídárí village, to make good any deficiency of revenue left by the produce of the land held in common. (? If this and the preceding are not essentially the same.)

Bíghá-daftari, corruptly, *Beghah-duftery*, H. (from the P. دفتر, a record) Official record of the measurement of the lands of a district in Bíghás in the time of Akbar.

Bighárvaṇí, corruptly, *Begownee*, Mar. (बिघावणी) Assessment of villages at a stipulated rate per *Bíghá*. Reduction into *Bíghás* of measurements by a different standard.

Bigha, Beegha, Thug. A term used by the Thugs of Behar and Bengal to express a share of the spoil.

Bíhan, Hindi, (बीहन) Seed. *Puraniya.*

Bihaṇḍ, Beehund, H. (بهند) Land cut up by torrents, broken land abounding with ravines.

Bihaṛ, Beehuṛ, H. (بيهڙ) Sterile land, land uneven and broken into ruts and ravines. (No doubt the same as the preceding, differently pronounced).

Bihnoṛ, Bihnonḍ, H. (بيهنور, विहनोंड) Land on which the plants of rice or other grain are sown for transplanting.

Bihri, H. (بيهري, P. بهره, a share) A subscription, a contribution, an extra cess or assessment. In Benares, a ward or street rate, or a contribution from each house for cleaning and repairing the drains. (See *Behri:* the words are no doubt the same, slightly varied in pronunciation).

Bíj, Beej, H., and in most dialects, (بيج, S. *víja*, बीजं) Seed, lit. or fig., as origin, cause, commencement, &c.

Bijái, H. (بجاي, बिजाई) A portion of seed corn which the poorer classes are allowed to take from the field: see *Bejwar:* also the portions of corn given to the village smith, carpenter, barber, and washerman, by each cultivator.

Bíjáwari, Karn. (ಬೀಜಾವರಿ) Extent of land computed according to the quantity of seed required to be sown in it (Mysore). Allowance for such corn (Madras). Read also *Bíjwari.*

Bíjkhád, H. (بيج كهاد) Advance of seed and food to agriculturists (Rohilkhand).

Bíjmár, H. (بيج مار, from *máraṇa*, destroying) Failure of germination of the seed.

Bíj-parava, Tel. Land actually sown (Bellary).

Bíj-parmia, (? prameya) *chi paṭṭí*, Mar. (?) An account kept by the village accountant of the quantity of land sown, and the amount of revenue due upon it.

Abíj, or *Nirbíj*, H. (from S. *bíj* or *víj*, with the privative *a* or *nir* prefixed) Seed that does not germinate.

Bíjak, H., and in most dialects, (بيجك) A note of grain when stored; thence, a note or memorandum attached to any article of trade or transport, as a ticket, a label, a list, an invoice.

Bíjar, Bijur, H. (بيجر) A sort of soil in which the cerealia are generally sown (Lower Doab).

Bijheriyá, H. (بجهيريا) A tribe of Rájputs in the district of Gorakhpur.

Bíjhoniá, H. (بجهونيا) A tribe of Rájputs in the Zilla of Jonpur.

Bihishtí, H. (بهشتي, from the P. بهشت, paradise) A water-bearer.

Bikri, H. &c. (بكري, from the S. विक्रय:) Bikray, Bikrí, Ben. (विक्रय, विक्री) Sale, selling.

Bikrí-gola, Ben. Uriya, (विक्रीगोला) A salt store where Government salt is sold by retail.

Bikwan, H. (بكوان) A branch of the *Gaur-tagá* tribe (North-west Provinces).

Bil, Ben. (विल, S. विल, a hole) A lake, a pond, a swamp, low marshy ground.

Bíl, H. (بيل) A spade, a hoe. See *Bel.*

Bíldár, H. (بيلدار) A digger, a miner, a pioneer. See *Beldar.*

Bilabandí, Bilabundee, or Bilahbandi, corruptly, Beelabundy, H. Ben. (بله بندي, विलावन्दी, possibly from विल, to arrange, to allot, or a vernacular variety of *Behri* and *Behri-bandi*, q. v.) An account of the revenue settlement of a district, specifying the name of each Mahal, the farmer of it, and the amount of the rent. In the north-west provinces, *Bila-bandi* usually means an arrangement for securing the payment of the

revenue. I. Behar it is said to imply the annual distribution of the portions of the lands among the Ryots for their respective cultivation.

Bila-dár, H. (بله دار) A collector of the revenue (Central India).

Bil, H. A. (a contraction of the Arabic preposition ب, *bi*, and article *al*, ال, prefixed to many words, forming compounds in daily use, several of which are employed technically as well as generally) In, with, by, &c.

Bil-ijmál, H. (A. بالجمال) In the whole (as an estate without co-parceners.

Bi-l-áks, H. A. (بالعكس) On the contrary.

Bi-l-fail, H. A. (بالفعل) In fact, indeed, actually.

Bi-l-kul, H. A. (بالكل) Universally, entirely.

Bi-l-maktâ, *Bil muqtâ*, corruptly, *Bilmookta*, *Bilmokta*, *Bilmugta*, H., but adopted in various dialects, (A. بالمقطع) According to agreement, stipulated, fixed, consolidated; applied especially to a tenure by which a Ryot holds his land at a fixed rate per plough or per Bíghá, or to the engagement by which his rent is fixed for a given term, without liability to enhancement. In Benares it was applied to the fixed or consolidated revenue, including in one aggregate the Mál, or land-tax, and Abwáb, or miscellaneous cesses. In the Northern Circars, *Bíl-makhtá*, Tel. (బిల్మఖ్తా) was applied to a fixed quit-rent or revenue assessed at a rate below the usual standard. In the South it implies land or a village held at a fixed rate. See *Agraháram*.

Bil-maktâ Inám, H. A. (A. انام) A grant of land at a low fixed rent.

Bil-maktâ jamá, H. A. (جمع) Consolidated revenue, stipulated assessment.

Bil-maktâ-mukhása, H. (A. مخاصه) A village held either rent-free, or at a low stipulated quit-rent.

Bil-maktâ pattá, H. A. (H. पट्टा) A lease for a gross aggregate rent, one in which the land-tax and all other cesses or Abwábs were consolidated.

Bil-maktâ Raï, H. M. (رعي) Consolidated rent or assessment, aggregate rate per Bíghá.

Bilá, H. A. (بلا) Without; a preposition and prefix to many terms in common use.

Bilá bandi, H. (P. بندي, a binding) Doing any thing, as cultivating land, pending the final adjustment of the conditions.

Bilá sharat, or *Bilá mashrút*, H. (from A. شرط, an agreement, or مشروط, agreed) Unconditional, absolute: a grant of land or the like without any condition, as of service, &c., being attached to it.

Bílá, Beelá, see *Bela*, H. &c. (P. بيلا) Money distributed to the poor from the private funds or privy purse of a man of rank. According to Gladwin (Vocabulary), Funds appropriated to the support of the ladies or other members of the family of a Nawáb.

Bilgárí, Thug. An extensive jangal or waste, a convenient spot for murder.

Bílha, Thug. A great enemy of the Thugs. A leper. A man deprived of his nose and ears. One much emaciated by sickness.

Bilía, Thug. A brass cup; technically, a place for murdering or burying the victims. *Bilía marjana* (? for *márjana*), to clean the cup, *i. e.* to choose a spot where to commit murder.

Bilkharia, H. (بلكهريه) A tribe of Rájputs of the *Bachgotí Chauhan* stock, so named from Bilkhar in Oudh.

Billadugu, Tel. (?) An allowance of grain made to the person appointed to measure it.

Bíḷu, Karn. (ಬೀಳು) Waste, uncultivated land.

Bíládahola, Karn. (ಬೀಳಾದಹೊಲ) A field lying waste.

Bíḷu bitti, Karn. (ಬೀಳು ಬಿತ್ತಿ) The quantity of seed required to sow a given extent of land.

Bímá, Beema, also Bimán, Beeman, H. (بيمان بيما) Insurance.

Bíṇ, Mar. (बीं, from S. बीज) Seed, especially as kept for sowing.

Bíṇbiṇwaḷá, Mar. (बींबिंवळा) Seeds, slips, roots, or any thing of the kind for sowing or setting.

Bíná, Beena, H. (بينا) A sort of long grass.

Binaha, Binnaha, Binnapa, Karn. (ಬಿನಹ ಬಿನ್ನಹ, ಬಿನ್ನಪ, from S. *vijnapti*, विज्ञप्ति) Petition, respectful statement or request.

Binahar, Binuhur, H. (بنهر) A gatherer of cotton (from بننا, *binná*, to pick). Benares. Elsewhere termed *Paihár*, *Paihara*, or *Paï*.

Binái, Bináwat, H. (بناوٹ, بناي) Weaving.

Binaula, H. (بنولہ) Cotton seed: it is used as fodder for cattle.

Binauria, H. (بنوريه) A weed which grows in fields sown for the kharif crops: it is used as fodder.

Bínd, Beend, H. (بيند) A reed, a rush, a landmark.

Binḍá, Mar. (बिंडा) A mass of cotton or cordage rolled together, a small load or bundle (of sticks, grass, &c.)

Bíndá, Beenda, H. (بيندا) A kind of rope made of grass or of the fibres of the Arher plant.

Binderi, Thug. A sword.

Bindu, Thug. A Hindu.

Bipakh, Ben. (S. विपक्ष, S. विपक्ष) An opponent (in a suit).

Bipal, H. (بپل, S. विपल) A measure of time, either the same as a *Pal* or second, or $\frac{1}{6}$th of a second.

Biphai, H. (بپهي) also, Bhiphai, (بيپهئي) S. (*Vrihaspati*, वृहस्पतिः) Thursday.

Bir, Beer, H. (بير) Pasturage, grass land.

Birá, Beera, H. (بيرا, बीरा) Rate of rent of lands according to the quality of the soil and value of the crops.

Birá beshi, H. (P. بيشي, surplus) Increase of rent with increased value of produce.

Bíṛa, Bíṛá, or Bíṛí, corruptly, Beree or Beedee, Anglicised Betel, H. (بيڑا بيڑہ, बीड़ा, बीड़ी, S. वीटिका) A Pán or Paun, or small pieces of areka-nut, spice, catechu, and sometimes a little quick-lime, rolled up in a leaf of the piper-betel, to be slowly masticated, answering the purpose of an aromatic, astringent, and alkalescent condiment. It is much used by the natives of all parts of India, and is commonly presented from one to another, in token of civility or affection. It is also given in confirmation of an assurance of a pledge or promise, and among the Rájputs is sometimes exchanged as a pledge of defiance.

Biṛana, or, vernacularly, Bírná-khar, Hindi, (बीरनाखर, from S. वीरण) A tough coarse grass spreading over uncultivated lands which are inundated yearly, and removable only by digging.

Biṛár, Dakh. (بڑار) A drove of bullocks laden with grain, cotton, &c.; also Biṛki, (بڑکي).

Birár, Thug. The fighting of cats, or their cries when fighting.

Bírbání, Beerbanee, H. (بيرباني, from *vir* or *bír* (Lat. *vir*) a man, and *báni*, a form of the possessive affix, having a man, or husband) A term used among the Játs, and in the north-west provinces, to designate a man's own wife.

Biṛgújar, Biṛgoojur, also Bargújar, Burgoojur, H. (بڑگوجر) One of the thirty-six royal races of Rájputs, settled chiefly along the Jumna, from Rohilkhand to Mathurá. Their chief town was Anupsheher, the rulers of which, as well as the branch of Ka'tehr Bírgújars, are Hindus, but the other tribes are Mohammadans, although adopting the Hindu title of Thákur along with the Mohammadan appellation, as, Thákur Akbar Ali Khán. The Mohammedan tribes retain many Hindu customs, so that, as Mr. Elliot remarks, it is almost doubtful which religion they prefer. According to some of their traditions, they migrated into the Doab from Dajore, in the Macheri country; to others, from Deosar, in Jaypur, whence they were expelled by the Kachwahas. Rathor tradition places them in the vicinity of the hills bordering Rohilkhand in the fifth century.

Birháḍ, or Birhaṛ, Mar. (बिऱ्हाड) Lodging, residence in a lodging for a time.

Birháḍ bájáleṇ, Mar. (बिऱ्हाडबाजालें) A traveller's bag and baggage; lit., Lodging and bedstead.

Birháḍ karí, Mar. (बिऱ्हाडकरी) A lodger.

Birháná, H. (برهانا) Lands in which culinary herbs are grown.

Birheriá, H. (برهيريا) A branch of the Chumár tribe.

Birinj, H. P. (برنج) Rice.

Birinjári, H. (P. آر, who brings) A dealer in rice following camps; more correctly, *Banjári*, q. v.

Birinjphal, H. A sort of rice.

Birjiá, H. (برجيا) A division of the *Ahír* tribe.

Birká, H. (برکا) A pond, a small well.

Birmbháṭ, H. (برمبهات) A branch of the Bháṭ tribe, whose office is the recitation of ancestral exploits at family festivals. They are hired for the occasion. They reside permanently in villages and towns, and do not lead a migratory life, like some of the other Bháts. See *Bháṭ*.

Birodh, Ben. &c. (विरोध, from the S. *virodha*) Litigation, opposition.

Birra, H. (برّہ) Gram and barley sown in the same field. In the Delhi district, chana or gram injured by wet. In East Oudh, a ceremony connected with the building of a house.

Birra, H. (برّہ, but more correctly, بيورہ, detail) Entry of the different crops of the village lands under separate heads in the Patwári's account.

Birrá-barár, H. (برّابرار, but apparently either a various reading, or an error for *Behri-barár*, q. v.) Collection in kind (Central Doab). Mr. Elliot suggests its derivation from '*Birat*,' separation on account of the crops being divided before appropriation, or from the *Birra* of the *Patwári*.

Birt, or Brit, H. (برت, from S. *vritti*, वृत्तिः, maintenance, support, means of livelihood) Grant or endowment to any person for his maintenance, or for religious and charitable

objects. Proprietary right, whether acquired by purchase, inheritance, or grant, heritable and transferable, subject to payment of revenue, either to Government, or to the Raja or Zamindar, when not specially exempt. A right, custom, or privilege derived from the performance of offices, whether secular or religious. A right to perform certain offices claimed by different castes. Fees to family priests. *Birt*, as used in Gorakhpur, has been supposed to indicate a peculiar tenure; but it does not seem to have any especial sense, or to be more than a local term, equivalent to other terms indicating a grant of land, either rent-free or at a stipulated rent, being merely a grant of land made originally by the Rajas of Gorakhpur and Benares, and held in absolute and hereditary right upon payment of a stipulated rent or revenue to the representatives of the original granter. The rent is liable to occasional adjustment, and to increase, if the Government demand on the Raja be increased. Although not liable to be dispossessed as long as the rent is paid, yet the occupant may be ousted, for a time at least, during which he is entitled to Málikána. He is also considered as at all times entitled to the Jalkar and Bankar, or products of the waters and the woods.—Revenue Report, Commons, App. iii. 81, par. 380. Various kinds of Birt are specified as recognised in Gorakhpur: as—

Jivan Birt, H. (جيون برت, lit., maintenance for living;) An assignment by the Raja to a younger son and his descendants of villages in perpetuity, granting them by Paṭṭa, or deed of lease, and receiving a fixed sum as rent. An allowance to the family of an old servant deceased.

Marwat Birt, H. (مروت برت, from *Marná*, to die) Compensation in land to the family of a man killed in the service of the Raja, chargeable with half the rent of a village held as Birt on the usual terms.

Sankalp Birt, H. (سنکلپ برت, from S. *Sankalpa*, संकल्पः, a vow) A religious grant to a Brahman, and held at first rent-free, but latterly subject to a small payment.

Birta, H. (in Nepal) Grant of land rent-free in absolute property and for ever.

Birtiá, H. (برتيا) One holding a *Birt*, or subsistence grant of any description, upon the terms of the grant. In Gorakhpur, the Birtias, according to Mr. Elliot, pay a fixed yearly sum, equivalent to 20 per cent. of the Government revenue, on account of the Raja or superior landholder; but they are the owners of the soil, and exercise the entire management of their villages, not liable to be ousted, holding an hereditary and transferable tenure, and subject to enhancement of rent only when the Government revenue is increased. (They do not appear, therefore, to differ essentially from Ryots holding hereditary property under a Zamindar, and not liable to dispossession as long as paying their rent; except that they are analogous to village Zamindars in excluding the district Zamindar from interference in the management of the villages.)

Birwá, H. (بروا) A tree. In East Oudh, The labourer employed to raise water with the Beri, q. v.

Birwáhi, H. (برواهي) An orchard. (From *Birwá*, a tree).

Bisáh, H. (بساه) Purchase, buying.

Bisahru, H. (بسهرو) A purchaser.

Bisal, Thug. A person intended to be killed, but who has clothes round his neck, or some hindrance to strangulation. A victim awkwardly handled. A Thug with traces of his crime on his dress.

Bísanam, Mal. (?) A second or lighter crop (Travancore).

Bisandhi, Thug. Fetters, any metal utensil.

Bisár, H. (بسار) Loan of seed, to be repaid with increase after harvest.

Bisát, H. (بسات, less correctly, بساط) Mar. (बिशात) Stock, capital, goods, means.

Bisátí (A. بساتي, بساطي, from the A. بسط, a bed, a carpet) A pedlar, a hawker; a trader not keeping a shop, but exposing his wares on a carpet or mat spread on the ground. (The notion is the same as is expressed by *Bichháítí*, q. v., and the terms are probably confounded.)

Bisen, H. (بسين) A powerful tribe of Rajputs in the eastern parts of the north-west provinces, the head of whom is the Raja of Salempur Majjhauli.

Bish, corruptly, Beesh and Beeshy, H. &c. (بش, also written and pronounced Bikh, بکھ S. विषः, *visha*) Poison in general, but usually applied to a root used sometimes in medicine (aconitum ferox). The fibrous stalk of the lotus (from S. बिश).

Bishá, Uriya (ବିଶା) A brass weight equal to 20 palas.

Bishkapra, H. (بشکپره) A kind of spreading grass used in medicine (trianthema pentandra).

Bishnprít or preet, corruptly, Bishunpereet, H. &c. (بشنپريت, S. विष्णु, *vishnu* and *príta*, प्रीत, grateful to, beloved by) whence also, *Bishnuprít*, Ben. (বিষ্ণুপ্রীত)

Lands held rent-free by Brahmans, or religious persons, professing the especial service of the deity *Vishnu*.

Bishnprít-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A Brahman holding lands granted in honour of Vishṇu.

Bishnottar, corruptly, Bishnowattur, H. &c. (بشنوتر, S. विष्णोत्तर) Land held rent-free by Brahmans professing the worship of *Vishṇu*, or granted in honour of that divinity: hence also, *Baishnavottar* (from *Baishnav*, a follower of *Vishṇu*).

Bishnowi, H. (بشنوي) A tribe of growing importance in some parts of the north-west provinces, combining Hindu and Mohammedan practices and belief, generally terming themselves Sheikhs, but adding the title to a Hindu name.

Bisht, H. (بشت) A provincial term in Kamaon for a kind of *Táluḳdár*, appointed by Government.

Bisí, Beesee, H. (بيسي) A measure of weight, commonly a *Vis* or *Visí*, equal to five *Sers*. In Garwhal and Kamaon, a dry measure; also a measure of land equal to 20 nalís, and 4800 square yards. In Rangpur, a land measure equal to 16 *dhans*.

Bisí, Bisee, Uriya, (ବିଷୀ) A fiscal division of the county a province or district paying revenue under the Hindu Government of Orissa: also termed *Bishe* (from S. *vishaya*, विषयः, a country).

Bissoī, or *Bishayi*, read also, *Bisaye*, (?) Uriya, The chief of a district in Orissa, collecting the Government revenue, and exercising police and judicial authority. The Desmukh of the Marathas.

Bisni, Thug. A Thug, a thief, any one living by plunder.

Bisodhan, Ben., Uriya, &c. (বিশোধন, S. विशोधनं, lit., making clean or pure) Acquitting, discharging, as a debt.

Bisodhan patra, Ben. &c. (পত্র, a document) An acquittance, a receipt, a written discharge or release.

Biswa, H. (بسوه, बिस्व, from *bís* بيس, S. *vinsati* विंशति twenty) Lit., a twentieth, but applied especially to the twentieth part of a *Bíghá*. It is also used to express a proportionate share of proprietary right in a village which is conventionally taken as a *Bíghá*, divisible into twenty parts distributed among the sharers; as, a holder of five *Bisẉas* is proprietor of one-fourth; of ten *Bisẉas*, of a-half; of one *Bisẉa*, of one-twentieth; of half a *Bisẉa*, of one-fortieth, &c.

Bisẉa-barár, H. (برار, बरार, tax) Assessment or collection of the revenue upon the *Bisẉas* or shares of the land.

Bisẉadár, H. (P. دار, who has) The holder of a share or shares in a coparcenary village.

Bisẉadári, H. (P. داري, having) Proprietary tenure in *Bisẉas*, or shares so designated. Also the tenure of independent village communities holding under a superior Tálukdar, as in Aligarh, Mynpuri, and Gorakhpur. In some places, as in the Delhi district, the term is equivalent to *Paṭṭidári* or *Zamindari*. (In that case the derivation is probably different, and it may come from the S. *viswa* विश्व, all, whole).

Bísẉah, Mar. (बीस्वक, from S. विंशति, twenty) The twentieth part of a *Pád*, which is the twentieth of a *Bíghá*. The *Bísẉak* is one square *Káṭí*, or rod, which, however, varies in length.

Bisẉáli, Uriya (ବିସ୍ୱାଲି) Land assigned to the *Khandáyat*, or head of a division called a *Khanda* (or, more probably, the land assigned to the *Bissoī*, the H. *Khand* and U. *Bishé* meaning the same).

Bisẉánsa, or *Bísẉansí*, H. (بسوانسه, from *Bisva*, and S. अंश *ansa*, portion) The fraction of a *Bisẉa*, usually the twentieth.

Bisẉi, H. (بسوي, बिस्वी) The holder of a *Bisẉa*, or share, in which character the person may be appointed by a collector of revenue to collect the dues of the other sharers. Alienation of lands on a low quit-rent or payment of a fine (East Oudh). In the north-west provinces it sometimes implies a deduction of two Bisẉas per each Bíghá cultivated by under-tenants, claimed as his right by the landlord or lessor.

Bítá, Beeta, H. (बीता, more correctly, perhaps, Bhití, q. v.) Lands of a village that have existed from time immemorial, in opposition to lands recently acquired by alluvial deposit.

Bita or Bhíta, Thug. A hundred.

Bitaurá, H. (بتورا) A heap of dried cow-dung.

Bíṭaurí, Hindi (बीटौरी) A tax upon artificers and shopkeepers for permission to work or trade in a village. Puraniya.

Biṭhak, H. (بتهك) Ant-hills (East Oudh and Benares); also a seat or platform where people meet to converse. See *Baithak*.

Bít khét, H. (بيت كهيت) Lands on which forced or unrequited labour is demanded from the Ryots by the owner of the village.

Biṭ- or Bid lavaṇ, corruptly, Bitnoben, Hindi (बिट or

विड लवण) A kind of medicinal salt, commonly known as black salt, formed by fusing common salt with Emblic myrobalan.

BITRÁ-BANDI, H. (بترا بندي) Arrangements for securing the revenue (Sagar). See BILA-BANDI.

BITTADAHOLA, Karn. (ಬಿತ್ತದಹೊಲ) A field left fallow.

BIṬṬE, Karn. (ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ) Performance of inferior offices in a village, as porterage, &c., for fees in grain, or lands exempt from revenue.

BIṬṬE-KHÁDI, Karn. (ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಖಾದಿ) A cess levied in lieu of a piece of cloth formerly exacted annually from each loom.

BIṬṬIYAVA, BÍṬṬIYÁḶU, Karn. (ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯವ, ಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯಾಳು) A free porter.

BIṬṬE YETTU, Karn. (ಬಿಟ್ಟೆಯೆತ್ತು) A tax levied in Mysore in lieu of bullocks formerly required from the villages for the conveyance of grain to the Paligars.

BITTUVADU, (ಬಿತ್ತುವದು) Sowing seed.

BITU, BEETOO, Thug. Any person not a Thug.

BIYUTÁT, H. (بيوتات, pl. of *bait*, a house, lit., house expenses) A term applied to lands in the neighbourhood of Agra that were assigned originally to members of the royal family, but had come under general cultivation.

BIZÁÁT or BAẒÁÁT, A. (بضاعت) Agency, commission, in which the profit on the sale accrues to the proprietor of the article sold, and is not divided between the owner and the agent. Capital. Stock in trade.

BO, H. (بو, root of *Bo-ná*, to sow) Cultivation. Sowing seed.

Boái or *Boárá*, (بواي, بوارا) Sowing seed. Time for sowing.

Boyar, H. (بوير, बोयर) Land that never lies fallow.

Bob, H. (بوب) Sowing grain by the drill (Bundelkhand).

Boī báchh, H. (بوي باچھ) Assessment to be realised on actual cultivation (Delhi).

Boni, H. (بوني) Sowing. Seed-time.

BOBHÁṬÁ, Mar. (बोभाटा) Notoriety. Publicity of what ought to be kept quiet. General outcry. A clamorous complaint or accusation.

BODÁ, H. (بودا) A buffalo.

BODAR, BODUR, H. (بودر) A place to stand on whilst throwing up water with the Dauri, or basket, from a lower to a higher level.

BODDHÁ, Ben. (বোদ্ধা) A security, a bondsman, a bail.

BOGAMI, Tel. (?) The chief of the left-hand caste in Dindigul.—Gl. 5th Rep.

BÓGAMU, Tel. (భోగము, from S. भोग, enjoyment) The dancing-girl caste.

Bógamu-váḍu, Tel. (భోగమువాడు) A dancing girl.

Bógamudi or *Bhógandi*, Tel. (భోగముది, భోగంది) A dancing girl.

BOGASE, Karn. (ಬೊಗಸೆ) The two hands joined so as to hold any thing; whence it comes to imply the small perquisites granted to the village servants measured by handfuls.

BOHAUDIÁ, H. (بوهوديا) A cultivator who has not a plough, and either works with a hoe or a borrowed plough.

BOHNI, H. (بوهني) BAŪNI, Ben. (বউনি), BÓNI, Tel. Karn. (బోని), Mar. (बोहनी) The first money received during the day, or the first ready-money sale by shopkeepers and hucksters. Handsel. No credit is given for the article first sold.

BOHRÁ, incorrectly, BORAH, H. (بوهرا, S. *vyavahárí* व्यवहारी, a trader, a man of affairs), also BOHÁRÁ, BOHARÍ, or BOHÁRÍ, Mar. (बोहारा, बोहरी, बोहारी) A banker. A money-lender, or merchant of a particular tribe so called, usually receiving any article of marketable value in payment of money advanced. The Bohras appear to have originated in Guzerat, where they became converts to Mohammadanism, but they are settled in many parts of central and western India and in the north-west provinces.

BÓÍ, BOEE, Tel. (బోయి) A man of the fisherman-caste, but whose usual avocation is also the carrying of litters and palankins, and who is employed as a domestic servant at Madras, where the word is pronounced like, and confounded with, the English "boy:" also written and pronounced "Bhoï," q. v.

BÓÍDU, Tel. (బోయిడు) A man of the cow-herd or shepherd-caste.

BOJH, H. (بوجھ), Ben. BOJÁ or BOJHÁ, (বোজা, বোঝা, Hindi (बोझा) A sheaf or bundle of grain or grass; also, a load, a burthen. A load of corn equal to five Dhokas, but the measure varies in different districts, and also according to the crops. The first of the pans placed for receiving sugar from the boiler.

Bojh-baṭái, H. (بوجھ بٹّاي) Division or shares by stocks or bundles of mowed corn (Rohilkhand).

BOKÁ, H. (بوكا, बोका) A basket, pail, or leather bag for throwing up water; possibly connected with the Anglo-Saxon term *Buk*, *Bouk*, *Bucket*.

BOKKASA, Karn. (ಬೊಕ್ಕಸ) Treasure.

Bokkasadamane, Karn. (ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದಮನೆ) A treasury.

BÓKKENA, Tel. (బొక్కెన, from the H. *boka*) A bucket

for drawing water from a well. A leather bag for baling out water. A grain or corn bag.

BOLÁ, H. (بولا, from بولنا, to speak) Verbal agreement between two parties. (In the Delhi district) agreement between the village lessees and cultivators as under-tenants.

Bolans, H. (بولانس) Making over one's share to another.

Bolansi, H. (بولانسي) The holder of a share properly belonging to another. An adopted heir. (This and the preceding are current in Benares and East Oudh, from *bolná*, to speak, and *ans* अंश, a share).

BOLKHAT or BOLEKHUT, elsewhere written BHOLKAT, (?) Mar. One of the accounts kept by the Kulkaraní, a debit and credit account, shewing the amount received from the cultivators, and how it has been disposed of.

BOḶWAṆ, Mar. (बोळवण) Ceremony of conducting a bride to her husband's house; also, dismissal of the bridegroom's friends and attendants. Ceremony of propitiating Bhútas or evil spirits, who have entered a village, to induce them to leave it, and conducting them with music and in procession to the confines.

BOMBYÁ, Mar. (बोंब्या) A person in office at Gaya, who, when a party of pilgrims arrives, precedes them, making a noise by beating his mouth.

BOMKAR, Mar. (?) A class of weavers in Kandesh.

BOṆDA or BOṆDA KOYYA, Tel. (బొండ, బొండకొయ్య) Stocks for confining petty offenders.

BONDU, Tel. (బొండు) A field or crop dried up for want of rain.

Bondu-poradam, Tel. (?) Parched or dried-up crops, yielding no grain.

BONTALU-RÁSÍ, Tel. (?) Ears of *Jawári* retaining the grain after threshing.

BORA, H, Ben. (بورة) A sack for holding rice.

BORO, H. Ben. (বোরো) A sort of rice sown in January and reaped in April: it is sown in low swampy ground, or near the banks of a river where irrigation is not required.

Boro fasl, H. Ben. (فصل) The season of spring, or that in which the Boro rice is reaped.

BOṬṬU, Tel. Karn. (బొట్టు) A drop. A spot. An ornament or spot-mark on the forehead of a bride at the time of marriage. Sectarial mark with paint or ashes on the forehead. Also $\frac{1}{64}$th of a pagoda.

BOTTU, Tel. (బొత్తు) The husk or chaff of grain after threshing.

BRAHMÁ, S. (masc. *Brahmá*, ब्रह्मा) One of the chief Hindu deities. The agent in creation. The creator.

BRAHMA, with the final vowel short (ब्रह्म) The first cause of all things. The Supreme Being. Also, the Vedas collectively.

BRÁHMAN, BRAHMUN, dialectically, BAHMAN or BOHMAN, or, in Tamil, PÁRAPPAN or PIRRAMANAN, corruptly, BRAMAN, BRAMIN, &c., H. (براهمن, S. ब्राह्मन्) A man of the first order or caste of Hindus, properly charged with the duty of expounding the Vedas, and conducting the ceremonies they enjoin: in modern times, engaged not only in such duties, but in most of the occupations of secular life. The Bráhmans of the present day are distinguished into a variety of divisions and subdivisions, between most of which no social relations exist. The first distinction is between those who maintain a sacred fire—and are thence termed Agnihotras—and those who do not, by far the larger proportion. A more universal distinction is that of the five *Gauṛa* and five *Dráviṛa* races. The first are the *Kányakubja*, or Bráhmans of Kanuj; *Sáraswat*, or north-west of India; *Gauṛ*, or Bengal; *Maithila*, or north Bahar; *Utkala*, or Orissa. The second are the *Dráviṛa*, *Tailanga*, *Karnáta*, *Maharáshtra*, and *Gurjar*, or Guzerat Bráhmans. Each of these has various subdivisions. According to a *Játi Málá*, or list of castes current in Hindustan, the principal are thus enumerated: 1. KÁNYAKUBJA, four: *Sarjupári*, *Sarwaria*, *Jijhaulia*, and *Sanaudhiya*. 2. SÁRASWAT, ten: *Bháradwájí*, *Sípoli*, *Chaini*, *Súdhani*, *Bháratí*, *Khukaṭí*, *Rankhaṭi*, *Bolí*, *Máli*, *Grahaṇi*. 3. GAUṚ, six: *Gauṛ*, *Párikh*, *Báhimí*, *Khandelwál*, *Sáraswat*, *Sukhwál*. 4. 5. The Maithila and Utkala Bráhmans have but one order. Of the five *Dráviṛas*, the DRÁVIṚA properly so termed has three divisions: *Bádam*, *Brihatcharan*, *Ashṭasahasra*. 2. TAILANGA has six: *Telghánya*, *Belnáḍ*, *Begindruḍ*, *Karnáhammala*, *Munganáḍ*, *Kásalnáḍ*. 3. KARNÁṬA, two: *Badgalnáḍ-Ṣilnáḍ*. 4. MAHARÁSHṬRA, eight: *Karáḍe*, *Chitpáwan*, *Deṣastha*, *Yajurvedi*, *Ápastambha*, *Abhír*, *Serabaí*, *Kayasthíprabhu*. 5. The GURJARA Bráhmans are of eighty-four tribes; the principal of which are the *Nágara*, *Moṛa*, *Audíah*, *Mewára*, *Srí-gaur*, *Kheḍewal*, and *Bhúinhár*: (some of these names are very possibly inaccurate.) There are also two classes considered additional to the whole, *Ṣáhadwípí*, who came latterly, it is

said, from *Sáhadwípa*, and *Gayáli*, said to have been made *Bráhmans* by *Vyása*. Each of the above has an infinite number of subdivisions. The Kanouj Bráhmans, from whom the Bráhmans of Bengal are reputed to spring, are said to have been divided, after their settling in Bengal, into a hundred and fifty-six families. Of these, one hundred are to be found in the portion of Bengal termed *Várendra*, and fifty-six in that termed *Rárh*. Of the former, eight, and of the latter, six are considered *Kulína*, or of good family, or noble; a classification ascribed to *Balál Sen*, a Raja of Bengal in the twelfth century. The first are named *Maitra*, *Bhíma*, *Rudra*, *Vágísí*, *Santámani or Sandyál*, *Láhuri*, *Bháduri*, *Sudhu-vágísí*, and *Bhadara*. The fourth and fifth names are not unfrequently met with, the rest seldom. Those of the *Rárh* Bráhmans are more common: they are *Mukhuti* or *Mukharji*, *Gánguli*, *Kanjláha*, *Goshála*, *Bandygati* or *Banarji*, *Chatati* or *Chatoji*.

BRÁHMAṆÍ, corruptly, BRAMINEE and BAHMANEE, H. S. (ब्राह्मणी) A female of the Bráhmanical caste, the wife of a Bráhman.

Brahmacharya, H. (ब्रह्म, from *Bráhmana*, and *Charya*, चर्य्य, practice) The condition of the religious student. Leading a similar life, or one of continency and self-denial. Mendicancy.

Brahmachárí, H. I. (ब्रह्म, for ब्राह्मण and चारी, who follows or practises) A youth of either of the three first pure classes during his pupillage, and while studying the Vedas. A mendicant who professes to have prolonged the period of studentship, and to observe through life the practice of study, poverty, and continence. In general, however, an ignorant vagrant.

Brahmádaya, corruptly, *Bremhaday*, *Bramadayum*, *Bramandoyan*, *Bumadya*, H. S. (ब्रह्म, for ब्राह्मण, and *ádáya*, आदाय, what is received) Any grant or perquisite appropriated to Bráhmans. In the Carnatic, a twentieth of the Government revenue was formerly considered as payable to the Bráhmans for religious purposes.

Brahmahatyá, S. (ब्रह्महत्या) The murder of a Bráhman. Any crime of like enormity.

Brahma, or *Brahman-jái* or *-jaee*, Mar. (ब्रह्मजाई) A man of a mixed race, sprung from a Bráhman father and woman of inferior caste. He is usually engaged in service, agriculture, or trade.

Bráhmanabhojaná, S. &c. (ब्राह्मणभोजना) Distribution of food to Bráhmans.

Bráhmanadivya, S. Mar. (ब्राह्मणदिव्य) A form of oath making oath while holding the feet of a holy Bráhman.

Bráhmanjan, Mar. (from S. जन, a person) A Bráhman entertained in a Bráhman family as a menial.

Brahmavásitti, T. (பிரமவாஸித்தி, spelled *Piramavásitti*) A Bráhman village.

Brahmottara, corruptly, *Burmhotur*, *Bruhmutter*, *Bromutter*, *Barmautar*, *Burmuter*, *Bermertur*, &c., Ben. Uriya (ଗ୍ରହ୍ମୋତ୍ତର, S. ब्रह्म, A Brahman, and उत्तर, *uttara*, what comes after or belongs to, but the derivation and form of this compound, notwithstanding its very general use, are not quite certain. It is sometimes written *Brahmatrá*, as if derived from S. *trá*, what preserves, from the root त्रा, *trá*, to preserve or protect, but the correctness of this is doubtful) Land granted rent-free to Bráhmans, for their support and that of their descendants; properly as a reward for their sanctity or learning, or to enable them to devote themselves to religious duties and education. Such lands have not unfrequently fallen into the possession of lay proprietors.

Bráhmanwád, Karn. (?) A term used in the Nagar district of Mysore for the *garden* country.

BRAJ, or BRUJ, incorrectly, BRIJ, H. (برج, from the S. *vraja*, व्रज, a cow-pen or pasture) The tract about Mathura and Brindaban, the residence of the juvenile Krishna, and the scene of his boyish gambols with the Gopas and Gopís, or cowherds and milkmaids.

Brajbásí, *Brujbasee*, corruptly, *Brijbasi*, *Birjebassy*, *Birjebussie*, and *Birjebaussie*, H. S. (lit., an inhabitant *Vásí* or *Básí* of the district of *Braj*) An armed attendant, one carrying arms, as a sword and shield, or sometimes a matchlock, and employed as a doorkeeper, a guard, or an escort. He is always a native of Western or North-Western India, and is thence identified with a Hindu of *Braj*.

Braj-bháshá, or *-bhákhá*, H. S. (from S. भाषा, speech) The dialect of *Braj*, the form of Hindi spoken in the neighbourhood of Mathura and other parts of the north-western provinces, and in which the most popular poems of the Hindus are written; as, the Rámáyana, by Tulasí Dás.

BRAT, or BRUT, corruptly, BURT, H. (برت, S. *vrata*, व्रत) A vow, a fast, any self-imposed religious obligation. (The word is improperly confounded with *Birt* and *Brit*. See the next.)

BRIT, H. (برت, S. *vritti*, वृत्तिः, means of subsistence) A

grant of land or other means of support to any one. (In the spoken dialect the word is most usually pronounced *Birt*, q. v.)

Brittánt, H. (برتّانت, S. वृत्तान्त, *vrittánta*) Information, news, intelligence of a transaction or occurrence.

Brittánt-patra, H. (*patra*, a leaf) Record of a decision pronounced by a *Pancháyat*.

Bu, Buá, Bubu, H. (بو, بوا, بوبو) A sister. *Buá* is also an aunt by the father's side. *Bubu* in the west of India is a lady.

Búd, Bood, H. (from the P. بود, third person preter. of بودن, to be) Being, state or condition of being, especially with reference to the past. It is used in Hindi chiefly in composition; as, *Búd-básh*, a residence, *Búd-ná-búd* or *Hast-na-búd*, remission of rent on failure of crops.

Budh-Gangá, Boodh-Gunga, H. (بڈھ‌گنگا, from *Budh*, pronounced *Búṛh*, or *Búṛha*, old) The old bed of the Ganges, traceable below Hastinapur, and also below Soron and Kampil.

Budhavára, vernacularly, *Budhwár*, or *Budhbár*, S. &c. (बुधवार, from *Budha*, the planet Mars, and *vára*, a day) Wednesday.

Budibudaki, Karn. (ಬುಡಬುಡಕಿ) A class of religious mendicants in Mysore.

Búdide pannu, Tel. (బూడిదె పన్ను, from *budide*, ashes) A fee for permission to burn a corpse.

Budít, Boodeet, Mar. (बुडीत) A loss, a sum of money given up as lost. Money imprudently invested.

Budítkúl, Mar. (बुडीतकूल) A bad debtor, one not likely to pay.

Budít khat, Mar. (from *khat*, खत, P. a writing) A bond not expected to be discharged.

Budít kharch, Mar. (खर्च, from خرچ) Expenditure without return. Head of an account specifying losses.

Budít khátеṇ, Mar. (बुडीतखातें) An account or register of bad debts.

Budkí, Burkí, Mar. (बुडकी) A hole or pit dug by the side of a stream to collect water for distribution in irrigation.

Budrúkh, Mar. (बुद्रूख, dialectic corruption of P. *Buzúrg*, بزرگ, great) Venerable, dignified. Greater or upper, as fields or towns opposed to lesser or lower: also, senior as opposed to junior, or major to minor.

Bugára rásí, Tel. (?) A heap of unwinnowed grain.

Bujhárat, H. (بجهارت, from بوجهانا, to explain or cause to understand) An audit or adjustment of accounts.

Bujhonta, H. (بجهونتا, from بوجهنا, to understand) An abstract account of a village proprietary, made out annually by the Patwárí, shewing the profit on each share.

Búk, Book, H. (بوک) Land recovered through the recession of a river (Rohilkhand).

Búkára, Bookara, H. (بوکارہ) Land left by a river, but rendered useless by a deposit of sand (Rohilkhand).

Bulandi, Boolundu, H. (from the P. *buland*, بلند, lofty) High land.

Bun, Hindi (बुन) The quantity of grain given to a labourer for a day's work in weeding, from two-and-a-half to three *Sers* of rough grain (Puraniya).

Bun, Boon, H. (بُن) Coffee in seed, before it is ground.

Bundela, Boondela, H. (بوندیله) A spurious tribe of Rájputs, who give name to the province of Bundelkhand, corruptly, Bundlecund. They are descended from the Garhwars of Kantit and Khairagarh, and first settled in Bundelkhand in the thirteenth or fourteenth century. There are few genuine Bundelas in the British portion of the province, except in the Pargana of Panwári.

Búndu, Karn. (ಬೂಂದು) The coffee plant (Mysore).

Búndu bíj, Karn. (from S. *víja*, seed) The coffee berry.

Bunga, or Bonga, H. (بونگه) A stack of straw.

Bungáh, corruptly, Bounga, H. (P. بنگاه), Mar. Buṇugеṇ, (बुणुगें) Followers, suttlers, and baggage of an army.

Búnt, Boont, H. (بونت) Unripe grain or pulse (Cicer arietinum).

Bunyád, H. (P. بنیاد), Mar. (बुन्याद) Lit., foundation, but applied to offices or appointments which have existed from time immemorial.

Bunyádí, Mar. (बुन्यादी) Original, fundamental.

Bunyádí thalkarí, Mar. (थलकरी, landholder) The original landlord or proprietor of an estate.

Burá, Burhá, Mar. (बुरा, बुऱ्हा) Mould.

Bura, Boora, H. (بوره) Redeemable mortgage (East Oudh).

Buranṭ, Buránṭ, Mar. (बुरंट, बुरांट) A place overgrown with grass and bushes. A thicket of low bushes.

Búṛa-ṭukra, Boora-tokra, Ben. (?) An account of village receipts and disbursements made up for six or eight months by the Patwárí, and balanced. The balance is carried to the demands of the rest of the year.

Buri, Ben. (বুড়ি) An inundation, immersion of a tract under water. A measure of value equal to five Gandas, or twenty Kaunris.

Burída, Booreedu, H. (P. بريده, lit., cut) Fields cut by stealth (Rohilkhand).

Búrká, Mar. (?) A subdivision or share of the lands of a village, varying from ten to fifty, each comprising a certain number of fields, but not a defined quantity of land.

Búrká chi kúl, Mar. (?) The managing Ryot who apportions the Burkas and the revenue among the other cultivators. *Dakhin.*

Búrki, Mar. (?) A structure of masonry for drawing water from rivers and nalas.

Burri, Boorree, H. (بڑّي) Sowing seed by dropping it from the hand into the furrow, instead of sowing broadcast or by drill; also read Gurri and Gulli.

Burud or **Burad**, Mar. (बुरुड, बुरड) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is mat-making. He is sometimes enumerated among the village servants.

Butádu, Tel. (బుతాడు) Household expenses.

Butárad, Hindi (बुतारद) A name given to extra cesses upon the cultivator. *Puraníya.*

Bút-faroshi or **-paroshi**, Tel. (from P. *bút*, an idol, and *parwarish*, cherishing) A tax levied on different trades in a town or village to defray the cost of celebrating the worship of the tutelary divinity. A tax levied on the festivals of the inferior castes and the drums beaten on such occasions. In former times, also, a fine imposed by a Guru, or spiritual guide, to expiate certain breaches of the laws of caste.

Buttáwal, (?) Tamil. Land newly cleared for cultivation. In the first year it is exempt from rent, in the succeeding years it pays the Government revenue in progressive fourths, until, in the fifth year, it is fully assessed. Travancore.

Byabasáy, for S. Vyavasáya, Ben. (ব্যবসায), S. (व्यवसाय:) Trade, business affairs.

Byabasáyí, Ben. A tradesman, any one engaged in affairs or business.

Byabasthá, for S. Vyavasthá, Ben. (ব্যবস্থা) A statute, a law. A written opinion or dictum on a point of Hindu law drawn up by Pandits.

Byabahár, Ben. (ব্যবহার), S. (व्यवहार) Custom, usage. Business, profession, affairs in general. A suit at law; whence, also, *Byabahárik*, one engaged in affairs, in a suit, &c.

Byáh, H. (بياه, S. विवाह) Marriage.

Byáj, H. (بياج) Interest. See *Biáj.*

Byáju, H. (بياجو) Principal bearing interest. See *Biáju.*

Byáṇa, **Byára**, Karn. (ಬಾಣ, ಬಾರ) A piece of pasture-ground attached to a village, and assigned as a perquisite to the head-man, who lets it out for the grazing of cattle at a charge per head.

Byápár, H. Ben. (بيوپار, व्यापार) Business, affairs.

Byápárí, H. (بيوپاري, S. व्यापारी) One who transacts business of any kind, a merchant, a dealer, a trader. (It occurs in most dialects, slightly modified, as, *Beparí*, *Baipárí*, *Beopárí*, *Byopárí*, *Byaupárí*, &c.

Byaurá, H. (بيَورا, S. व्यवहार:) Detail, narration, statement of circumstances.

Byay or **Byayhár**, (بيئي, بييهار, S. व्यय) Expense, expenditure.

Byohár or **Byauhár**, properly, **Byabahár**, as above, or **Vyavahára**, H. (بيوهار) Business, affairs, trade, calling.

Byohar, H. (بيوهر, from the S. व्यवहार) A loan.

Byohará or *Byohárí*, H. (بيوهرا, بيوهاري, S. व्यवहारिक:) A creditor, a lender.

C

Caste, Eng. A word applied to the distinctions of birth, tribe, and occupation, which separate the people of India of the Hindu religion, and preclude their eating, drinking, and smoking together; their using the same vessels; their intermarrying; and other relations of social life. The lower orders of Indian Mohammadans pretend to similar distinctions; caste being in all cases matter of pride, not of humiliation. The word is derived from the Portuguese *Casta*, race, species.

Chabená, **Chabeni**, H. (چبينا, چبيني, S. चर्वे, to chew) Parched grain.

Chabutarah, **Chubootura**, **Chabutrá**, **Chubootra**, H. (چبوتره, चबुतरा -त्रा) A raised bank or terrace detached from the residence, sometimes covered over, on which persons sit and converse. A kind of summer-house or pavilion. A place where the head of the police is usually stationed. A police-office or station, or the magistrates' court. A room or hall used for public meetings of the villagers. A custom-house or station. A guard-house. A market-place. A stone platform erected as a boundary mark.

Chábuk, corruptly, **Chawbuck**, H. (چابك) A whip.

Chábuk-sawár, corruptly, *Chawbuck-swaar*, H. (P. سوار, a rider) A rough rider, a groom, a jockey.

CHACHÁ, CHÁCHÁ, H. &c. (چچا, چاچا, चचा, चाचा) A paternal uncle, a father's brother.

Chachí, or *Cháchí*, H. &c. (چچي, چاچي) A father's brother's wife.

Chacherá, H. &c. (چچيرا) Connected through a paternal uncle; as, *Chacherá-bhái*, A first cousin, the son of a paternal uncle.

CHACHAR, also CHANCHAR, CHUCHUR, or CHUNCHUR, H. (چچر, چنچر, चंचर) Land that has lain fallow for a year or more, but not a very long time: on being taken under cultivation the produce was divisible for the first year in the proportion of one share to Government and three to the cultivator: after a year of cultivation it was placed on the footing of fully cultivated land of the same description.

CHÁCHAR, H. (چاچر) A Hindu festival held after the Holi.

CHÁCHAR, Ben. (চাচর) Land on the banks or in the bed of a river, from which the water has lately been dried. Inferior fallow land.

CHADAR, CHUDUR, H. (P. چدر) A sheet or cloth.

Chadar andází, H. (P. اندازي, throwing) A ceremony among the Sikhs: when a man marries a widow a sheet is thrown over the parties.

CHADARÚ-GUDDI, (?) Karn. Boundaries of an estate or of village lands, including waste.

CHAḌÁVU, Karn. (ಚಡಾವು) Increase of price or rent. See *Charhai*.

Darchaḍávu, Karn. (ದರಚಡಾವು) Disposing of the Government share of the crop to farmers at an advanced rate.

CHADH, pronounced also CHAṚH, Mar. (चढ) Increase, advance (as of assessment or price, &c.)

Chadhpattí, Mar. (चढपट्टी) An extra cess.

CHÁḌI, Tel. Karn. (ಚಾಡಿ) An accusation, slander, defamation.

CHÁH, H. (P. چاه) A well.

Cháhi, or *Cháhi-zamin*, H. (زمين, land) Land irrigated from wells.

Mahíti Cháh, H. (from A. محيط, surrounding) Land watered by wells in alternate years.

CHAH, CHUH, H. (چه) A platform, a pier-head.

CHAHÁR-SHAMBA, H. (P. چهار شمبه) Thursday.

CHAHÁR-SU, H. (P. چهار, four, and سو, a side) A square, a quadrangle, a market-place.

CHAHAL, H. (چهل) A strong soil, ranking between those termed *Rauslí* and *Dánkar* (Dehli).

CHAHAL SITÚN, H. (P. چهل, forty, ستون, a pillar) A pavilion, a chamber, a summer-house supported by forty, *i. e.* many pillars. (Also with the H. numeral, *Chális*, forty, *Chális-sitún*).

CHAHALDÁ, Mar. (चहलदा) A tax formerly levied on Banjáras in the Dakhin.

CHÁHIL, or CHÁHIRÁ, H. (چاهل, چاهرا) A tribe of Rájputs in Hisar, mostly converts to Mohammadanism. They nevertheless retain charge of the tomb of *Goga Chauhán*, a Hindu prince now esteemed a saint.

CHAHLI, CHUHLEE, H, (چهلي) The wheel on which the rope revolves at the top of the well.

CHAHORÁ, H. (چهورا) Rice dibbled in a field after being sown in a separate bed. A fine sort of rice.

CHAHOTRÁ, or CHAHUTRÁ, Mar. (चहोत्रा, चहुत्रा, from चहुं, four, and उत्तर, subsequent) Interest at four per cent. per month.

CHÁHÚR, Mar. (चाहूर) A long measure of land. According to one statement, equal to 120 square *Bíghás*, to another, to 150 *Bíghás*.

CHÁHVARÍ, Mar. (चाह्वरी) The drag rope of a plough or of the bucket of a well, to which the head pair of oxen are yoked.

Cháhvarí moṭ, Mar. (चाह्वरी मोट) The bucket of a draw-well worked by bullocks.

CHAIL, H. (چيل) Land twice tilled (Rohilkhand).

CHAIN, H. (چين) Cultivated land.

CHAÍN, H. (چين) A low caste of Hindus.

CHAINA, H. (چينه) An inferior kind of grain. A sort of millet (Panicum pilosum), also called *Chena* and *Chína*.

Cháiṇkhaṭi, Ben. (চাঞিখটি) A spot in the salt-works where the drainage of the baskets is collected.

Cháiṇ laban, Ben. (চাঞিলবন) Basket salt.

CHAIT, or CHYT, properly, CHAITRA, H. &c. (چيت, S. चैत्र) A month so called (March—April) beginning with the sun's entrance into Pisces.

Chaití, H. (चैती) Relating to or produced in *Chait*, as, the spring harvest. In Bundelkhand it is usually so applied, denoting the *Rabi*, or spring crops.

CHAITYA, S. (चैत्य) Any large tree in a village, held in peculiar sanctity: an altar, a monument. A Buddhist temple or monument.

CHAK, CHUK, corruptly, CHUCK, H. &c. (چك, चक, S.

चक्र, a circle or district) CHAKU, or CHEKU, Tel. (చకు, చెకు) A portion of land divided off; as, the detached fields of a village, or a patch of rent-free land, or any separate estate or farm. In old revenue accounts the term was applied to lands taken from the residents of a village, and given to a stranger to cultivate. In the north-west provinces the subdivision of a Pargana formed under cl. 88, Settlement Circular of 1839. In the Dakhin survey the term is used to designate a field within a field, when it is necessary to subdivide a field without changing the number or series of the larger portion of the land into which a village is divided.

Chak-bandí, *Chukbundee*, H. (چکبندي, चकबंदी) Determining the limits or boundaries of a detached piece of land, an estate, or *Chak*. The limits of a police or revenue jurisdiction.

Chak barár, *Chuk burár*, H. (برار a tax) Collecting the rents of a *Chak* according to its size or productiveness.

Chak náma, *Chuk námu*, H., or *Chekunámá*, Tel. (P. نامه a document) A register of the extent and boundaries of a detached or separate piece of land, or of a separate village. A grant authorising individuals to hold alienated lands, and specifying their limits.

Chak náma árázi, H. (A. عراضي, See *Árázi*) A document given to a Zamindar from whom a portion of land has been taken by the Government for public or other purposes, defining the extent, boundaries, and quality of the land.

Chak ṭukra, H. (چك and تکره, a piece) A plot or parcel of a landed estate.

CHAK, Ben. (চক) A square; also, a market-place enclosed by building. It has also the sense of the preceding.

Chak bandí, Ben. (চকবন্দী) Building a square, connecting the buildings round it.

CHAK, Thug. Suspicion.

Chak-bele, Thug. A dangerous or suspicious place.

CHÁK, H. Ben. (چاك, চাক, S. चक्र) A wheel; especially applied to the pulley through which the rope attached to the bucket of a well passes. Also a mill. Also the rings of baked clay used in sinking a well, and a vessel in which sugar is manufactured.

Cháhá, Ben. (চাকা) A wheel, a discus. The upper portion of the salt-boiling furnace.

CHÁKALAVÁḌU, Tel. (చాకలవాడు) A washerman.

CHAKAR, CHUKUR. H. &c. (چکر, S. CHAKRA, चक्र, in which form it occurs in most dialects) A wheel, a circle, or any thing revolving in a circle.

Chahar-bardeshi, (?) H. Compound interest.

CHÁKAR, CHAKUR, H. (P. چاکر, चाकर) A servant.

Cháharú, Ben. (চাকরা) Land given in reward of past services.

Cháharán, H. (properly the plural of چاکر, servants) Allowances of land, or the revenue derived from it, professedly appropriated in Bengal to the pay and support of the public officers and servants of a village or Zamindári, including the Zamindar, Kánungo, Mokaddem, Patwárí, and the Peons and Chaukidárs. Under the ancient system the lands so appropriated were exempted from the Government assessment in favour of the Zamindar, but this was disallowed on the formation of the decennial settlement. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793; ix. 1825.

Chákarán-zamín, corruptly, *Chakeram-zemeen*, *Chaheran-jemmy*, H. (*chákarán*, as above, and P. *zamín*, زمين, land) Lands exempted from revenue on the plea of being appropriated to maintain the public officers and servants.

Chákari, H. (چاکري) Service. Allowance of land, &c., for public officers and servants. Service land.

Chákariá, incorrectly, *Cháhriá*, Mar. (चाकरीया) Applied to land held revenue-free, on condition of performing some office, or discharging some obligation. Service land.

CHAKI, CHUKEE, (?) Karn. An extra assessment in Kanara.

CHÁKÍ, Ben. (চাকী, from S. चक्र) A mill, a grinding stone, an apparatus for spinning twine suspended from the hand.

CHAKIRI, Mal. (ചകിരി) The fibres of the husk of the cocoa-nut, of which rope, or kayar, is made.

CHÁKIYÁRA, Mal. (ചാക്കിയാര) A class of out-caste Brahmans.

CHAKKÁ, CHUKKA, H. (چکّا, from *chakra*, a wheel) A circular lump of clay, used to press down the smaller arm of the lever employed in raising water from a well. A wheel.

CHÁKHAṆḌ, Uriya (ଚାଖଣ୍ଡ) A measure of length, half a cubit.

CHAKKALU, Tel. (చక్కలు) Small bubbles of salt that rise upon the first ebullition of the brine.

CHAKKAN, CHAKKÁLA, Mal. (ചക്കൻ, ചക്കാല) An oil presser.

CHAKKARA, Mal. (ചക്കര) Coarse sugar, made from the juice of the cocoa-nut and other palms.

Chakkarakkaḷḷa, Mal. (ചക്കരക്കള്ള) The *tárí*, or juice of the cocoa-nut, from which coarse sugar is made.

Chakkat, Chukkut, H. (چکّت) The loss of a *chah*, or plot of ground, by inundation.

Chakki, H. (چکّي) A handmill, a grindstone.

Chakki náma, H. (نامه) A song sung by women at weddings, while grinding a perfumed powder.

Chakki náuri, H. (ناوري) Presentation of perfumed powder to the bride and bridegroom, and the female assistants by whom it has been prepared.

Chakkili, Tam. Mal. (சக்கிலி) A low-caste man, working in hides and leather; a currier, a shoemaker, the village shoemaker. Apparently corrupted to *Chuchler*, the word in common use among Europeans.

Chakku, Karn. (ಚಕ್ಕು) A pack or bale of raw cotton.

Chakkubandhi, Karn. (ಚಕ್ಕುಬಂಧಿ) Land measure.

Chaklá, Chukla, corruptly, Chuckla, H. (چکلا) Chaklá, or Chákla, Ben. (চক্লা, চাক্লা, from the S. चक्र) A large division of a country, comprehending a number of Parganas; first introduced as a recognised local division in the reign of *Shahjehan*. Bengal was divided by Jaffir Khan, about 1772, into thirteen *Chaklas*, each under a separate superintendant of finance. At different times, and in different parts of the country, the *Chakla* seems to have varied in extent, and in its subdivisions. In modern times it is applied to the part of a town chiefly inhabited by prostitutes. In Mar., besides a division of country, it also means the court or office of the magistrate of a ward.

Chaklá bandi, corruptly, *Chucklabundy*, H. (چكلا بندي) The distribution of a Zamindári or of a province into *Chaklas*, especially for financial convenience.

Chakle dár, H. (چكلي دار) The superintendant or proprietor, or renter of a *Chakla*.

Chakle dári, H. (چكلي داري) Superintendence or possession of a *Chakla*. The right of occupancy as admitted payer of the Government assessment, with such fees or privileges as usage may have attached to the office or possession.

Chakle kharch, H. (چكلي خرچ) Expenses of the whole *Chakla* or district, charged in proportion to each Ryot, under the old revenue system of Bengal.

Chaklá nawís, H. (چكلا نويس) The accountant of the revenues and charges of a *Chakla*.

Chakli, Mar (चकली) A division of a village in some places.

Chakalyá, Mar. (चकल्या) An officer of police, a magistrate.

Chakra, S., but it occurs in all dialects, most commonly unchanged, but sometimes slightly modified, as, *Chakar*, *Chakí*, *Cháh*, (चक्र) A wheel, a discus, a quoit, any thing circular or revolving, lit. or fig., as a potter's wheel, an oil-mill, a period of time, a district, a province, a region. An ancient small gold coin in Mysore, usually 10 fanams. In *Mar.* also, a rule, a regulation, an extra cess or tax. In *Karnáta*, the extra assessment of 1720, which was to cover the interest of money advanced by the Raja to pay off the demands of the *Sáhuhárs* or Bankers on the Ryots. (The word is incorrectly printed in the 5th Report, p. 804, *Chuckes*, for *Chucker*, whence it has been entered in the Glossary *Chuckees*, as a separate word.)

Chakramu, Tel. (చక్రము) A wheel, &c., (being, in fact, the same with *Chakra*.) An ancient coin current formerly in the south of India, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a Pagoda.

Chakráwal, *Chakráwalí*, Mar. (S. चक्रावळ, चक्रावली) Compound interest, (from *chakra*, revolving, and *ávalí*, a range or series).

Chakravarttí, H. S. (चक्रवर्त्ती) A prince, a ruler, an emperor. A name borne by some families of Bráhmans in Bengal, corrupted commonly into *Chuckerbutty*.

Chakra-vriddhi, S. (*chakra*, and *vriddhi*, वृद्धि, increase) Compound interest.

Chakra-vantige, Tel. (చక్రవంతిగె) An extra assessment of $\frac{1}{16}$th under the Mohammadan Government.

Chakatí, or Chuktee, Mar. (चकती) A scrap of writing paper, a note, a passport, an English letter.

Chakrí, Ben. (S. চক্রী) An oilman.

Chákríkuḍu, Tel. (చాక్రికుడు) An oilmaker.

Chakwáen, H. (چکواين) A small class of Rajputs in Ghazipur.

Chakwand, H. (چکوند) A common weed, bearing a long legume, growing from eight inches to two feet high, used by the poor as a potherb.

Chál, H. (چال) Habit, practice, course of life; as, *Bad-chál*, a man of bad habits; *Su-chál*, one of good habits, of respectable conduct.

Chálá, (?) Mal. The hut of a slave in Malabar. (Possibly *Ṣálá*, q. v.)

Chalab, Thug. Early part of the evening, between sun-set and dark.

Chalán, Chulan, also Chálán, corruptly, Chellaun, Chillaun, Chullaun, H. &c. (چلان, چالان, from چل, S. चल, to go, sending off, despatching, [goods, &c.])

A document sent with goods, treasure, or individuals; an invoice, a voucher, a pass, a passport. The post-office list of letters forwarded, &c. Ben. Reg. x. 1819.

Chalán-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A person who accompanies a despatch or remittance, and has charge of the invoice.

Chalaní, *Chaláoní*, or *Chalní*, H. (چلني ,چلاوني ,چلني, from the v. چلنا, to go) Current, circulating (as coin).

Chalantá, (from چلنا, to go) Passing, moveable, vendible, saleable. Duties formerly levied by Zamindars on goods passing through their jurisdiction. Ben. Reg. xxvii. 1793.

Chalantí-jáëdad, Uriya (ଚଳନ୍ତି।ଜାଏଦାଦ) Moveable or personal property.

CHÁLAN, Ben. (চালন) Sifting any thing, passing it through a sieve.

Chálaní, Ben. (চালনী) A sieve.

CHALAVÁDI, Karn. (ಚಲವಾದಿ) A low caste. (In Mysore) The servant of a *Linga* merchant carrying a large ladle with chain and bell on his shoulders. (In Telingana) A Śúdra who goes from house to house to give notice of a death.

Chalavádi ayu joti, Karn. (ಚಲವಾದಿ ಅಯು ಜೊತಿ) Tax levied on the preceding in a village.

CHALÁWAN AMDÁNÍ, Hindi (चलावन श्रमदानी) Statement of collections sent with the collections to the Zamindar by the Patwárí (*Puraniya*).

CHÁLÍ, erroneously, CHOWLEE and CHOOLEE, Mar. (चाली) Land that bears the highest rate of assessment, cultivated by permanent inhabitants of the village agreeably to allotment, by which each cultivator has a fixed proportion of the lands of highest, medium, and lowest assessment. Hereditary land held at a fixed rate, which, after being brought into cultivation from waste, may be assessed at a rate proportioned to its quality, and to custom. It is sometimes said that a Ryot cannot throw up his *Chálí* land.

CHÁLI, Ben. (चालि) A thatch, a shelf, a gang or separate station of convicts engaged on public work.

CHALIGARAVU, Tel. (చలిగరవు) Soil sandy on the surface with black earth underneath.

CHALIPANDILI, Tel. (చలిపందిలి) A shed where cool water, &c., is distributed to passengers.

CHÁLI GAINI, corruptly, CHAUL GAINEE, CHALLY, CHALLI, or CHALIE GUENY, Karn. &c. (ಚಾಲಿ ಗೈಣಿ, probably from the S. चल, *chala*, moving, going) Tenancy-at-will, or occupation on paying rent for a short or indefinite term.

Cháli gaini-chíṭu, Karn. (ಚೀಟು) An agreement or lease for a short time, usually for a year.

Cháli gaini-gár, Karn. (ಗೈಣಿಗಾರ) A tenant-at-will.

CHÁLÍSÍ, H. &c. (P. چاليسي, forty) CHÁLSÍ, CHÁLISÁ, Mar. (चाळसी, चाळिसा) An aggregate of forty, as of forty sers, forty cubits, &c. Also a period of forty days of impurity from the birth of a child, or death of a relative. A period of quarantine. The great famine in Hindustan of 1783 is known by this name, from its occurring *Samvat* 1840.

CHAḶI SIDAKKA, Karn. (ಚಳಿಸಿದಕ್ಕ) Rice husked.

CHALIT, H. (چلت, S. चलित, lit., gone) Moveable or personal property.

CHÁLIYAN, Mal. (ചാലിയൻ) A weaver.

CHALKI, (?) H. A crop raised by irrigation.

CHALLANIDORA, Tel. (చల్లనిదొర) A cold gentleman, a European functionary of a calm and gentle temperament, a highly complimentary designation.

CHALTÍ, H. Mar. (چلتي, चलती) Passing, moving, current. In Dehli, Cultivated lands. In Masulipatam, Gross measurement of the grain after gathering.

Chalti daftar, H. (P. دفتر, an office) Under the Maratha Government, the records required for current business. That portion of the Peshwa's register which was always in the hands of the *Farnavis*, or Secretary of State.

CHALTÚ, Hindi (चलतू) Land in cultivation.

CHÁLU, Tel. (చాలు) A furrow. Ben. (চালু) Rice cleaned fit for cooking.

CHÁMA, Mal. (ചാമ) A kind of grain, a sort of millet (Panicum miliaceum). S. *Śyámá*, (श्यामा).

CHAMAN, Thug. A Brahman.

CHAMÁR, CHUMAR, H., but in most dialects also, (چمار) Ben. CHÁMÁR (চামার) Mar. CHÁMHÁR (चाम्हार) from the S. *Charma-kára*, or worker in skins, चर्मकार) A man of a low caste, whose business is working in hides and leather, a currier, a tanner, a shoemaker, a harness-maker, and the like. *Chamárs* are said to be descended from a Bráhman father and *Chandál* mother, according to some authorities: in the north-western provinces the *Chamárs* are considered as divided into seven classes, who do not eat together or intermarry: they are known by the names, *Jatúä*, *Kaean*, *Kúril*, *Jaiswara*, *Jhusia*, *Azimgerhia* or *Birheria*, and *Kori*

or *Korchamri*. The last are most commonly weavers. Different tribes of *Chamárs* are also known in the Dakhin, as *Sultangerh*, *Marathí*, *Paradosh*, *Pardesí*, *Harallbahlt*, *Dabáili*, *Woj*, and *Chaur*.

Chamar-gaur, *Chumur-gour*, H. (چمر گور) A division of the Gaur Rajputs. The highest class, although from their name liable to the suspicion of intercourse with *Chamárs*. They affect to call themselves *Chaunhar-gaur*, from a Raja named *Chaunhar*; or sometimes *Chiman-gaur*, from a Muni called *Chiman*.

Chamráwat, H. (چمراوت) Perquisites or privileges of Chamárs.

CHÁMARA, Ben. Mar. (চামর, S. चामरः) The bushy tail of the Tibetan ox set in a handle, and used to drive away flies. In H. *Chaunri*, (چونری).

CHAMÁYEN, CHUMAYEN, H. (چماین) A small class of the Gujar tribe in Panipat Bangar.

CHAMBAL, CHUMBUL, H. (چمبل) A log of wood with grooves, fixed on the banks of canals, and used in drawing water for irrigation.

CHÁMCHORÍ, H. (چام چوری, lit., skin stealing) Adulterous connexion with the wife of another.

CHAMIA, Thug. Those of the gang who assist in seizing and holding down the victim.

CHAMOSÍA, Thug. The person who holds the hands of the victim (Dakhini).

CHAMPAKA CHATURDAṢÍ, S. (चम्पक, a yellow flower, and चतुर्दशी, fourteenth lunation) A Hindu festival on the fourteenth of *Jyeshṭh*, when the flowers of the Michelia Champaka are offered to idols.

CHÁṆ, Mal. (ചാണ) A span, a span measure.

CHANÁ, CHUNA, corruptly, CHENNA, CHUNNA, H. (چنا, चना) A kind of pulse commonly known as gram (Cicer arietinum). Three kinds are usually reckoned in the north-west provinces, *Píla*, *Pachmil*, and *Kasa*. The last is an inferior sort, also called *Rahswa*, *Chaptái*, and *Kasári*. *Pachmil* is a mere mixture of the first and last sorts. There is also a small kind called *Chaní* and *Batorí*. *Chaná*, to the eastward of the upper provinces, is frequently called *Rehla* and *Lona*, but in general *Lona* is applied to an acidulous salt which forms upon the leaves, and is collected for chemical purposes. *Chaná* also implies a species of plant, of which the seeds are often mixed with corn, giving it a disagreeable taste. (*Vicia* of one or two undescribed species).

CH

CHANAMBU PARATÍ, (?) Mar. The name of a servile caste in Anjengo, employed apparently as domestic servants.

CHANAMIÁ, H. (چنمیا) A tribe of Chandrabansi Rájputs in Jonpur, Azimgerh, and Gorakhpur.

CHANÁN, commonly from the plural SHÁNÁR, Mal. (ചാ-ന്നാൻ) A man of a tribe whose business it is to extract the sap from the palmyra tree, a *táṛí* drawer.

CHANAPPAN, Tam. Mal. (சணப்பன்) A weaver of coarse cloth for sacks, of hempen cords, &c. (From *Chaṇa* or *Sana*, hemp.) See *Ṣanappan*.

CHANÁTTAM, Mal. (ചാണാത്തം) Favourable or privileged rent of land granted to persons liable to be called out for occasional work or service.

CHANCHAR, CHUNCHUR, H. (چنچر, चंचर) Land left untilled for a year or more, but not for a very long interval. See CHACHAR.

CHÁNCHARÍ, H. (چانچری) Inferior grain, as Mung or Jawár, remaining in the ear after being trodden out.

CHANCHARU, Karn. (ಚೆಂಚರು) A tribe of savage people tenanting the forests in the south of India.

CHÁNCHÍO, Guz. (ચાંચીઓ) The name of a tribe, or of an individual of it, inhabiting Guzerat, Kach, and Sind, and wearing a large long-pointed turban. A pirate, a sea-robber.

CHÁND, H. &c. (چاند, S. चन्द्रः) The moon.

Chándí, H. (چاندی) Silver. (From *Chánd*, the moon). A tax formerly levied by the Zamindars of Bengal.

Chándní, H. &c. (چاندنی) Moonlight, an awning.

Chándní Chauk, H. (چاندنی چوك) The principal market-place of any considerable city.

Chándní karan, Hin. (चांदनी करण) The practice of *Bráhmans*, *Chárans*, and others, of wounding themselves, in order to extort alms or payment of a debt.

CHANDÁ, CHUNDA, H. (چندا, from the P. *Chand*, چند, how much) Subscription, quota, assessment.

Chandá aogáhi, H. &c. (چندا اوگاهی) Levy of rent or revenue from the Ryots, according to their shares or proportions. See *Aogáhi*.

CHÁNDÁ, Ben. (চাঁদা) A subscription, a collection of money.

CHÁNDA, H. (چانده) A common station of the revenue survey.

CHÁNDA, Thug. Cloth.

CHANDAI, Tam. (சந்தை) A fair, one held annually, the melá of Hindustan.

CHANDAL, CHANḌÁL, H., and most dialects, (چندال, چنڈال,

S. चण्डाल) A man of a low mixed caste, sprung from a *Śúdra* father and *Brahman* mother. In common use it is indiscriminately applied to all low-caste or out-caste tribes.

Chanḍáliá, H. (چنڈاليا) A tribe of the *Bhangis*, who might be also termed *Chanḍálas*.

CHÁNDAM, H. (چاندم) A small tribe of Rajputs in Allahabad and Jonpur.

CHÁNDANAYÁTRA, also CHANDANOTSAVA, S. (from *chandana*, चन्दन, sandal, and *yátrá*, यात्रा, or *utsava*, उत्सवः, a festival) The ceremony of offering sandal paste or other perfume to an idol. A festival held at Puri in honour of Jagannáth.

CHANDÁNA, or CHANDÍNAH, CHUNDANA, CHUNDEENU, H. (P. چندانه, چنديته, from *chand*, چند, some, how many) Sundry or miscellaneous, applied to a division of the *Sair*, or a variety of petty taxes, under the Mogul Government; as,

Chandína Álamganj, H. A tax on all persons engaged in trade at Dacca, from one to two rupees per annum.

Chandína bajantri, H. (باجنتري) A tax on musicians.

Chándiná, Uriya (ଚାନ୍ଦିନା) Ground-rent, rent of land on which a house is erected. Tenure derived from such payment. (It is probably from the P. چنداته, like the preceding).

Chándinadár, Uriya (ଚାନ୍ଦିନାଦାର) A person paying ground-rent, and holding his house and garden by that payment.

Chandína damdhárí, H. (دمدهاري) A tax on exhibitors of snakes, monkeys, and bears, or fakirs, jugglers, &c.

Chandan-khuri mahal, (?) H. A tax formerly levied in Rangpur upon the sale of hogs, abolished since the decennial settlement.

CHANḌAVÁ, Hindi (चंडवा) Shaft of the share of a plough.

CHANDEL, H. (چنديل, चंदेल, perhaps from *Chandra*, the moon) A numerous tribe of Rajputs, originally from Mahoba in Bundelkhand, but now scattered over the north-western provinces: they claim to be of the *Somabansí*, or lunar race, and gave their name to the district of *Chanderi* or *Chandeli*. In the lower Doab they are divided into four tribes, bearing the several Hindu designations of a ruler or king: as, *Rája*, *Ráo*, *Rána*, and *Ráwat*.

CHANDELÍ, H. (چنديلي) A very fine sort of cotton cloth, originally fabricated at *Chanderi*, on the left bank of the Betwa, from a kind of cotton grown at *Amaráwati* in Berar. The thread, when of fine quality, is sold for its weight in silver; and the cloth is of so costly a description, as to be worn only by persons of the highest rank in native courts.

CHANḌIVAḶA, Karn. (ಚಂಡಿವಳ) Earnest money, hansel, also what is given to dissolve a bargain.

CHANDIYÁ, H. (چنديا) Deep places (East Oudh).

CHÁNDLA, H. from *Chánd*, the moon, (چاندلا) A small wafer-like ornament of gold or other metal worn on the forehead between the eyes. The ceremony of affixing the ornament on the foreheads of persons present at the drawing up of a marriage contract, as the ratification of the agreement.

CHANDRA, S. (चन्द्रः) The moon.

Chandra Grahaṇa, S. (from ग्रहण, seizing) An eclipse.

Chandraseni Kayastha, S. Mar. (चन्द्रसेनी कायस्थ) A caste of writers in Puna, who pretend to be descended from a Raja named *Chandrasena*, and therefore claim to be regarded in some degree as *Kshatriyas*, and to be entitled to perform the ceremonies of the Vedas; a claim not recognised by the Bráhmans. There are two divisions: the *Pataní Prabhu*, and the *Dawani Prabhu*. The former are found at Bombay and other towns, the latter at Goa.

CHANEṬH, H. (چنيٹه) Drugs for cattle.

CHANGÁR, Thug. A thief of any kind.

CHANGEL, H. (چنگيل) A herb growing among ruined buildings. The seed, used in medicine, is termed *Khabáji*.

CHANGÚLÍ, Karn. (ಚಂಗೂಲಿ) Daily hire.

CHÁNK, or CHÁNKÁ, H. (چانك, چانكا) A stamp fixed on the side of a stack or heap of grain, when the heaps are to be divided; or when, after division, they are left in charge of one of the sharers. A piece or pieces of cow-dung placed on a heap of grain, to protect it from the evil eye. A ceremony observed in the threshing-floor, when the winnowed corn is gathered into a heap. It is variously observed in different places, but the essence consists in reverentially and silently circumambulating the heap, finishing the process with a short prayer.

CHANK, CHUNK, or more correctly, ṢANKH, H. (چنك, سنکه, S. शंख) A conch shell. When entire, with the greater end cut off, it is used as a kind of horn formerly blown in war, but now at the worship of idols. Cut in segments of circles, it forms ornaments for the fore-arms and wrists of women. The chief supply of these shells

is from Ceylon, and when the volutes turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation.

CHANNANGI-NELLU, Karn. (ಚಂನಂಗಿನೆಲ್ಲು) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

CHANNEL-MÁRA, or CHANNEL-VARI, (?) Names of a small additional money tax on the cultivators of Karnáta under the old system: (apparently, *Channel* is the English word connected with the local terms for cess or tax, being a charge for keeping up the water-courses necessary for irrigation, or a tax on fields so watered, as being more productive; also denominated *Channel fees.*—5th Rep. p. 966.)

CHÁNTI, H. (چانتی) Cesses levied from artisans and others (from *Chánṭná*, to squeeze).

CHÁNWÁL, or CHÁWAL, or CHÁOL, or CHÁUL, (چاول, چانول) Undressed rice, but cleaned of the husk.

CHANTA, Mal. (ചന്ത) A fair, a market.

Chanta nagaram, Mal. (ചന്തനഗരം) A market town.

Chantavila, Mal. (ചന്തവില) Market price.

CHANTRAM, Mal. (ചന്ത്രം) The office of a petty district treasurer.

Chantrakkáran, Mal. (ചന്ത്രക്കാരൻ) The petty treasurer in a district.

CHANWÁN, CHUNWÁN, H. (چنوان) A small sort of millet.

CHÁP, Beng. (চাপ) Mar. (चाप) A weight or block used to press down any thing, a press, a screw press; an impression, a seal (but in this sense the original word is more correctly *Chháp*, the initial being aspirated. The substitution of the unaspirated *Ch* has probably arisen from confounding the two words.

Chápá, Beng. (চাপা) A weight, a cover, any thing laid upon another to press it down; treading down clay or salt to press it together, pressing salt together for weighment.

Chápá dar, Uriya (ଚାପାଦାର) The officer who puts the salt into the scales.

Chápa gattu, Tel. (చాపగట్టు) A bank or mound on which salt is placed immediately after it is taken out of the pans.

CHÁPANI, (?) Asam. Islands formed in rivers, or any alluvial deposit.

CHAPÁTÁ, or CHAPÁTÍ, H. (چپاتی, چپاتا) A thin cake of flour and water, without leaven, slightly baked or toasted over an open fire.

CHÁPÁVANI, Karn. (ಚಾಪಾವಣಿ, from H. *Chhapna*, to be hid) Concealment of lands in order to defraud the revenue.

CHÁP-JARÍB, H. (چاپ‌جریب) Gross measurement of the lands of an estate: (perhaps from *Cháp*, in one sense, a bow, and *jaríb*, a land measure, a bow-shot, or bird's-eye measurement).

CHAPOLALU, (?) Tel. Watering by hand.

CHAPPÁ, Tel. Karn. (చప్ప, a dialectical form of *Chhápá*) An impression, a stamp, a custom-house stamp; the straw of an inferior kind of grain.

Chappehaṭṭe, Karn. (ಚಪ್ಪೆಹಟ್ಟೆ) The office of a custom-house where goods are stamped.

CHAPPAR, CHAPRA, Karn. (ಚಪ್ಪರ, ಚಪ್ರ) A thatched roof, a shed; any temporary thatched structure, as for the celebration of a marriage, giving water to travellers, a mat, a screen, &c. The *Chhappar*, of Hindustan and Bengal, q. v. has not such a range of meaning.

CHAPRÁS, H. (چپراس) A badge, a plate worn on a belt as a mark of office.

Chaprási, H. (چپراسی) A messenger or courier wearing a *chaprás*, most usually a public servant.

CHÁPRE, H. (چاپری) Cakes of cow-dung after drying, used as fuel.

CHAPRI, CHUPREE, H. (چپری) A puddle: a small kind of pulse somewhat resembling millet.

CHAR, CHUR, H. (چر) A sand-bank or island in the current of a river, deposited by the water, claims to which were regulated by Ben. Reg. xi. 1825. Pasturage, fodder.

CHÁRA, H. (چارہ) Grass, food for beasts and birds; fodder, pasturage.

Charágáh, H. (چراگاہ) Grazing ground, a field, a meadow.

Charáí, or *Charáu*, H. (چراو, چرای) Pasture lands, fields appropriated to the grazing of cattle. Sending out cattle to graze. Rent derived from pasturage.

CHÁR, Thug. A strangler, peculiar to certain classes.

Chárai, Thug. The office of strangler.

CHÁRA-PAIR, or CHAR-PAIR, Karn. (ಚಾರಪೈರ, ಚರಪೈರ) Duties on grain levied from the peasantry, whether it be of their own growing or purchased for re-sale. A tax on villages of various items.

C.IARAGI, Thug. A Bairagi.

CHARAK, Ben. (চরক, also written চড়ক, from the S. चक्र, a wheel) CHARKH, H. (P. چرخ, a wheel) A wheel or lathe for turners' work, cleaning cotton, &c.; a sugar-mill. The ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks passed through the skin, above each bladebone, and connected by ropes with one end of a lever traversing an upright

post with a circular motion. The apparatus for swinging.

Charahgáchh, Ben. (চরকগাছ) The upright pole or mast supporting the horizontal lever on which the swinging is performed.

Charak-pújá, Ben. (S. पूजा, worship) The swinging festival held on the Sun entering Aries. As a religious observance it is confined to Bengal, but the swinging is practised in other parts of India as a feat of dexterity for obtaining money.

Charaki, Ben. (চরকি) A small wheel, a reel, a machine for separating seeds from cotton.

CHARAKKA, Mal. (ചരക്ക) Goods, merchandise.

CHARÁN, H. (چران), CHARÁNÍ, Ben. (চরানী) A meadow, fallow land, grazing ground.

Charán, Ben. (চরান) Pasturing or attending cattle.

Charáramná, Hindi (चरारमना) Lands appropriated for grazing, in consequence of being left unploughed for more than a year.—Puraniya.

CHÁRAN, H. (چارن, चारण) The name of a caste analogous to, or identical with, the *Bháṭ*, following the profession of bards, heralds, and genealogists; and held in like estimation, so that their personal security is considered sufficient for engagements of the most important description, the breach of which involves the death of the surety, or of some of his family. They also subsist by carrying grain, salt, groceries, and the like. The latter, in Central India, are styled *Kachili Cháraṇs*; those who are not engaged in trade are the *Maru Cháraṇs*, or *Cháraṇs* of the desert, or the sandy tract east of the Indus.

CHARAṆÁMṚIT, H (S. चरण, foot, and अमृत, ambrosia) Water in which the feet of a Bráhman has been washed; also with *Udaka*, water, *Charaṇodaka*.

CHARAS, incorrectly, CHURRUS, and CHERRUS, H. (چرس, चरस) The resinous exudation of the hemp plant, possessing strong intoxicating powers, and the basis of all the inebriating preparations of hemp: see *Bhang* and *Ganja*. Also, a large leather bag or bucket used for drawing water from wells.

CHÁRÁYAM, Mal. (ചാരായം) Spirituous liquor; *rum*, *árak*, any intoxicating beverage.

Cháráya kaṭa, Mal. (ചാരായകട) An árak or spirit shop.

Cháráya káran, Mal. (ചാരായകാരൻ) A distiller or vender of spirituous liquor.

Cháráya kuttumata, Mal. (ചാരായക്കുത്തുമത) Contract with Government for the sale of spirituous liquors. Spirit or árak farm.

CHÁRDEHAT, H. (from *chár*, four, and A. *dehát*, دهات, villages) An estate formed of the lands of four villages, or a subdivision of four villages set apart from the Pargana.

CHARGAN, CHURGUN, Mar. (चरगण) Grazing ground, pasturage.

CHAṚH, corruptly, CHUR, H. (چڑہ) Rise; lit. or fig. Increase, augmentation of revenue or rent. An item of the public revenue in Bombay.

Chaṛhái, or *Chaṛháú*, H. (چڑھائی, چڑھاو, from چڑھنا, to mount, to rise; or چڑھانا, to raise) Mounting, ascending. Raising, as price or rent.

Chaṛháit, H. (چڑھایت, from چڑھنا, to mount) A trooper mounted at the expense of the State. Also *Chaṛhwáya*, &c.

Chaṛhandár, incorrectly, *Churundár*, (چڑھندار) A servant accompanying a cargo of goods, a supercargo, a passenger by a boat or vessel.

Chaṛháwá, H. (چڑھاوا) Offerings made to idols. Raising in price, &c.

Chaṛhtá, or *Chaṛhtí*, H. (چڑھتا, چڑھتي) Increase of price, making additional profit, settlement of revenue at a progressively increasing rate.

Chaṛhtá-paṭṭa, (پٹا) H. A lease for a term of years at a progressively increasing rent.

Chaṛhwí, H. (چڑھوی) Raising, as rent or price.

CHARI, CHUREE, corruptly, CHURREE, H. (چری) Jawár sown close and not suffered to run to seed, but cut unripe, and used as fodder for cattle. In the Lower Doab, a small portion of rent-free land.

CHÁRI-KÁGAJA, Uriya (ଚାରିକାଗଜ) Paper of pleadings.

CHARHLI-PHOLLU, Thug. Time between sunrise and noon.

CHARKHI, H. (چرخي, from the P. چرخ, a wheel, S. चक्र) The pulley, or rather spindle, by which water is raised from a well by two water pots tied to the ends of a rope that passes over the cylinder, and are raised alternately. A spinning-wheel.

CHARMAJODA, Mar. (from S. चर्म, leather) A pair of shoes exacted periodically by the head village officer from the village shoemaker, or a money cess in lieu of it.

CHARMAK, CHARMAKÁRA, Mar. (S. चर्मक, चर्मकार) A currier, a shoemaker, a worker in leather.

CHARNI, H. (چرني) A feeding trough.

CHÁRSHAMBA, H. (from چار, four and P. *shambah*, شنبه, a day) Wednesday, the fourth day of the week.

CHÁRSU, H. (P. چارسو, from *chár*, four, and *sú*, a quarter) A square, a market-place, a place where four roads meet.

CHÁRTTA, Mal. (ചാൎത്ത) A writing, a document, a title-deed, a register, a catalogue. (Probably adopted from the Portuguese.)

Chárttumuri, Mal. (ചാൎത്തുമുറി) A document, title-deeds, writings of land, &c.

CHARUTÁR, H. (چروتار) A life-rent grant.

CHARWÁHA, H. (چرواها) A herdsman, a grazier.

Charwáhi, H. (چرواهي) The wages of a herdsman in grain.

Charwái, H. (چروای) Price paid for grazing.

CHÁR-YÁR, H. (چاريار, from *chár*, four, and *yár*, a friend, P. *Chahár*) A Mohammadan of the Suni sect, one who maintains the rightful succession of the first four Khalifs, *Abubakr*, *Omar*, *Osman*, and *Âli*.

CHÁS, or CHÁSA, H. and other dialects (چاس) CHÁSH, Ben. (চাষ) Cultivation, tillage.

Chashá, *Chashán*, Ben. (চষা, চষান) Ploughing a field, causing it to be ploughed.

Chásá, H. (چاسا) *Cháshá*, Ben. (চাষা) A cultivator, a ploughman, a husbandman.

Cháshbásh, Ben. (চাষবাষ) Cultivation, tillage.

Chásh-sanad, Uriya (from A. سند, a grant) Grant of rent-free lands (Cuttack).

Chásí, H. (چاسي) *Cháshí*, Ben. (চাষী) Cultivation, tillage, a cultivator.

*Chásháchásh*i, H. Land prepared for cultivation by repeated ploughings (Cuttack).

CHÁSHT, also CHÁSHT-GÁH, H. (P. چاشت, چاشت گاه) The middle hour between sunrise and noon. Refreshments taken at that season.

Chásht-namáz, H. Morning prayer.

CHÁSNI, H. (چاسني) A pan in which the sugar juice is boiled.

CHÁṬÁ, Hindi (चाटा) The vessel that receives the juice of the sugar-cane as it drops from the mill.

CHAṬÁN, H. (چٿان) Rocky soil.

CHAṬÁNÁ, H. (چٿانا, caus. of چاٿنا, to lick) The ceremony of feeding a child for the first time.

CHATÁO, or CHATÁI, Thug A share of the booty.

CHÁTÁNULU, Tel. (చాతానులు) A class of Śúdras who worship Vishnu exclusively, and whose occupation is the sale of flowers.

CHÁTAR, Uriya (ଚାଟର) The place in the salt works where the saline earth is collected and prepared for filtration.

CHATARÁ (?) Ben. Land of an inferior quality. Indifferent fallow land (Jessore).

CHÁṬÍ, Uriya (ଚାଟି) A salt manufactory.

Cháṭipáik, Uriya (ଚାଟିପାଇକ) A peon attached to a salt work. An assistant to a native collector.

Cháṭia malangí, Uriya (ଚାଟିଆମଲଙ୍ଗି) Head salt manufacturer. (More correctly *Chuliámalangi*, q. v.)

CHAṬṬAMU, Tel. (చట్టము) CHAṬṬAM, Mal. (ചട്ടം) A regulation, a rule, a law.

CHAṬṬIGA, Karn. (ಚಟ್ಟಿಗ) The head man of a drove of cattle for exporting corn.

CHATTIRAM, or SHATTIRAM, pronounced CHATTRAM, Tam. (சத்திரம், vernacular representative of S. छत्रं) A place where refreshment is given gratuitously, especially to Bráhmans; funds set apart for such purpose: also, an umbrella.

CHATTIRIYAṆ, or SHATTIRIYAṆ, Tam. (சத்திரியன், S. क्षत्रियः) A man of the military caste.

CHATTU BÁVALI, Tel. (చత్తుబావలి) A well sunk in a rock (from చత్తు, hard, solid.)

CHATUKULU, Tel. (చతుకులు) A weight of four Dabs.

CHATUR BHÁGAMU, Tel. Karn. (చతుర్భాగము, S. चतुर्, four, and भागं, a part) The fourth part of the annual crop received by Government from the holders of certain alienated lands. According to the definitions of the term as applied in the Tamil provinces, it is the grant or alienation of the Government fourth in favour of the holders of the land.

CHATURDAŚÍ, H. (چتردسي, S. चतुर्दशी, fourteenth) The fourteenth; as the fourteenth lunar day.

CHÁTURMÁSYA, S. (from चतुर्, four, and मास, a month) Relating to four months. Applied to four kinds of sacrifices, the *Vaiśwadeva*, *Váruṇa praghása*, *Sákamedha*, *Sunásiríya*, to be offered in four consecutive months, or every four months, or, according to some, in the months *Ásháṛh*, *Kártik*, and *Phálguna*, consisting of roasted cakes of rice flour, offered in the first to the *Viśwadevas*, in the second to *Varuṇa*, with two figures of sheep made also of flour, in the third with vegetables to *Agni* (?), and in the fourth to *Indra*.

Chaturvedi, S. (चतुर्, four, and वेद, the Vedas) A Bráhman professing to have studied the four Vedas. In common speech, *Chaubí*.

Chatussímá, H. (चतुस्सीमा) The four boundaries of a field or village.

Chatushpatha, S. (चतुष्पथ) A place where four roads meet, an open place or square.

Chaturupádhyáya, S. (चतुर्, four, the four Vedas, and उपाध्याय:, a teacher) The name of a family of Bráhmans in Bengal: in common pronounced *Chaturjia* or *Chaturjee*.

Chaturtha, S. (चतुर्थ:) A fourth, the fourth day, &c.

Chaturtha-kriyá, S. (from क्रिया, act, rite) Offering funeral cakes on the fourth day after a person's decease; also *Chaturtha-piṇḍa*, (from पिण्ड:, the funeral cake.)

Chaturthí, S. (चतुर्थी) The fourth day of the lunar fortnight.

CHATWATTA, (?) Mar. A place where four roads meet. See *Chawáṭha*.

CHAU, H. (چو) A ploughshare.

CHAU, H. (چو, abbreviation of S. *Chatur*, four; used chiefly in composition) Four.

Chaubáchha, H. (چوباچها) A mode of apportioning the assessment formerly practised in the Delhi territory or the levying of a revenue upon four things; viz. 1. A fixed rate per plough; 2. The same per head on each male above twelve years old; 3. A rate per family, hearth money; 4. and one on each head of cattle. Instead of the plough tax, some statements separate the poll tax into two, one on adults and one on children. Thus arranged, the four heads of taxation are denominated, *Pág*, from *pagri*, a turban; *Tág*, the cloth worn round a child's waist; *Kúdí*, or *Korí*, a hearth; and *Púnchhí*, a tail.

Chau-bandí, Mar. (चौबन्दी) Made up of four, or containing four, as a sheet of paper of four leaves. Any connexion of four. Fourfold state or quality.

Chaubár, or *Chaubárá*, H. (چوبارا ,چوبار) A summer-house, a place where villagers assemble, a shed, a police station, especially that of the principal officer or Kotwal.

Chaubáṛí, or *Chaupári*, Ben. (চৌবাড়ী, চৌপাড়ী) A school a college, especially one in which Sanskrit is taught by a Pandit.

Chaubí, H. (چوبي, abbreviated from *Chatur-bedi* or *-vedi*) A Bráhman learned in the four Vedas; now applied to a class of Bráhmans who are not always men of literary habits. In the upper provinces they are usually boxers, wrestlers, and the like.

Chau-bísa, H. (چوبيسه, from S. चतुर्विंशति, twenty-four) A tract of country containing twenty-four villages occupied by a particular tribe: they are frequent in the north-west provinces.

Chaudharí, or *Choudhuree*, sometimes, but incorrectly, *Chaudhri*, corruptly, *Chowdrah*, *Chowdry*, H. (چودهري, lit., a holder of four, perhaps shares or profits) The head man of a profession or trade in towns. The head man of a village. A holder of landed property classed with the Zamindar and Talukdar. In Cuttack the *Chaudharí* was the revenue officer of a district corresponding with the *Desmukh*: the *Chaudharí Talukdar*, or head revenue officer, was there treated under the British Government as a proprietor or Zamindar.

Chaudharáí, corruptly *Chowdrawy*, H. (چودهراي) The office, jurisdiction, or privileges of a *Chaudharí*.

Chaudharáyet, H. (چودهرايت) The fees of a *Chaudharí's* office.

Chaugaḍḍa, *Chouguddu*, H. (چوگڏه) The place where the boundaries of four villages meet.

Chaugháchár, Mar. (चौघाचार) Ownership by many, common property.

Chaughalá, *Chaugulá*, or *Chaughulá*, corruptly, *Chougulla*, Mar. (चौघला, चौगुला, चौघुला) The second officer of a Maraṭha village, an assistant of the headman or *Pátíl*: he holds his office by hereditary tenure.

Chauhadda, or *Chauhaddi*, H. (چوحدي ,چوحدّا, from *chau*, four, and A. *hadd*, a boundary) A place where the boundaries of four villages meet.

CHAUḌU, Tel. (చౌడు) Salt soil.

CHAUHÁN, CHOUHAN, H. (چوهان) One of the principal Rajput races, numerous and powerful branches of whom are found in every part of the north-west provinces, as well as in Malwa and Rájasthan. The most distinguished families in Central India are the *Khichi*, *Hára*, *Bhadauria*, *Rájhumár*, and others: in the Company's territories, *Rajor*, *Pratapnír*, *Chakarnagar*, and *Manchana*; the head of which last is usually known as the Raja of Mainpuri: they trace their descent from the celebrated *Prithí Raï*.

CHAUK, CHOUK, corruptly, CHOWKE, H. (چوك, चौक) A square, an open place in a city where the market is held, and the chief police office is commonly stationed.

Chauk-nikás, H. (निकास) A tax or duty levied on all articles sold in a market-place in Bengal under the Mogul Government.

Chauk-márá, H., or Ben. *márú* (from مارن, or مارنا, to kill, to strike) Smuggling.

CHAUKÁ, H. Ben. (چوکا, চৌকা) A cleared space in which a Hindu cooks and eats his food, or performs any religious ceremony.

CHAUKAṚÁ, H. (چوکڑا) Division of the crop, in which the cultivator gives up only one-fourth.

CHAUKARA-BHÚMI, (?) Karn. Indifferent land.

CHAUKARI, H. (چوکري) A measure of grain, a quarter of a Chauthia, q. v.

CHAUKASÍ, corruptly, CHOKUSSEE, H. (چوکسي) Vigilance. An examiner, an assayer. Mar. (चौकसी) Careful inquiry or investigation.

Chauhasnís, Mar. (चौकसनीश) An inspector, an overseer, a visitor; a registrar or record keeper.

CHAUKALSÁ, Mar. (चौकलशा) A class of Śúdras, or an individual of it, from their having four (*chau*) ornaments (*kalaṣis*) to the bridegroom's litter in a marriage procession.

CHAUK-BHARNA, H. Filling a square space with coloured meal, perfumes, sweetmeats, &c., on occasions of rejoicing, a Mohammadan custom.

CHAUKHÁ, H. (چوکها) A station where four boundaries meet.

CHAUKÍ, CHOUKEE, corruptly, CHOWKY, CHOKY, CHOKEE, H. &c. (چوکي, चौकी) The act of watching or guarding property, &c. Station of police or of customs, a guard, a watch, or the post where they are placed.—Ben. Reg. iv. 1795. ix. x. 1810. xvii. 1816, &c.

Chaukidár, corruptly, *Chowkeydar*, *Choheedar*, &c., H. (چوکيدار) A watchman, a police or custom peon, a village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xiv. 1807. xxii. 1816. vii. 1817, &c.

Chaukídárí, H. (چوکيداري) The office of watchman. A tax levied to defray the cost of a town or village watch. The fees or wages paid to the town or village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1816.

CHÁ̃ÚL, Ben. (চাউল) Rice freed from the husk. See *Cháuwal*.

CHAULÁ, H. (چولا) A kind of bean much cultivated in Hindustan (Dolichos sinensis).

CHAULA, S. (चौल) The ceremony of tonsure. See *Chúḍá*.

CHAULÍ, Mar. (चौली) A small silver coin, equal to two anas.

CHAUMÁSA, H. (چوماسه) A period of four months, the rainy season.

Chaumás, corruptly *Chowmass*, H. (چوماس). Land tilled during the four months of the rainy season, or from *Ashárh* to *Kuár*. A rate in a Ryot's lease for those lands which he sows after the rains, not having had a crop previously raised on them in the same year.

Chaumasiá, H. (چوماسيا) A ploughman hired for the four months.

CHAUNDHÍ, Thug. A turban.

CHAUNRÁ, CHOUNRÁ, H. (چونرا) A subterranean apartment for grain.

CHÁÚNRI, H. (چاونري) A police-station, usually the *Kotwali*, (Sagar).

CHAUNTÁLI, CHOUNTÁLEE, H. (چونتالي) Cotton pods in which the fibre is equal to one-fourth of the whole produce.

CHAUPÁL, CHAUPÁR, or CHAUPÁṚ, H. (چوپاڑ, چوپار, چوپال) A shed in which the village community assemble for public business (generally erected by the head man of a village, and used by him as an office). A raised platform near a house, a Chabutara, q. v.

CHAUPAN, (?) Mar. Stiff, clayey soil.

CHAUPANI, (?) Uriya. A tax formerly levied by petty chiefs in Cuttack, to cover the expense of maintaining police, commuted for a money payment. Ben. Reg. xii. 1805, cl. 4.

CHAUR, H. (چور) A large open space in a forest (Rohilkhand). An extensive tract of low land (East Oudh).

CHAURÁHA, H. (چوراهه) The meeting of the boundaries of four villages, or junction of four roads.

CHAURÁSI, H. (چوراسي, lit. eighty-four) A subdivision of a district or Pargana comprising originally eighty-four villages, although now reduced to a smaller number. The division was very common in Hindustan, and numerous traces of *Chaurásis* have been detected by the industry of Mr. Elliot, who has added to the fact some highly valuable observations on the selection of this particular numeral.—Supplement to the Glossary, p. 151.

CHAURKANÍ, Mar. (चौरकानी, used with रेखा, &c.) A line drawn across a sheet of country paper through the four columns into which it is folded, a form used in letters to sons, pupils, &c.

CHAURSI, CHOURSI, H. (چَورسي) A granary above ground (Rohilkhand).

CHAUS, CHOUS, H. (چوس) Land four times tilled (Rohilkhand).

CHAUSINGHÁ, H. (چوسنگها) A raised mound indicating where the boundaries of four villages meet.

CHAUTH, CHOUTH, corruptly, CHOT, and CHOUT, H. (چوته)

Mar. (चौथ, for CHAUTHÁÍ, from the S. चतुर्थ, fourth) An assessment equal to one-fourth of the original standard assessment, or generally to one-fourth of the actual Government collections demanded by the Marathas from the Mohammadan and Hindu princes of Hindustan, as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries. The *Chauth* was collected by the Marathas through their own agents, and was divided into four parts: 1. *Ráj bábti*, a fourth allotted to the head of the State; 2. From the other three parts, denominated collectively *Muhhása*, six per cent. of the whole *Chauth*, termed *Sahotra*, was set apart for the *Pant Suchu*; 3. and *Nargunda*, or three per cent. was given away at the pleasure of the Raja or Peshwa; 4. The remainder, or *Ain Muhhása*, sixty-six per cent., was distributed among different *Jagírdárs*, to assist them in maintaining the troops they were bound to furnish for the use of the State. Even when a country came into the actual possession of the Marathas, the collections were made under the same titles as before, and appropriated in like manner. Under the British Government the *Sahotra* portion, or six per cent. on a fourth of the Government collections, is still enjoyed by the *Pant Suchu*; and some of the grants made from the *Ain Muhhása*, or nett surplus of the fourth, are still held by individuals. In Hindustan, under the Mogul Government, a *Chauth* was levied from the successful party in a law-suit or arbitration: the precise proportion is not stated, but it was probably a fourth of a rupee, or four anas per cent. on the value of the litigated property. Also, a fourth of the pay of hired servants taken by the head officer who hires them. A fourth of the fee paid to a peon for serving a process taken by the *Názir*, or head native executive officer of a Court.

Chautháí, H. (چوتہاي) A fourth, a fine equal to a fourth of the revenue.

Chauthará, Mar. (चौथरा) A condition of letting land, in which the landlord takes one-fourth of the produce. A fourth of the produce of a field, &c.

CHAUTHÍ, H. (चौथी) The fourth lunar day. The ceremony of untying the wedding bracelet on the fourth day after consummation.

CHAUTHIÁ, CHOUTHEA, H. (چوتہیا) A measure of grain in general use in the north-west provinces, about equal to a *Sér* of wheat: five *Chauthias* make one *Panserí*.

CHAUTKÍ KAIÁLÍ, Hindi (चौत्की कैयाली) An annual sum paid to the farmer or Zamindar, for the privilege of weighing the grain of the Ryots, either to determine the quantity, or for sale, for which the weighman has a fee of about half a ser per maund; the deficiency, when the grain is sold, falls upon the purchaser (Puraniya).

CHAUTRÁ, H. (چوترا) A court, corrupted perhaps from *Chabutara*.

CHAVALAMU, Tel. (చవలము) One-eighth of a pagoda.

CHAVAḶAN, Mal. (ചവളൻ) The name of a low caste of Nairs, or of a member of it, a fisherman.

CHAVATU-BHÚMI, Tel. Karn. (చవటుభూమి) Brackish ground.

CHÁVERRUVUTTÍ, Mal. (ചാവെറുവുത്തി) Lands, &c., granted to the family of a person who has conquered, or who has fallen in battle, a military pension or reward for service.

CHAVIKA, Karn. (ಚವಿಕೆ) A house with four pillars. A guard-house.

CHAVILE, Tel. (చవిలె) Four *dabs* of twenty *hás* each.

CHAVU, or CHAU, corruptly, CHOW, Tel. (చవు) The weight by which pearls are valued.

CHAVUDÁI, Tel. (చవుడాయి, dialectic form of H. *Chautháyi*, or S. *Chaturthi*, a fourth) Land held on payment of one-fourth of the nett produce to the State.

CHAVUKA, or CHAUKA, Karn. (ಚವುಕ) A square. The box containing the Linga.

CHAVUKÁLU, Tel. (చవుకాలు) A measure of seven cubits and a quarter.

CHAVUḶU, CHAUḶU, or CHAUDU, Karn. (ಚವುಳು, ಚೌಳು, ಚೌಡು) Sterile land. Saline soil, in which corn will not grow, unless much watered. Fullers' earth.

Chavuḷu or *Chauḷu gaḍḍe*, Karn. (ಚವುಳುಗದ್ದೆ) Sterile wet cultivation.

Chavuḷu or *Chauḷu gadde*, Karn. (ಚವುಳುಗದ್ದೆ) Barren dry cultivation. (It differs from the last in the dental *dd*.)

Chavuḷunela, Karn. (ಚವುಳುನೆಲ) Barren unproductive land.

Chavuḷuppu, Karn. (ಚವುಳುಪ್ಪು) Earth-salt. Also *Chauṭuppu*, *Chauduppu*.

CHAVUṬU, or CHAUṬU, Karn. (ಚವುಟು) Saline, as soil.

CHAWAL, Mar. (चवल) Two anas, or an eighth of a rupee.

CHAWALÍ, Mar. (चवली) A silver coin worth two anas.

CHÁWAL, (?) Guz. A small share in a co-parcenary village. (Perhaps the same as the preceding, implying a two-ana or one-eighth share).

CHÁWAR, Mar. (चावर) A measure of land. 120 square *bighás*.

Chawáthá, Mar. (चवाठा) A place where four roads meet. Any place where gossips meet, as a barber's shop, the village tree, &c.

Cháwatí, or Chautí, corruptly, Choltry or Choultry, Mal. (ചാവടി) Cháwadi, Tel. (చావడి) A public lodging place, a shelter for travellers.

Ánchecháwadi, Karn. (ಅಂಚೆಚಾವಡಿ) The post office.

Chestaracháwadi, Karn. (ಚೆಸ್ತರಚಾವಡಿ) A station for palankin bearers.

Kandácháradacháwadí, Karn. (ಕಂದಾಚಾರದಚಾವಡಿ) Station of armed peons or militia.

Kottawálacháwadi, Karn. (ಕೊತ್ತವಾಲಚಾವಡಿ) The office of the chief police magistrate, or Kotwal, &c.

Cháwadiyava, Karn. (ಚಾವಡಿಯವ) The keeper of a choultry or karavansarai.

Cháwarí, Mar. (चावडी) Any place of resort, the magistrates' court, a police office, a custom station, an inn.

Cháwarí-kharch, Mar. (A. خرچ, expenses) Cost of keeping up a public lodging-place.

Cháhwarí, Mar. (चाह्वरी) The drag rope of a plough, a well, &c., to which the bullocks are yoked.

Cháhwarímot, Mar. (चाह्वरीमोट) The bucket of a draw-well.

Cháhwaryábail, Mar. (चाह्वऱ्याबैल) One of the bullocks yoked to the rope of a plough or well.

Cháwupula, or Chaupula, Mal. (ചാവുപുല) Mourning for a relative. Period of impurity arising from such a death.

Chaya, Tam. (சாய) A root from which a red dye is extracted (Oldenlandia umbellata).

Chedávu, Tel. (చెడావు) Increase.

Dhar-chedávu, Tel. (from ధర, price) An extra assessment, by relinquishing the Government share of the crop to the Ryot at a higher than the market price.

Cheduru, Tel. (చెదురు) An allowance of grain made to the Ryots in compensation of the right of gleaning.

Chehar, Thug. Jungle, forest.

Chehra, H. (P. چهره, a countenance) Descriptive roll of a servant; also, *Chehra-bandi*.

Chékavan, or Chegavan, Mal. (ചേകവൻ) A man of a low caste, commonly a Tair: one whose occupation is drawing the Tárí juice.

Cheku, Tel. (చెకు) A separate portion of land. See *Chak*.

Chekku, Tel. (చెక్కు) Grain derived from extra measure, Karn. (ಚೆಕ್ಕು) Half a bullock load.

Chela, H. (چیلا, S. चेटः) A servant, a slave, a pupil, a disciple, especially one brought up by a religious mendicant, to become a member of his order. In Mysore, a Hindu boy seized in early life and forcibly made a Mohammadan, by order of Tipu: these boys, as they grew up, were incorporated in a military corps, retaining the name of *Chelas*.

Chelávani, or Chelauni, Tel. (చెలావణి) Current, as coin.

Chelike, Tel. (చెలికె) A field left fallow, a field after the crop has been cut and cleared.

Chellam, Mal. (ചെല്ലം) Royal treasure, hidden treasure.

Chellu chítí, Tel. Karn. (చెల్లుచీటి) A receipt.

Chellubákilu, Tel. (చెల్లుబాకీలు) Collections and balances.

Chembadivádu, Tel. (చెంబడివాడు) A fisherman.

Chemmán, Mal, (ചെമ്മാൻ) A currier, a shoemaker, a worker in leather. See *Chamar*.

Chena, H. (چینا) A kind of millet (Panicum miliaceum).

Chench, H. (چینچ) A herb which springs up in uncultivated places in the rainy season.

Chenchuvádu, Tel. (చెంచువాడు) A tribe of half-savage Hindus dwelling in the hills and forests; also Karn. plur. *Chenchukuladavaru*.

Chendi, Tel. (చెంది) The fermented juice of the date tree.

Chengavarusa, Tel. (చెంగవరుస) A land roll, a list of farmers and fields.

Chengoli, Mar. (चेंगोलि) Work done for hire.

Chenu, Tel. (చేను) A field of dry grain, a crop.

Chenvukotti, Mal. (ചെമ്പുകൊട്ടി, from *chenva*, copper) A brazier or coppersmith.

Cheota, Thug. Rupees.

Chera, Cheli, Mal. (ചെറ, ചെളി) Soft or wet soil, mud, mire, soil in general, or such as is fit for rice cultivation.

Cher-lápam or *-lábham*, Mal. (from *cher*, and S. लाभ, gain) The profit of cultivation, the cultivator's share of the profit.

Chérruvita, Mal. (ചെറുവിത) Cultivation of wet lands.

Cheruman, plur. *Cherumar*, whence corruptly, *Chermers*, *Charmas*, *Churmars*, also plur. *Cherumakkal*, corruptly, *Chermakhal*, and *Shurrumukhul*, Mal. (ചെറുമൻ, plur. ചെറുമക്കൽ) A slave or slaves, prædial slaves; the term designating them as "children of the soil."

Cherádáya. Karn. (ಚೆರಾದಾಯ) Profits to Government

from the sale of unchaste women. Assessment on cattle graziers.

CHERÁÍ, Karn. (ಚೆರಾಯಿ) Pasturage among the hills.

CHÉRI, Tam. (சேரி) Mal. (ചെരി) A town, a village, a hamlet.

Paraicheri, Tam. (பறைச்சேரி) A village of Pariars.

Puducheri, Tam. (புதுச்சேரி) A new village or town, the original form of *Pondicherry*.

CHÉRIKKAL, Mal. (ചെരിക്കൽ) Threshing-floor and farm attached to Government lands. Jungle or hilly tracts sometimes cultivated.

CHERNADÁR, Tam. (சேர்ந்தார்) Relations, dependants.

CHERRÁ, Mal. (ചെറാ) An artificial reservoir, constructed for irrigating lands.

CHERU, H. (چیرو) The name of a wild tribe inhabiting the hills and woods in the southern parts of the province of Benares, in Mirzapur and Behar, sometimes called a branch of the *Bhars*, and sometimes identified with the *Koles*. Mr. Elliot considers them to be the aboriginal inhabitants of the provinces, on the skirts of which they are now found, driven from their proper seats by Rajput races.

CHERUKU, Tel. (చెఱుకు) Sugar cane.

CHERUJANMAM, Mal. (ചെറുജന്മം, from *cheru*, little) The rights or perquisites of the inferior members of the village community.

CHÉRUMÁNAM, Mal. (ചെരുമാനം) Collection of revenue, the duty of an inferior collector.

Chérumánakáran, Mal. (ചെരുമാനകാരൻ) An inferior revenue officer.

CHERUVU, Tel. (చెరువు) An artificial pond or tank.

Panta-cheruvu, Tel. (from పంట, crop) A tank for the irrigation of various crops.

Úru-cheruvu, (from ఊరు, a village) A tank for the common use of the inhabitants of a village.

CHET, Thug. A traveller who has discovered the designs of the Thugs. A gold coin.

CHÉTA, Tel. (చేట) A cribbie: an allowance of grain made to the head of the village. *Maila-chéta*, A similar allowance to the village washerman (from మయిల, H. *maila*, dirty).

CHETAN, Mal. (ചെടൻ) A man servant, a slave, a weaver of a particular caste.

CHETRAM, or SHETRAM, Mal. (ക്ഷേത്രം) A temple of the first order, one dedicated to the *Trimurtti*. See *Kshetra*.

CHETTE, Karn. (ಚೆಟ್ಟೆ) Half a bullock load.

CHETTI, Mal. (ചെട്ടി) A foreign or Karnata Śúdra, a tradesman, a weaver by caste and occupation.

CHETTUKÁRAN, Mal. (ചെത്തുകാരൻ) A *Tári* drawer: a grass cutter.

Chettupáttam, Mal. (ചെത്തുപാട്ടം) Rent of cocoanuts or other palms for extracting *Tári*.

CHÉTUKUDU, Tel. (చేటుకుడు) A male servant or slave.

CHEWARA, or CHEWARRA, (?) Lands situated at the extreme boundaries of a village.

CHHADÁM, corruptly, CHUDAM and CHHEDUM, H. (چهدام) A coin of very small value, one of six, or properly six and a quarter *dáms*, or two *damris*, a quarter of a *paisa* valued at twenty-five *dáms*. The word is used to imply any thing of no worth or value.

CHHAHEL, Hindi (छहेल) Land.

CHHAHKÚR, CH'HUH-KOOR, H. (چهکر, from چهه, six) Division of crops in which the Zamindar gets only one-sixth.

CHHAI, H. (چهئي) A pad to prevent laden bullocks from being galled.

CHHÁJ, or CHHÁCH, H. (چهاج, چهاچه, छाछ) A winnowing basket.

CHHAKRÁ, H. (چهکڑا, S. शकट) A cart.

CHHAL, CHHUL, H. (چهل, S. छलः) Deceit, fraud. In law, a misdemeanor; also, a legal quirk or deceit.

CHHÁLÁ, Ben. (छाला) A pair of sacks or panniers, or any other article, so placed on a bullock as to hang on either side.

CHHALAVÁDI, Karn. (ಛಲವಾದಿ) A menial under the head merchant of a village.

CHHÁLNÁ, Ben. (छालना) An awning under which a father or guardian presents the bride to the bridegroom on the day of marriage.

CHHÁMUCHITÁŪ, Uriya (ଛାମୁଚିଟାଉ) Grant of land by the Raja of Khurda.

Chhámukháran, Uriya (ଛାମୁକରଣ) The accountant of a Raja.

CHHÁNTÁ, H. (چهانٹا) Throwing additional seed among a growing crop of rice (Delhi). Land in which seed has been sown after a single ploughing, especially at the extremities of a village, to secure possession.

CHHANPÁT, Uriya (ଛଣପାଟ) Grass lands. Hemp.

CHHÁONI, H. (چهاونی) Cantonments, station of troops.

CHHÁP, incorrectly *Cháp*, corruptly *Chop*, H. (چهاپ) A stamp, a seal. The impression of a stamp or seal. The Government stamp on papers or on coins. A mark on weights and measures to shew their accuracy. The custom-house stamp on goods having paid duty, &c. In

CHH

Delhi the word is also applied to a small bundle of thorns about a foot high.

Chhápa, H. (چهاپه) The village seal used to impress grain with any stamp or impression. A fee on stamps. In recent times the word has come to signify printing; as *Chhápa kághaz*, a printed paper, a newspaper; *Chhápa khána*, a printing-house or office; *Chhápa karṇa*, to print. Also adj. Sealed, under seal, distrained, attached.

Chhápa haṣil, H. (چهاپه حاصل) A tax on stamping cloth.

Chhápi, H. (چهاپي) Bearing a stamp, stamped, authenticated, printed.

Chhápikari, H. (كري, who makes) An officer whose duty it is to apply a stamp or seal, a printer.

Chhápi rupaiya, H. (روپيه) Rupees which have been defaced by private marks punched on them, and somewhat depreciated in value on that account.

Chhápti, corruptly, *Shaptee*, H. (چهاپتي) A coarse seal of cow-dung and mud affixed to the pile of grain on the threshing-ground, to prevent its removal until the Government or proprietor's dues are paid.

Chhápa, H. (چهاپه) A heap of refuse corn formed in winnowing, a small heap of grain appropriated to purposes of charity. In some places, the name of the basket used for throwing up water out of a pond.

Chhappar, Chhuppur, corruptly, Chopper, Chuppur, Chuppra, Chaprow, H. (چهپّر) Chhápar, Ben. (ছাপর) A thatch, a thatched roof.

Chhappar-band, *Chhuppur-bund*, H. (P. بند, a binding) A thatcher, forming in the Dakhin a subdivision of the Kumbi caste. A resident cultivator, in contradistinction to one who takes part in the cultivation of the lands of a village in which he is not a permanent inhabitant.

Chhappar-bandi, H. (بندي, binding) Thatching. Expense of thatching. Cultivating with permanent residence in a village.

Chháṛ, H. (چهاڑ, छाड़) The bank of a river, alluvium, land gained from rivers.

Chhaṛ, written Chháḍ, but pronounced as if with a final ṛ, Ben. Uriya (ছাড) Letting go, relinquishing, allowing to pass, &c.

Chháṛá, Ben., Uriya (ছাডা) Letting go, relinquishing. Relinquished, deserted, as lands out of cultivation.

Chháṛá-báki, Ben., Uriya (A. باقي) Balance due for lands deserted.

Chháṛi, Ben., Uriya (ছাডি) Remission of revenue: lowering or letting off rent: acquittal of a prisoner, release: laches, not prosecuting a suit, and other uses implying abandonment.

Chháṛ-chiṭṭhí, H., Ben., Uriya, &c. (چهاڑ چٿّهي, ছাডচিঠী) A pass, a permit, a passport on sale of salt, to the extent of twenty *mans* within a given jurisdiction; also an order for its release. (Shakespeare derives the compound from *Chháṛ*, a bank of a river, but it is probably a modification of *Chháṛ*, letting go: or, as applied in the salt agencies, it may be referred to *Chhár*, vernacular form of S. *Kshár*, salt. As derived from the Hindustani *Chhorṇa*, to let go: the compound is *Chhoṛ-chiṭṭhí*). Ben. Reg. x. 1819.

Chharídár, or bardár, Mar. (छडीदार, बरदार) A cane-bearer, an usher.

Chhat, Chhut, H. (چهت) Chhát, Ben. (ছাত) The roof of a house.

Chhaṭák, Ben. (ছটাক) Chhaṭánk, or Chhaṭánkí, Mar. (छटांक, छटांकी), also Uriya, Chhatánki, (S. षट, six, and अंक, a mark) One-sixteenth part of a *Sér* measure, either of weight or capacity.

Chhaṭáo, H. (چهتّاو) Cleaning rice from the husk.

Chhaṭhí, H. (چهٹهي, from S. षट्, six) Sixth. A ceremony performed a few days, from six to nine, after the birth of a child, by women among the Mohammadans. The sixth day of the month.

Chhatr, Chhatra, or Chhatar, Chhutr, Chhutra, or Chhutur, H. &c. (چهتر, S. छत्र) also Chhátá, H. (چهاتا) An umbrella. (S. क्षेत्र) A place of shelter for travellers, especially for Bráhmans (Mysore), a serai.

Chhatri, *Chhutree*, corruptly, *Chitree* and *Chiteree*, H. &c. (چهتري, from S. छत्री, a small umbrella) A monumental structure or pavilion erected in honour of some person of rank. In Mal., One who carries an umbrella; also a barber.

Chhatra-pati, H. S. A prince or Raja, one over whom a parasol is carried as a mark of dignity.

Chhatra-dhár, B., lit. an umbrella-bearer—A mixed caste, formerly known in the Dakhin, whose function it was to hold the umbrella over persons of rank, and fetch water for the four pure castes.

Chhatra-varttana, Karn. (ಛತ್ರವರ್ತನ) A tax formerly levied for feeding the Bráhmans of the Chaultris.

Chhatrí, or Chhetrí, H. (چهتري, چهيتري, S. क्षत्रियः) A man of the second, or regal and military caste.

Chhattúr, Chhuttoor, H. (چهتّور, from छत्र, an umbrella) An article placed upon the top of a heap of winnowed corn; a cake of dried cow-dung, or a shoot

of grass, or bundle of twigs, or a spear placed by the side of it, or a flower near the bottom, to protect the corn from the effects of the evil eye.

Chhatrapati-paisá, Mar. (पैसा) The copper coin of Puna, &c., established originally by Sivaji, stamped with the word *Chhatrapati*.

CHHAUR, CHHOUR, H. (چھور) A large stack of Jawár collected for fodder, comprising several smaller stacks (Delhi). Also, walking a boundary with a raw cow-skin on the head, under a solemn oath to decide correctly: five sticks are held in the hand, to imply that the arbitrator is the representative of the Panchayat (In the north-west).

CHHEDÁ, H. (چھیدا, from S. छेद, cutting) An insect injurious to corn; the disease occasioned by it.

CHHEDANA, S. (छेदनं) lit. cutting, In criminal law, mutilation, cutting off a member or limb.

CHHELA, Uriya (ଛେଲା) A weight of metal equal to forty *bishas*.

CHHENKWÁU, or CHHENKWÁIÁ, H. (چھینکواو, چھینکوایا) Sequestration, distraint.

CHHENCHAN, Ben. (ছেঁচন) Throwing up water from a pond or any reservoir.

CHHETR, or CHHETRA, H. (چھیتر, S. क्षेत्रं) A field. A place of reputed sanctity, as, *Kuru-chhetra* or *Kuru-khet*, at Panipat. A geometrical figure: whence the Sanskrit translation of Euclid is known as the *Cshetra-* or *Kshetra-sanhitá*.

Chhetra-phal, H. (چھیترپھل) The superficial contents of a field or any geometrical figure.

CHHÍDÁ, H. (چھیدا) Thin, not close, as a crop of corn or grove of trees, &c.

CHHIKÁI, H. (چھکائی) A fee on granting a release or acquittance of rent or revenue (Rohilkhand).

CHHÍMI, H. (چھیمی, S. शिंबी) A pod or legume.

CHHIṆḌ, Ben. (ছিংড) A water-course.

CHHÍNKÁ, H. (چھینکا, छींका, S. शिक्य) A sort of bag of rope fastened on the mouth of an ox with straw for him to eat while ploughing. A net or loop for hanging pots or boxes in.

CHHÍNṬ, H. (چھینت, S. चित्र, variegated) Chintz, spotted cottons.

CHHÍNTÁ, H. (چھینتا) A field in which peas and linseed have been sown broad-cast while the rice crop is standing, and left to grow after the rice is reaped.

Chhíntab, H. (چھینتب) Sowing broad-cast (Bundelkhand).

CHHÍPÍ, incorrectly CHIPI, corruptly CHEEPA and CHEAPARA, H (چھیپی, from the v. چھیپنا) A printer of cottons, a chintz-stamper. Also *Chhípi-gar*.

CHHÍR, H. (چھیر, S. क्षीर, milk) The land cultivated by the proprietor of a village, or the lessee himself on his own account. See *Sír*.

CHHIT, Ben. (ছিট) Chintz, (also from S. शिष्ट) Balance, remainder.

CHHIṬUA, H. (چھٹوا) Sowing broad-cast (Benares).

CHHOLA, H. (چھولا) Gram, (Cicer arietinum) The man who cuts the standing sugar-cane, and pares off the leaves and tops, which are in part payment of his labour.

CHHOṚ, H. (چھوڑ, from چھوڑنا, to let go) Letting go, dismissal, remission, acquittance. Also *Chhoṛán* and *Chhoṛára*.

Chhoṛ-chiṭṭhi, H. (چھوڑ چٹھی) A deed of release, a pass, a permit: a deed of divorce, or abandonment of a wife, a document giving up claim to a girl betrothed to the repudiator, but married in his absence to another man.

CHHOṬÁ THÁKUR, Ben. (ছোটা, H. چھوٹا, little, ঠাকুর, a lord) The youngest brother of a husband's father, to be used only by the wife of an elder brother's son. A wife's father's younger brother, to be used by an elder brother.

Choṭá thákuráni, Ben. (ছোটাঠাকুরানী) The wife of a husband's father's younger brother, or of a wife's father's younger brother.

Choṭábaü, Ben. (ছোটাবউ) A younger brother's wife. The youngest of a man's wives, or the one last married.

CHHÚRIKABANDHA, Mar. (छुरिका, a knife, and बंध, binding) A ceremony formerly in use of formally investing a Súdra with a billhook, in imitation of the investiture of the Bráhman with the cord.

CHHÚṬ, H. (چھوٹ, from the v. چھوٹنا, to let go) Remission, acquittance, letting go or relinquishing. Remission of revenue either on the *bíghá* or in rupees.

Chhúṭ, *Chhúṭ-máfi* or *mujráï*, are terms especially applied to the reductions made in the assessment of the Fasli year 1197 (A. D. 1789). Some have been authorised by Government, but most have been granted without any such authority.

Chhúṭaüti. H. (چھوٹاوتی) Remission of rent or revenue.

Chhúṭṭi, H. (چھٹی) Leave, leave of absence, discharge, dismissal, leisure, opportunity.

CHÍDHAR, H. (چیدھر) Land which long remains moist (Ságar).

CHIGARAVANTIGE, Karn. (ಚಿಗರವಂತಿಗೆ) A tenure of

land in Mysore by shares, in which the whole village was parcelled out in lots of equal value, each containing a due proportion of wet, dry, and garden land.

CHIHÁÍ, CHIHÁNÁ, CHIHÁRÁ, H. (چهانا چهاي) A place where dead bodies are burned.

CHIHEL, H. (چهيل) Wet oozy land. From CHIHLÁ, (چهلا) mud.

CHÍHE, H. (چيهي) A division of the Gujar tribe.

CHIHNA, S. &c. (चिह्न) A mark, a sign, a badge, any distinguishing mark or sign.

Chihnit, H. (چهنت) S. चिह्न, a mark) Known, ascertained, measured, identified. *Uriya*. Identity.

Chihnit náma, H. (P. نامه) A specification of land with its boundaries.

CHIḲ, H. &c. (चिक, چق) A kind of screen, usually made of split bambus loosely fastened together in parallel lines by perpendicular strings, and painted.

CHÍK, CHÍKAR, CHEEK, CHEEKUR, H. (چيکر ,چيك)

CHIKHAL, Mar. (चिखल, S. चिक्किल) Mud, slime. The bundle of rushes or turf on which the bucket rests when brought to the top of the well. Land that has been recently irrigated.

Chikhalwat, Mar. (चिखलवत) Miry, muddy, land rendered so by irrigation.

CHÍK, Thug. A gold Mohur.

CHÍKA, Thug. A timid or cowardly Thug.

CHIKAL, (?) Planting surplus parcels of rice-plants on unoccupied village lands, for the use of which the transplanters agree to pay a portion of the produce.

CHIKAN, H. (چکن) Working flowers on muslin, or embroidering.

Chikan-doz, H. (P. دوز, a sewer) An embroiderer, a worker of flowers in muslin.

CHÍKAT, CHIKṬÍ, CHEEKUT, CHIKTEE, H. (چکتي ,چيکت) Clayey soil (Ságar).

CHIKÁÚṬ, H. (چکاوت) Clayey soil of a black colour.

CHIKHAR, H. (چکهر) The husk of Chana.

CHIKHARWÁI, H. (چکهرواي) Wages for weeding (Oudh).

CKIKKAN, CHIKNÁ, corruptly, CHICKUM, H. (چکنا ,چکن) Mar. (चिकण) S. (चिक्कण:) Greasy, fat, unctuous. Thick, loamy, as soil. Pure clay, incapable of cultivation.

Chikanwat, Mar. (चिकणवत) Greasy or fat, especially as soil; loamy or clayey soil.

Chikankhadu, (?) Mar. A particular kind of rich soil (Western India).

Chiknáwat or *Chiknoṭ*, H. (چکناوت, चिकनोट) A clayey or loamy soil, a fat soil.

CHIKLI, corruptly, CHICKLEE, (?) A ryot cultivating in one village and residing in another.

CHILIKI, Tel. (చిలికి) A field left fallow.

CHIKSÁ, H. (چکسا) A fragrant powder made up of a great variety of ingredients; the principal of which are sandal, andropagon, minnakun, benzoin, and camphor.

CHILAM, corruptly, CHILLUM, H. &c. (چلم) The part of the *hukka* which contains the tobacco and charcoal balls, whence it is sometimes loosely used for the pipe itself, or the act of smoking it.

CHILAVA, Mal. (ചിലവ) Expense, disbursement, money allowed for expenses, *batta*, or extra allowance.

CHILLA, H. (چله, from the P. چهل, forty) A forty days' fast, a similar period of religious seclusion, or the place where it is observed. The period of forty days after childbirth during which a woman is unclean. Ceremony of purification. The shrine or residence of a saint.

CHILLAGINJE, Karn. (ಚಿಲ್ಲಗಿಂಜೆ) The nut of the Strychnos potatorum, which is rubbed on the inside of water jugs to purify the water.

CHILLAR, CHILLARU, CHILLARE, CHILRE, corruptly, CHILLER or CHILTA, Tel. (చిల్లరు) Karn. (ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ, ಚಿಲ್ರೆ) Mal. (ചില്ലറ) Trifling, petty, sundry, an odd sum of money, a small grant or allowance.

Chillar-báb, Karn. Sundry items or cesses in revenue.

Chillar-kharchu, Tel. (చిల్లరఖర్చు) vernacularly or incorrectly, *Chilhar khurch*, Mar. (?) Sundry or petty expenses, deductions from the revenue allowed for village expenses and for the contingent expenses of the native revenue servants (Dakhin).

Chillar-káran, Mal. (ചില്ലറകാരൻ) A petty shopkeeper.

Chillar-vari, Mal. (വരി, a tax) The minor or petty payments made to the inferior village servants.

Chillari-mányam, corruptly, *Chillary-mannium*, Tel. (చిల్లరిమాన్యం) Small grants of land for village charges, the pay of revenue officers, or support of temples, &c.

CHILṬÁ, Karn. (ಚಿಲಟಾ) Sandal chips (Mysore).

CHILWÁÍ, H. (چلواي) The turf or rushes on which the bucket, when drawn up from the well, rests; and which therefore becomes sloppy and muddy.

CHIMAMA, Thug. The cry of the wolf, a bad omen.

CHIMOTA, Thug. A boy. *Chimotí*, a girl.

CHIMPIGA, Karn. (ಚಿಂಪಿಗ) A tailor.

CHÍN, H. (چین) A kind of sugar (Upper Doab and Rohilkhand).

Chíni, H. (چینی) Coarse sugar.

CHINḌÁ, Guz. (ચીંડા) Allowance made by Grásias to village Pátíls for collecting their dues.

CHÍNG, Thug. A sword.

CHINGANA, Thug. A boy.

CHINGARÍ, Thug. A clan of Muttarí Thugs of the Mohammadan religion, following ostensibly the business of Banjáras, or travelling grain and cattle dealers.

CHINGORIA, Thug. One of the sects of the Thug clans.

CHÍNHÁ, Thug. A boy.

CHINKALU, Tel. (చింకలు) The inferior grains of millet separated by winnowing from the better.

Chinkalu-rási, Tel. (రాశి, S. राशी) A heap of such grain.

CHINTAL-MAKTA, or CHINTAL- LANA GUTI, (?) Mar. A tax levied on large scales.

CHINWAL, (?) Mar. Tax payable from the customs revenue.

CHIPPAḶA, Karn. (ಚಿಪ್ಪಳ) An instrument of torture—two sticks tied together at one end, between which the hand is placed, and the loose ends are forcibly pressed together.

CHIPPEVÁDU, Tel. (చిప్పవాడు) CHIPPIGA, Karn. (ಚಿಪ್ಪಿಗ) A tailor, said to have sprung from a Shakili female by a Bráhman.

CHIPTEṆ, Mar. (चिपटें) A measure of capacity, one-fourth of a *ser.*

CHIṚ, Mal. (ചിറ) A bank, a dam, an embankment, a mound across rivers, or dividing fields, serving as a causeway in the rains: the *Band* or *Bund* of Bengal. A large pond.

CHIRA, S. (चिर) Long, in time.

Chiranjív, B. S. (চিরঞ্জীব) Long-lived, said as a benediction.

Chiráyu, S. (चिरायुः) Long-lived.

CHIRA, Thug. Call of the Ruparíl, or the bird itself.

CHÍRA, S. (चीर) Cloth, clothes, bark. An effigy placed upon the funeral pile when a woman burnt herself after her husband's decease in a distant place.

CHIRÁGHI, H. (چراغی, P. چراغ, a lamp) An allowance, either public or private, for keeping a lamp or lamps constantly burning at the tomb of a Mohammadan saint, or for illuminating a mosque. Presents of money for like purposes.

CHIRAVARA-PÁḌU, Tel. (చిరవరపాడు) Land recovered from the waste, and prepared for the cultivation of the Chiravara or *Chái*, a plant yielding a red dye.

CHIRCHERA, Thug. Cry of the lizard.

CHIRCHIṬṬA, H. (چرچٹّہ) A kind of grass bearing a small seed which may be eaten.

CHIRETA, Thug. A Maraṭha, a Pandit.

CHIREYA, Thug. Chirping of the small owl, an unlucky omen.

CHIṚIYÁ-MÁR, Ben. (চিড়িয়ামার) A low caste, by profession bird catchers.

CHÍRPPA, Mal. (ചീർപ്പ) A flood-gate, a piece of wood or a door to shut up a sluice.

CHÍSA, Thug. Any good or blessing, especially a wealthy traveller.

CHIṬ, abbreviation of *Chitthi*, q.v. Mar. (चिट्) A note, a letter.

Chiṭnavís, or *Chiṭnís*, (नवीस, or नीस, from *Chiṭ*, and P. *nawís*, writer) Under the Maraṭha Government, an under secretary of state, who wrote and answered despatches. Any clerk or registrar. The same as the *Sarrishtadár* of the Company's Courts, in the Dakhin.

CHIT, H. &c. (چت, S. चित्) Mind, understanding, the intellectual faculty, the soul.

CHITÁ, H. &c. (چتا, S. चिता) A funeral pile, a heap of sticks on which a dead body is burned.

Chitákha, H. (چتاکھ) A funeral pile.

Chitápinda, S. (चितापिण्ड) Offerings of cakes to the manes at the funeral pile at the time of burning the corpse.

Chitárohaṇa, S. (चितारोहण) Ascending the funeral pile, burning with the dead body of a husband.

Chiṭhá, Hindi (चिटका) A place where dead bodies are burned.

CHITÁ-KHANḌÁ, Ben. (চিতাখণ্ডা) Spring-harvest.

CHITÁRI, corruptly, CHEETARO, H. (چتاری, S. चित्रकारी) A painter.

CHITRA, S. &c. (चित्र) Variegated, spotted: a picture, chintz.

CHITRABHÁNU, S. (चित्रभानुः) The sixteenth year of the cycle of sixty.

CHITRAGUPT, Mar. (चित्रगुप्त) A skilful writer, both as regards his style and handwriting. (From the mythological Chitragupta, S. the registrar of the dead.)

CHÍTPEKALÁRÁ, Arakan. A class of slaves, those who are taken in battle.

CHIṬṬ, H., and other dialects, (چتّ, S. चित्तं) Mind, heart, the intellectual faculty, or its supposed seat.

Chittpáwan, Mar. (चित्तपावन) A Bráhman of a particular tribe; also termed *Konkanastha*, or Konkan Bráhman.

CHITTARI, Tam. (சித்தரி) A small tank.

CHITTÉ, Tel. (చిట్టె) An incomplete heap of salt.

CHITTHÁ, H. (چِتّها) CHITÁ, Ben. (চিটা) CHITTHÁ, Tel. (చిఠ్ఠా) A memorandum, a rough note or account, rough journal or day-book. Pay of public servants. Particular statement of the measurement of a Zamindar's estate founded on actual measurement. It also applies to an account of all the lands in a village, divided numerically into *dághs* or shares, shewing the quantity of land in each, the sort of cultivation, and the name of the cultivator. Also a field book, more usually termed *khasra*, an account of all the lands of a village, according to their allotment, in the order in which they have been measured.

Chitthá-âmaldári, H. (چِتّها عملداري) A deed conveying a proprietary right.

CHITTHI, H. (چِتّهي) CHITÍ, Ben. (চিঠী) CHITÍ, CHITTÍ, CHITHÍ, or CHITHTHÍ, Mar. (चिटी, चिट्टी, चिठी, चिठ्ठी), CHÍTI, Karn. (ಚೀಟಿ) corruptly CHITEE, abbreviated CHIT. A note, a short letter, any letter, a note conveying an order or demand.

Chitthi talab, or *Talab chitthi*, (from the A. طلب, inquiry) A process, a precept, a summons to a defaulter to appear and pay his arrears.

Chítihundi, Karn. (ಚೀಟಿಹುಂಡಿ) A bill of exchange.

Chíttu, Karn. (ಚೀಟ್ಟು) A rough copy or draft.

Chítu, or *Chíté*, Karn. (ಚೀಟು, ಚೀಟೆ) *Chittu*, Tam, (சிட்டு) A bill, a bond, a deed: the Hindi *Chitthí*.

CHITTI, or CHETTI, more correctly, SETHI, corruptly, CHITTY, Tel. (చిట్టి, or చెట్టి, from S. *Sreshthí*, श्रेष्ठी) All members of the trading castes in the Madras provinces, either shopkeepers or merchants.

CHIVÁTI, Mal. (ചിവാടി) A small vessel, a kind of Pattamar.

CHIVUKA, Tel. (చివుక) A coin of the value of a quarter rupee.

CHIWÁNÁ, H. (چِوانا) A place where dead bodies are burned.

CHOB, H. (چوب) CHOP or CHOB, Mar. (चोप, चोब) A stick, a staff, a staff of office.

Chobdár, corruptly *Chubdár*, H. (چوبدار) An attendant carrying a short staff or mace.

CHOHÁ, H. (چوها) A small well.

CHOHÁR, less correctly, CHOÁR, Ben. (চোহাড়) A tribe of mountaineers in the hills of Ramgarh, &c.

CHOÍL, Hindi (चोईल) Land lying low, and always moist.

CHOIYÁ, H. (چويا) A hole dug in the dry bed of a river. A rivulet.

CHOKÁ, H. (چوکا) Rice (Ságar).

CHOKÁBÁG, H. (चोकाबाग) Seeds sown immediately after a fall of rain.

CHÓLLU, Tel. (pl. చోళ్లు) A kind of grain (Cynosurus corocanus).

CHONDÁ, Mar. (चोंडा) A clump of rice plants.

CHONDÁ, H. (چونڈا) A well not faced with masonry, where water is near the surface.

CHONDHÁ, Mar. (चोंढा) A small bed or banked-up portion of a rice field.

CHONTA, Ben. (চোঁতা) A rough copy, a rough draft (of a writing).

CHONTÍ, or CHOTÍ, H. (چونٿي، چوٿي, from S. चूडा) A tuft of hair left at the top of the head when the rest is shaved off, in the case of boys at an early age. Among the Mohammadans it is sometimes dedicated to a particular saint.

CHOPDÍ, pronounced CHOPRÍ, corruptly, CHOPEDDI, Mar. (चोपडी) A stitched or bound book for accounts.

CHOPPA, Tel. (చొప్ప) Straw.

CHOP-SANAD, (?) Uriya. Grant of rent-free lands in perpetuity.

CHOR, H. &c. (چور, S. चोर) A thief.

Choranh or *ánh*, Mar. (चोरअंक -आंक, from S. अङ्क, a cypher) An extremely small figure on the leaves of a MS., or on a bale of cloth or piece of goods, to mark its price. A secret or furtive mark.

Chordarwáza, (from P. دروازه, a door) A back door, a private way.

Chorgalí, H. (गली, a lane) A bye street or lane.

Chorgast, Mar. (चोरगस्त) Secret rounds, going privily round streets, &c.

Chorsirhi, H. (سرهي) Back stairs.

Chorugasti, (?) Tel. A spy, a secret watcher.

Chorwádá, Mar. (चोरवाडा) A haunt of thieves.

Chorzamin, H. (چورزمين) A quagmire.

Chora-nimak, H. (چورنمك) but used in Cuttack, Contraband salt.

Choránna-lútle, (?) Karn. An item of revenue; remission on account of plunder by thieves or robbers.

Chorí, H. &c. (چوري, चोरी) Theft, robbery; also, doing any thing furtively or clandestinely.

Chorímárí, Mar. (चोरीमारी) A collective term for illegal and violent practices, robbery, battery, murder.

Chori-sarakula-phāramu, (?) Tel. A statement of smuggled goods.

CHOṬ, H. (چوٹ) Folding a blanket or sheet as a covering for the head and shoulders, so as to keep out rain: practised by shepherds and herdsmen.

CHOṬÁ, H. (چوٹا) Discount or premium.

CHOTANA, Mal. (ചൊതന, S. शोधन) A liquid measure, varying in different places. Searching, determining.

Chotanakáran, Mal. (ചൊതനക്കാരൻ) A custom officer, a searcher, one who examines goods in transit to verify their having paid the proper duty.

CHUĀ, H. (چوا) A plant used as a potherb in some places, but in Garwal and Kamaon the small grains of it are largely used as food (Amaranthus oleaceus).

CHÚḌÁ, Ben. Mar. (S. चूडा) A tuft of hair left on the top of a boy's head at the time of tonsure. (It is also pronounced *Chúṛá* and *Chúlá,* whence come the derivatives *Chauṛa* and *Chaula,* signifying the ceremony of tonsure.)

Chúdá-karanam, -karma, or *-kriyá,* (from S. करणं, &c., act, ceremony) The ceremony of tonsure performed on Hindu boys, which should properly take place between the third and fifth year of their age, but sometimes later, when a single lock of hair is left on the top of the head. See *Chauṛa* or *Chaula, Chauṛa-karaṇa, Chaula-karaṇa,* &c.

Chaul-otsava, S. A festival held on occasion of the ceremony of tonsure.

CHUGÁI, CHOOGÁEE, H. (چگاي) Pasturage.

CHUGHAL, or CHUGHLI, H. (P. چغل, چغلي) Tale-telling, backbiting, informing.

Chughalkhor, H. (خور, who eats) A tale-bearer, an informer.

CHÚHṚÁ, H. (چوہڑا) The lowest description of village servants, the same as the *Bhangi, Halálkhor, Mehtar,* &c.

CHUK, Ben. (চুক) CHÚK, but often short in derivatives and compounds, Mar. (चूक) A mistake, an error, especially in figures.

Chukí, Mar. (चुकी) A small mistake.

Chukbhúl, Mar. (चुकभूल) All kinds of errors or inadvertencies.

CHUKÁDO, Guz. (ચુકાદો) Decision, adjustment, settlement of a dispute, &c.

CHUKÁNÍ, Ben. (চুকানী) An under-tenant (Rangpur).

CHUKÁRÁ, CHOOKARA, H. (چکارا) Customs, duty (Sagar).

CHUKAT, H. (چکت, from چکنا, to be finished or settled) Agreement, a contract.

CHUKAUTA, CHOOKOUTA, H. (چکوتا) Fixed rates of rent, money rate.

CHUKKÁN, Mal. (ചുക്കാൻ) A helm, a rudder.

Chukkánkáran, Mal. (ചുക്കാങ്കാരൻ) A steersman. See *Seacunny.*

CHUKRI, CHOOKREE, H. (چکري) A fractional division of land (Kamaon and Garhwal).

CHUKTÁ, Mar. (चुक्ता) Settled, cleared, as a debt.

Chuktí, Ben. (চুকতী) or *Chukotí,* (चुकोती) *Chukwatí,* Mar. (चुकवती) Settlement of a debt or bargain.

CHULA, or CHULAH, H. (چولہ) A tribe of Tagas in Baghpat.

CHULAT, Mar. (चुलत) A term expressing collateral relationship, used in composition; as, *Chulat-ájá,* a grandfather's brother; *Chulat-bháü,* son of a paternal uncle.

CHULHÁ, or CHULHÍ, H. (چولہا, چولہي) CHÚLA, Mar. (चूल) in other dialects, CHULA, CHULLI, from the S. (चुल्लि) A fire-place, a temporary and moveable receptacle for fire, made of dried clay.

CHULIÁ, (?) A name given to the Mohammadans in Malabar. In Cuttack (ଚୁଲିଆ) A salt-boiler.

Chuliá-malangi, Uriya (ଚୁଲିଆମଲଙ୍ଗି) The head salt-maker, the one who makes engagements with the Government.

CHULLÍ, CHOOLLEE, H. (چلي) Supports placed beneath stacks of straw or stores of grain. A fire-place. See *Chulha.*

CHULLU, CHOOLLOO, H. (چلو) The palm of the hand hollowed for holding liquids. A handful of any thing fluid.

CHULTÁ, Mar. (चुलता) A paternal uncle.

CHUMAṬA, Mal. (ചുമട) A load, a burthen.

Chumaṭṭál, Chumaṭṭukáran, Mal. (ചുമട്ടാൾ, ചുമട്ടുകാരൻ) A porter.

CHUMBAK, Ben. (চুম্বক) Substance or abstract of a document.

CHUMWA, (?) Asamese. Name of a tribe in Asam exempt from manual labour.

CHÚN, or CHÚNI, CHOON, CHOONEE, H. (چون, چوني, S. चूर्ण) Pease-meal, pulse coarsely ground.

CHÚNÁ, H. (چونا, S. चूर्ण) CHUNNAM, whence the current word CHUNAM, Tam. (சுண்ணம்) Lime.

Chunáru, or *Chunárí,* H. (چونارو, چوناري) Lime-burners, or workers in lime, as plasterers.

CHUNDIGAR, Guz. (ચુંડીગાર) A bracelet-maker, one who makes armlets of glass or ivory for married women.

CHUNGADI, Karn. (ಚುಂಗಡಿ) Interest of money, odds

CHUNGAL, CHOONGUL, H. (چنگل) A handful of any thing dry.

CHUNGÍ, H. (چنگي) A handful of grain levied as a tax or fee for weighing, or as a compensation for the use of market conveniences, as bags, booths, &c. Similar contributions to religious mendicants, or allowance to Zamindars for establishing a new market or permitting a fair to be held. This is also sometimes called CHUṬKÍ, (چٹکي) lit. a pinch.

Chungi-penth, H. (from *Penth*, پينٹھ, a market) A market or fair held on the tenure of giving a small portion of each saleable article to the Zamindar.

CHUNGUḌU, Tel. (చుంగుడు) A small or trifling arrear.

CHUNKAM, Mal. (ചുങ്കം) Duty, customs. See *Sunka*.

CHUNKIPPA, Mal. (ചുങ്കിപ്പ) Petty theft, pilfering, fraud.

CHÚṆṆI, Mal. (ചുണ്ണി) A sum of a hundred *kaunris*.

CHÚNTRU, CHOONTROO, H. (چونترو) Head man of a district in Dehra Dún.

CHÚṚ, CHÚṚÁ, or CHÚṚÍ, H. (چوڑ, S. चूडा) A crest, a topknot, a ring, an armlet, the bracelet put on a bride's arm at the time of marriage, and which she is entitled to wear only while her husband lives: hence, metaphorically, the married, as opposed to the widowed state. See also *Chúḍá*.

Chúṛá bhandára, H. An allowance or portion of land granted as means of maintenance to the junior members of a Zamindar's family.

CHÚRA, Karn. (ಚೂರ, from the S. चूर्ण) The smallest pieces of sandal assorted for sale.

CHUTHÁCHÚTH, Mar. (चुथाचूथ, lit. deranging) Applied to writing which has been or is being spoiled by numerous corrections, erasures, interlineations, &c.

CHUṬI, Karn. (ಚುಟಿ) A roll of tobacco, a cigar.

CHUTUL, Mal. (ചുരുൾ) A roll, a scroll, a roll of tobacco, a cigar.

CHUYÁṚ, Ben. (চুয়াড়) The name of a tribe of mountaineers inhabiting the mountains bordering Bengal on the west, in Ramgarh and the neighbouring districts.

D

DÁ, Ben. (দা) DÁU, H. (داو) A sickle, a billhook, a sort of hatchet with the point curved. (From the S. *Dá*, or *Do*, to cut.)

DÁÁÍ, H. (A. داعي) A claimant, a plaintiff.

Dááia, H. (A. داعية) A plaint, a claim, a petition. See *Dáwá*.

DÁB, H. (داب, *Darbha*, दर्भ) A kind of grass (Poa cynosuroides) with sharp points; whence a sharp-witted man is said to be *Darbh-ágra*, keen-pointed as *Dáb* grass. It is not much used for ordinary purposes, but is held sacred by the Hindus, and is strewed upon the floor or on the altar at offerings with fire: it is also considered desirable that a dying person should expire upon a bed of this grass. It is also called *Kuṣa*.

ḌÁBÁ, Ben. (ডাবা) A large vessel to receive the juice of the sugar-cane from the mill.

ḌÁBA, Uriya (ଡାବ) Memorandum, inventory, list.

ḌÁBAK, or ḌABKA, ḌABUK, ḌUBKA, H. (ڈابك, ڈبكا) Fresh well water.

ḌÁBÁLIYA, Ben. (ডাবালিয়া) Low land.

ḌÁBAR, ḌÁBUR, H. (ڈابر) Low ground where water lies. A small tank.

DABBÍ, DUBBEE, Tel. Mar. (డబ్బి) A small box, a cash-box, one kept in temples to receive contributions. The contributions so received. The treasury of a temple.

DABARO, Guz. (ડબરો) A vessel of leather for holding oil, ghee, &c., commonly called a *Dubber*.

DABBU, Tel. &c. (డబ్బు) A *Dab* or *Dub*, a small copper coin of the value of twenty *kas*; whence it comes to signify money in general.

DABEHRÁ, DUBEHRÁ, H. (دبيهرا) A large ploughshare (East Oudh).

Dabehri, *Dubehree*, H. (دبيهري) A light kind of plough in the west of Oudh and Rohilkhand.

DÁBI, H. (دابي) Ten handfuls of the autumn crop. See the next.

Dabiá, *Dubea*, H. (دبيا, from دبنا, to press) A measure of grain: when applied to the autumn crops it usually designates about ten handfuls; when to the spring crops, sixteen; but it varies in different places.

DABÍR, DUBEER, H. (P. دبير) A writer, a secretary.

DABRÁ, ḌUBRÁ, H. (ڈبرا) A marsh, a puddle. In the Upper Doab, a small field.

DABRI, DUBREE, H. (ڈبري) Division of profit among a village community according to their respective shares.

ḌABULEṆ, or ḌABOLEṆ, also ḌABULKEṆ, &c. Mar. (डबुलें, डबोलें, डबुलकें) A hidden or reserved treasure.

DACH, DUCH, H. (ڈچ) Homestead (East Oudh).

DÁD, H. (P. داد) Justice, complaint, representation. (In

some dialects, as in Marathí, the latter appears to be the more common use of the word, although the former is its more legitimate meaning).

Dádí, H. (دادي) A plaintiff, a complainant.

Dádi-fariádi, H. (P. دادي فريادي) Hindi, *Dádu-phiriádu*, (दादुफिरिआदु) A complainant, an appellant for justice.

Dád-khwáh, H. P. (خواه) A plaintiff, a suitor, an appellant for justice.

Dád-khwáhi, H. P. (خواهي, desiring) Applying for justice, instituting a suit.

DÁD, H. (P. داد, from دادن, to give) A gift. Giving.

Dád-o sitad, H. (P. ستد, taking) Giving and taking, exchange, barter, traffic.

Dádai, Hindi (दादै) A term used in leases, meaning that the lessor 'gives,' or 'has given.'

Dádaní, or, abbreviated, *Dádní*, H. &c. (دادني, दादनी) Paying in advance, advancing pay to labourers or manufacturers: any additional grant or allowance.

Dádani malangián, H. (ملنگي, salt maker) An additional allowance to the makers of salt, an item in the former revenue accounts of Bengal.

DÁDÁ, H. &c. (دادا) Paternal grandfather, an elder brother, any elder or venerable person.

Dádí, fem. (دادي) A paternal grandmother, any venerable old woman.

DÁḌH, incorrectly, DÁT, Mar. (दाढ) Ground prepared by burning for being planted; the weeds and grass strewed over it to be burned. Grain growing on ground so prepared. Ground in which rice, &c. is grown from seed for the purpose of transplanting.

DADH, DUDH, Thug. A man who is not a Thug.

DAḌEYA, Karn. (ದಡೆಯ) A measure of weight, the fourth of a *man*, or ten *sers*.

DADRI, DUDREE, H. (ددري) Unripe corn, chiefly barley, which is cut occasionally, and brought home to be eaten, without being taken to the threshing-floor.

DÁDUPANTHÍ, H. (دادوپنتهي) A follower of the religious sect of Dádu, a cotton cleaner of Ahmedabad, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, who endeavoured to establish a sort of monotheistical worship.

DÁEN, H. (داين) Tying a number of bullocks abreast, that they may tread the corn under their feet and force out the ear. Also DÁON.

DÁER, Uriya (ଦାଏର) Pending, as a suit.

DAERD, (a probable error for DHER, q. v.) A class of agricultural slaves, said to be numerous in Kanara.

DAFÁ-DÁR, corruptly DUFFADAR, H. &c. (P. دفعه دار) In the Hindu dialects which have no *f*, the *ph* is substituted; as, DAPHEDÁR, Mar. (दफेदार) DAPHEDÁRUDU, Tel. (దఫేదారుడు) Commandant of a body of horse, head of a party of police, a police officer. In Bengal, a person at the head of a number of persons, whether labourers or soldiers.

DAFTAR, DUFTUR, H. (P. دفتر) or, *ph* being substituted for *f*, Ben. (দফ্তর) DAPHTARAMU, Tel. (దఫ్తరము) DAPHTAR, Mar. (दफ्तर) A record, a register, an account, an official statement or report, especially of the public revenue, roll, archives, &c. An office in which public records are kept; more correctly, *Daftar-khána*.

Daftar-band, or *-bund*, H. (P. بند) A record or office-keeper. Allowance paid to such an officer.

Daftardár, *Daphtardár*, H., also in Mar. *Daphtarnís*, (دفتردار, दफ्तरनीस) A record keeper, a registrar, an accountant. The head native revenue officer on the collector's and sub-collector's establishments of the Bombay Presidency. Under the Maratha Government, a district officer whose duty it was to collect and enter together in the ledger the accounts of the waste-book as prepared by the *Pharnís*, and to transmit monthly and yearly abstracts to the head of the State. Under the English administration his duties are still more multifarious and responsible; and he takes an active part, not only in the record, but in the settlement of the revenues with the Ryots.

Daftardárí, or *Daftarnísí*, (دفترداري) The office of the *Daftardár*.

Daftarí, *Dufturee*, H., M. (دفتري, दफ्तरी) A record-keeper, a registrar. In Hindustan it more usually denotes an inferior office servant, who prepares writing materials, and arranges the books of the establishment.

Daftar-khána, H. (دفترخانه) An office in general, a counting-house, an office of public records.

Daftar-kharch, (دفترخرچ) Office charges.

Daftar-saranjámi, H. (سرنجامي, effects) Office charges an article of disbursement formerly deducted from the revenue payable by the Zamindar.

DÁG, Ben. (দাগ) A spot, a stain, a brand. See *Dágh*. A lot or portion of an estate which has been measured, and of which the measurement is recorded in the order of time at which it was made.

Dág bháura, Ben. (ভাউরা, awry) A lot or parcel of land

out of its place, not following a preceding one in numerical succession.

Ḍagar, Ḍagrá, Ḍugur, Ḍugra, H. (ڈگرا , ڈگر) A path. Mar. (डगर, डगा) A steep slope, as of the bank of a river. A small hill.

Dagdha, S. (दग्धः, lit., burned) Applied to a day on which an inauspicious aspect of the planets may occur, and on which, therefore, no religious ceremony should be performed.

Dágḍugí, Dágḍují, Dágḍúg, or Dágḍojí, Mar. (डागडुगी, -जी, -डागडूग, -डोजी) Repairing tanks, buildings, &c.

Dágh, H. (P. داغ) the Hindu dialects commonly drop the aspirate, as Dág, Ben. (দাগ) and with the initial optionally changed, Dág or Ḍág, Mar. (दाग, डाग) A spot, a stain, a mark made with a hot iron, a brand, especially such a mark stamped on the necks of horses belonging to the Emperor of Hindustan, or maintained for his service.

Dágh-i-tashíha, H. The office where the public horses of the state are mustered and branded.

Dárogha-i-dághi-tashiha, H., A. The officer who superintended the branding of the horses for public service.

Daghá, Dugha, H. (A. دغا) *Dagá* in most dialects, Ben. (দগা) Deceit, fraud, cheating, treachery.

Daghábáz, H. (دغاباز) in other dialects, Ben., Mar., &c., *Dagábáj*, A cheat, a deceiver, a swindler, a rogue.

Dagábájire-chaláibár, Uriya. Issuing fraudulently.

Dah, Duh, commonly written Deh, H. (ده, from the Pers. ده, and S. दश) also with the vowels long, Dáhá, or, less correctly, Dahá, Duha, Mar. (दाहा, दहा) The number ten, forming various derivatives and compounds.

Dáhá, H. (داها) The ten days of the Moharram, during which public mourning for *Álí* and his sons is observed by the *Shiáh* Mohammadans.

Dahak-patti, corruptly, *Dehug-puttee*, Mar. (दहकपट्टी) A tax upon hereditary offices, the whole receipts of which, except the revenues of the rent-free lands attached to them, might be stopped once in ten years, and carried to public account, under the Maratha Government.

Dahmardá, *Duhmurdá*, H. (دهمردا, from ده, ten, and مرد, a man) A cart of a moderate size, one capable of holding ten men.

Dahnímí, *Duhneemee*, H. (P. دهنيمي, from نيم, a half) Five per cent (Delhi).

Dahotará, *Duhotura*, H. (دهوترا, from ده, and S. *Uttará*, اترا, over) Tythes, an allowance of ten per cent. Dáhotara, or Dáhotrá, Mar. (दाहोतर, दाहोत्रा, from दाहा, ten) Rate of interest at ten per cent.: allowance on articles sold of ten on the hundred.

Dahsaní, *Duhsunee*, or *Dehsunnee*, corruptly, *Duhsemee*, H. (دهسني, from ده, ten, and سن, a year) Relating to ten years. The title of a book comprising the revenue accounts of ten years. Such a record, called *Dahsaní kitáb* was compiled for the Bareilly district in 1802, under the directions of the collector, showing the occupancy of the lands for the previous period of ten years, so as to verify the title of the holder as *Málik kadím* and *Málik hál*, the ancient proprietor known in the Kanungo records, and the more recent or actual occupant.

Dah-sála, H. (دهساله) Decennial, for ten years. The decennial, as introductory to the perpetual settlement of the revenues of Bengal, and therefore applied commonly to the latter.

Dahyek, *Dehyeh*, corruptly, *Deyek*, H. (دهيك, from *dah*, ten, and *ék*, ايك, one) An allowance of ten per cent., which used to be assigned to the farmer or collector of the revenue as his profit, and for charges of management, and to the native collectors or Zamindars for police charges: abolished by Reg. xiv. 1807.

Dáh, or Dáha, H., and in most dialects, (S. दाहः) Burning, lit., as with fever or disease: also the burning of dead bodies.

Dáha-karma, or *-karaṇa*, or *-kriyá*, S. (कर्म्म, &c., act) The act or ceremony of burning a dead body.

Dahá, Duha, Ben. (দহা) Brine obtained from saline earth.

Dahá-bulán, Ben. (দহাবুলান) Placing the brine in the boiler.

Dahal, Duhul, H. (دهل) A quicksand, a quagmire.

Dahan, Duhun, H. (دهن) A gold coin, in value six rupees.

Dahand, Duhund, H. (from the P. participle *Dahanda*, دهنده, giving) A good payer, one willing to pay or give.

Ḍahar, Ḍuhur, less correctly, Ḍehar, or Ḍehur, H. (ڈهر, डहर) Low lands flooded during the rains, and yielding, after their drying up, good crops. A road. Ben. (ডহর) A lane.

Dahiá, Duhia, H. (دهيا) A field, land near a village (Benares, Sagar). A tribe of Jats in the Dehli district, more properly *Ḍahiá*, (ڈهيا).

Dahia, Thug. Cry of the hare, an ill omen.

Dahlán, Duhlan, H. (دهلان) A tribe of Tugas, in the Upper Doab.

Dahliz-khandalná, H. (دهليز كهندلنا, lit., to tread the threshold) Invitation of the bridegroom to an entertainment at the house of the bride's parents, when a delay intervenes between the betrothment and the marriage, a custom of the Mohammadans.

Dahr, Dahrí, Duhr, Duhree, H. (دهر, دهري) Stiff clay soil in low grounds. A marsh or inundated land (Delhi).

Dáí, Daee, H. (داي, Pers., or from S. धात्री, when it is more correctly written Dhái) A nurse, a wet-nurse, a midwife, a female commissioner employed under early Regulations to interrogate and swear native women of condition, who could not appear to give evidence in Court.

Dai, Thug. The road.

Dáibá, Ben. (দাইবা) Reaping corn.

Dáij, Mar. (दाईज, from S. दायादः) An heir, a kinsman, one entitled to inherit.

Daijá, Dyjá, H. (دئجا) A dowry or portion which a wife brings to her husband in marriage, or presents made to the bridegroom by the parents of the bride, the object of which in the present day is usually to obtain a husband for the daughter of higher rank or tribe.

Dáími, H. (دايمي, from دائم, perpetual) Relating to what is perpetual; the perpetual settlement of the revenue: a criminal sentenced to imprisonment for life: also *Dáím-ul-habs*.

Dáín, corruptly, *Deeyne*, H. (A. دين) Debt, either one actually incurred by borrowing, or, in matters of sale, by purchasing on credit.

Daīn-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A debtor.

Daīn muájjal, A. (دين معجّل) A debt payable on demand.

Daīn-muwajjal, A. (دين موجّل) A debt of which payment is deferred.

Dāín, H. (دائين, दायँ) A threshing-floor.

Dāín, H. (داين) A hamlet or estate, the lands of which are intermixed with those of another. Dehra Dhún.

Dāín, Ben. &c. (डाइन, S. डाकिनी) A witch, a female malignant being.

Dáir o Sáir, H. (A. دايروساير, going about) Proceeding on circuit (judges, &c.).

Dáirah, H. (A. دايره) A circle, a circular inclosure, &c. A monastery.

Dáirah-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The head of an establishment of Mohammadan ascetics.

Daitya, S. (दैत्य) A demon, a goblin,

Daiva, S. (दैवः, from देवः, a deity) Divine, relating to a divinity. A form of marriage, the gift of the maiden to the officiating priest. Fate, destiny.

Daivaka, or *Daivajna*, S. &c. (दैवक, दैवज्ञ) An astrologer, a calculator of nativities, and announcer of lucky and unlucky days, an almanac maker: he is usually a Bráhman; but there is also a caste professing the same functions.

Dák, corruptly, **Dawk**, H. &c. (ڈاك, डाक) Mar., also **Dáṅk**, (डांक) Post, post-office, or establishment for the conveyance of letters and of travellers. Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes.

Dák-chaukí, H. (چوكي) A stage or station where a relay is posted.

Dák-ghar, H. &c. (ڈاك گهر) A post-office.

Ḍáká, H., Ben., Mar. (ڈاكا, डाका) An attack by robbers especially armed and in a gang. (This and its derivatives are also written with the dental *d*, as दाका, &c., but perhaps incorrectly).

Ḍákáít, corruptly, *Dakoit*, *Decoit*, H. &c. (ڈاكيت, डाकाईत) A robber, one of a gang of robbers.

Ḍakáítí, or *Ḍákátí*, corruptly, *Decoity*, H., Ben., &c. (डाकाईती, डाकाती) Gang robbery.

Ḍáku, H., Ben., &c. (डाकू) A robber, a burglar, a gang-robber or Dákáït.

Ḍákará, also **Dákar**, **Ḍáṅkrá**, **Ḍhákar**, H. (ڈاكرا, ڈهاكر, ڈانكرا, डाकरा, ढाकर) The best or second best quality of soil in the Upper Doab and Dehli. In many places it is considered inferior to the soil termed *Rausli*, whilst in others it is regarded as the same.

Dakhal, Dukhul, H., but used, as well as its derivatives, in most dialects, with the meanings occasionally modified, although bearing a relation to the original (A. دخل, entrance, as into a house) Taking possession, occupancy, engaging or meddling in an affair, entering in an account, and the like. In Mar., Known, familiar to.

Dakhal náma, H. (P. نامه) A deed of possession or occupancy, a document giving right of occupancy.

Dákhalá, incorrectly, *Dakhlá*, H., Mar. (दाखला) Proof, evidence, a receipt, a bond, a certificate.

Dákhalu, Tel. Karn. (ದಾಖಲು) Examination or comparison of accounts, records, &c. Entry in a book. Delivery of money or other article due.

Dákhil, H. (A. داخل) Entrance, taking possession, entry of an item in a deed or register, a receipt for money, annexation of lands, inclusion of a minor in a major parcel of land.

Dákhil daftar, H. (داخل دفتر) Entered upon the record, which is equivalent to being laid on the table, or postponed indefinitely; struck off the judge's or magistrate's file.

Dákhil-dár, or *Dákhil-kár*, H. &c. (کار, who makes) An occupant, either in his own right, or as a manager or trustee.

Dákhil-khárij, or *Dákhil-mukhárij*, H. (خارج, ejecting) Entering and ejecting, erasure of an entry. In Bengal, especially, the removal of the name of one proprietor and insertion of that of another, on occasion of a transfer of the property. Receipts and disbursements, *Dákhil-mukhárij* is also applied to fees on the registry of estates.

Dákhil-náma, H. Warrant or deed of possession, a conveyance.

Dakhíl, *Dukheel*, H. (دخيل) An occupant.

Dákhilá, H. (داخلا) A receipt for money or goods, payment of revenue, or rent.

Dákhilábitam, Ben. (দাখিলাবিত°) Transfer of revenue or land from one Ryot to another.

Dákhalápalli, Tel. (దాఖలాపల్లి) A small village within the lands of a larger.

Dákhilí, sometimes *Dakhlá*, corruptly, *Dakhlee* and *Dáklee*, incorrectly, *Duhhilee*, H. (داخلي) Included, comprehended: applied especially to villages which have become included in the revenue list of villages paying revenue, having branched off from, and being dependent upon, those on which the assessment was originally levied; and which are therefore termed *Asalí*, original, in opposition to *Dákhilí*, the subordinate or included.

Dákhilí mauzá, H. (موضع) A village supplementary or additional. See the last.

Dákhhilí nahlá, H. (A. نقلا) An additional or supplementary subordinate village, or subdivision of a *Mauzá*.

Ḍákiní, H., S. (डाकिनी) A female goblin, a witch, or an old woman so reputed.

Dákochá, or Dákotá, Mar. (दाकोचा or -ता) A man of mixed caste, professing to descend from a Bráhman father by a cowherd mother: they follow the avocations of fortune-tellers, almanac-makers, &c.

Ḍakaut, Ḍukout, H. (ڈکوت, डकौत) A tribe of mendicants of Bráhman descent, practising astrology, fortune-telling, and the like. (The word is no doubt the same as the preceding, vernacularly modified).

Dakshiṇa, S. vernacularly, Dakhin, or Dukhin, or sometimes Dakkan, and Dachhin, corruptly, Deccan, Deckhan, Dekhin, &c., H. &c. (دکهن, S. दक्षिण) The south, the south of India, the right-hand, opposed to the left, whence the vernacular terms, *Dáhna*, *Dáhná*, *Dá-en*, &c.

Dakshiṇáchárí, S. (दक्षिणाचारी) One who follows the observances (ácháras) of the right-hand tribe or caste, practicers of the purer forms of the ritual, as opposed to the *Vámácharí*.

Dakshiṇáyana, S. (दक्षिणायन) The sun's southern declination, the six months of his progress from the northern to the southern limit of the tropics.

Dakshiná, also vernacularly, Dakhiná, Daxiná and Dachhiná, or Dachhná, corruptly, Duckneh, S. (दक्षिणा) A present, especially one made to a Bráhman on the conclusion of any public ceremonial. Presents to other persons are also sometimes so termed. Presents made annually by the Peshwa to the Bráhmans at Puná, and continued as a definite allowance applied partly to them and partly to the maintenance of the Puná college by the British Government.

Dál, H. The letter of the Persian alphabet *d*, د, formerly affixed to Zamindárí and other grants by the head native revenue officer under the early British administration of Bengal.

Dal, Dul, H. (دل) Wild rice.

Dal, Dul, H. &c. (دل, from S. दल, to divide) A portion, a part, a body of troops. In Bengal it commonly designates a club or association of artificers, or, among the higher classes, a faction, a coterie, into many of which native society in large towns is split.

Dalái, *Dulaee*, Uriya (ଦଳାଇ, from ଦଳ, a troop) A subordinate officer in command of Paiks.

Dalbeherá, Uriya (ଦଳବେହେରା) The chief or head of the Gwala and other castes. An officer in command of Paiks, the hereditary militia and police of Cuttack. Under the former system, a military or feudal chief holding lands, most usually in the hills, on the tenure of military service.

Dalwárí, Mar. (दलवारी) The officer in command of the local militia, or *Sersanradis*.

Dal, Dul, Thug. A weight.

Dál, corruptly, Dol, H. &c. (دال, from S. दल, to divide) A kind of pulse (Phareolus aureus), but applied to other kinds, the pea of which, especially when converted into a

sort of coarse pease soup, enters largely into the food of the natives.

Ḍál, H. &c. (ڈال, डाल, from H. *ḍálná*, to throw) A bough: a basket used to throw up water from a pond or canal for irrigation.

Dála, H. (ڈالہ) A particular tenure in the Doab. See *Dhála*.

Dalál, H. (دلال) A tribe of Jats in the Rohtak Zila. A broker, but in this sense more correctly *Dallál*, q. v.

Dalambu, Tam. (தளம்பு) A flood-gate, a sluice.

Dalar, or **Dalar khan**, Thug. A name pronounced to put the party on their guard, or uttered by the leader as a signal for the stranglers to be ready.

Daḷawá, Mal. (ദളവാ) One of the ministers of state in Travancore.

Daḷawái, Karn. (ದಳವಾಯಿ, from ದಳ, an army) The commander-in-chief, and hence, also, the prime minister under the Hindu rulers of Mysore.

Daldal, or **Daldali**, **Duldul**, **Duldulee**, H. (دلدل) A quagmire, a quicksand, a sandy swamp, a marshy soil.

Dalganjaná, H. (دلگنجنا) A kind of rice.

Dalhárá, H. (دلہارا) A grain seller.

Ḍálí, H. &c. (ڈالي, डाली) A tray, or a couple of trays, fastened by slings to each end of a pole, carried over the shoulders. Such an apparatus is used especially to carry complimentary presents of fruit, sugar, spices, fish, &c., on festive occasions, whence it has come to specify the presents so offered. Such complimentary envoys from natives to Europeans were formerly frequent, but those in the Company's service are now forbidden to accept them.

Daliá, H. (دليا) Any sort of split pulse ground finer than *Dál*.

Ḍaliájhár, H. (ڈلياجهار) The conclusion of the sowing season: lit., the brushing out of the sowing basket.

Dalíl, H. (A. دليل, plur. دلائل) Argument in pleading, proof, evidence. Precedent, example. A voucher.

Dalálat, H. (A. دلالت) Proof, evidence. Argument.

Dalímá, H. (دليما) A class of Tugas in Moradabad.

Dalkar, **Dulkur**, Uriya (ଦଲକର) Rent for pasturage.

Dallál, **Dullal**, sometimes with one *l*, **Dalál**, corruptly, **Dellol**, H. (دلال, from the A. دل, to point out) **Dálál**, Ben. (দালাল) An agent between buyer and seller, a broker, a salesman.

Dalláli, *or Daláli*, H. (دلالي) Brokerage, agency, commission. A tax upon brokers.

Dalláli-paradeṣi, H. (پرديسي, a stranger) Brokerage or agency for strangers or pilgrims (paradeṣis) at Benares: for permission to act in which capacity a fee was formerly paid to Government.

Dallar, **Dullur**, Thug. The head.

Dálũá, Uriya, **Dáḷuvá**, or **Dáḷwá**, Tel. (దాళువా) Light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist situations, commonly called the black crop (Northern Circars and Cuttack).

Dám, corruptly **Daum**, H. (دام) A coin, originally a copper coin, but adopted as money of account. In the reign of Akbar, 40 *dáms* were reckoned to a rupee; in that of Alemgir, 46⅔d; at later periods, 80 and 90 are the proportionate rates, which appear to have been liable to great fluctuation. By the common people in the upper provinces 25 *dáms* are calculated to a *paisa*.—Elliot.

Dám, H. (P. دام) Price; Mar. (दाम) Money, cash.

Dámád, H. &c. (S. داماد) A daughter's husband.

Damáī, **Dumaee**, H. (دمئي) Amount of assessment. (From *dám*, the money of account.

Dámangír, H. (دامن, lit., a skirt of a garment, and *gír*, گير, who holds) A complainant, a plaintiff, one who sues for justice.

Ḍámar, incorrectly, **Dammar**, H. (ڈامر) Resin, pitch, especially the resinous extract of the Sál tree used as pitch.

Dámásáhí, H. (داماساهي) **Dámáṣáí**, Mar. (दामाशाई) **Dámáshaī**, Tel. (దామాషాయి) Equitable partition of the effects of an insolvent amongst his creditors: hence, any just proportionate distribution. (The word is said to be derived from a proper name, one *Dámasáh*, who, becoming insolvent, distributed all his property in just proportions amongst those to whom he was indebted).

Dámcha, H. (دامچہ) A platform on which a person is stationed to protect crops: a boundary mark.

Dámdupaṭ, Mar. (दामदुपट, from दाम, and *dupat*, doubled) Principal of a debt doubled by accumulated interest.

Dámi, H. (دامي, from *dám*, price) An assessment.

Dámí bighá, H. (بيگها) The assessment of the lands of a village per bíghá

Dami-wáṣilát, H. (A. واصلات) Gross assets of a village.

Damíat, A. (دمعت) A slight wound, a scratch causing blood to appear, but not to flow: in Mohammadan law.

Dámiat, A. (دامية) In Mohammadan law, A slight wound, a scratch, but causing blood to flow.

Damká, **Dumka**, H. (دمكا) A hillock (East Oudh).

Dam-madár, **Dum-mudar**, H. (دممدار) A ceremony ob-

served by the peasantry of Upper India in honour of a Mohammadan saint named Madár, who is believed to have lived four centuries, having the faculty of retaining his breath (*dam* or *dum*). The ceremony consists in jumping into a fire of wood and treading it out, exclaiming, Dam-madár—by the breath of Madár. It is supposed to be a preservative against the effects of snake or scorpion bites.

DAMMIDHI, Tel. (దమ్మిడి) A quarter of a *dab*—five *kás*.

DAMMU, Tel. (దమ్ము) Mud, miry ground, land prepared for receiving young rice plants.

Dampakarru, Tel. (దంపకఱ్ఱు) The ploughshare used in the tillage of wet ground.

DAMPATÍ, S. (दम्पती) Husband and wife.

Dampatí tambula, Karn. Betel-leaf and areka-nut presented at marriages by the bride and bridegroom to each married couple present.

DAMṚÍ, DUMREE, H. (دمڑي) A nominal coin, of the value of $3\frac{1}{8}$ or $3\frac{1}{4}$ *dáms*, or from 8 to 12 *kaunris*. Any money of very small value. It is also applied in the Dehli territory to subdivisions of land, one *damṛí* being equal to 25 Kacha *bighás*.

DÁMṚÍ, Ben. (দামড়ী) In retail dealing, five *gandas* of *kaunris*.

DAMWAST, DUMWUST, H. (دموست) An inferior tribe of Rájputs in the Benares district.

DÁNA, vernacularly, DÁN, S. &c. (دان, S. *dánam*, Lat. *donum*, दानं) Gift, giving a gift, a gift by will, a bequest.

Dánadharma, S. (दानधर्म्मः) The virtue of liberality. Giving for pious and charitable purposes, alms-giving, building or endowing temples, digging tanks, &c.

Dánamávasyaka, S. (from अवश्यं, certainty) An imperative gift, as gifts to Bráhmans on certain days, as full moon, &c.

Dánpatr, H., or *Dánapatra*, S. (दानपत्रं, from *patra*, पत्र, a leaf) A deed of gift, a grant, an assignment of land, especially to Bráhmans.

Dánapátra, S. (from पात्रं, a vessel) One deserving of, or fit for, a gift: one to whom by law property may be conveyed.

Danpatrdár, or *Dánapatradár*, H. One who holds a grant, or deed of gift: a grantee of the Bráhman caste to whom lands have been assigned for religious purposes.

Dání, H. S. (दानी) A giver, a donor: applied also to a gratuity to the village accountant, at the rate of six paisas on each rupee of the revenue (Etawa).

DÁNA, H. (دانہ) Grain, corn.

Dánabandí, *Dánubundee*, H. (دانہبندي) Cursory survey or a partial measurement of a field, or weighment of the crop, to ascertain the value of the crop, and the amount of the assessment.

Dánabandí-kankúti, H. (کنکوتي) Assessment of the revenue without measurement, upon a partial valuation of the standing crops.

Dánadár, H. (دانہدار) Apportionment of revenue, or any other contributions, according to the actual produce (Benares).

DANA, DUNU, Karn. (ದನ, S. *dhana*, धनं, wealth) Cattle. domestic cattle: also wealth. A corruption of *Dhan*, q. v.

Danaga, Karn. (ದನಗ) A shepherd, a cowherd.

Danagávi, Karn. (ದನಗಾವಿ) A herdsman.

Danadahaṭṭi, Karn. (ದನದಹಟ್ಟಿ) A cattle-fold.

Danamár, Karn. (ದನಮಾರ) A tax on the transfer of cattle from one Ryot to another.

DAṆD, or DAṆḌA, DUṆḌ, DUṆḌA, S. (दण्डः) and in most dialects, as Ben. (দণ্ড) Mar. (दण्डः) Tel. (దండము) &c. In Hindustani, and occasionally in other dialects also, the initial is written either with the dental or cerebral *d*, and the following vowel is optionally made long, DÁṆḌ, or ḌÁṆḌ, (ڈانڈ, دانڈ) also Ben. (ডাঁড) Punishment, of two kinds—personal, *Ṣaríra-daṇḍa*; or pecuniary, *Artha-daṇḍa*: also a fine, a mulct: and, in Ajmer, a proportionate share of the revenue formerly levied on the wealthier cultivators to make good any deficit in that due from the poorer.

Daṇḍa dása, S. (from दास, a slave) A slave, one who is condemned to servitude as a punishment.

Daṇḍa pálaka, S. (from पालकः, who protects) A magistrate, the head of the police.

Daṇḍa párushya, S. (दण्डपारुष्य, from *daṇḍa*, punishment, and *párushyam*, violence) Assault and battery.

Daṇḍiga, or *Daṇḍuga*, Tel. (దండిగ, దండుగ) A fine, an exorbitant assessment, any extortionate demand.

DAṆḌA, DAṆḌ, or ḌÁṆḌ, S. &c. (दण्ड) H. (ڈنڈ, or ڈانڈ, the final sometimes pronounced like *r*, as DÁṆṚ) A stick, a staff, a rod, a cane carried by certain mendicants, an oar: a measure of length, a rod or pole of four or six cubits: a measure of time—twenty-four minutes.

Daṇḍa grahaṇa, S. &c. (दण्डग्रहण) Taking the staff, entering upon a religious or mendicant course of life.

Daṇḍa-zani, H. (from P. *zan*, زن, striking) A mode of tor-

ture—fastening a man's hands behind him with a cord, which is twisted round by means of a stick until the tension produces excessive pain.

Daṇḍáwat, H. (S. دنڈاوت, दण्डावत्) Prostration, lying flat like a stick on the ground.

Daṇḍi, S. &c, (दण्डी) Any one who bears a staff, applied especially to a numerous order of religious mendicants, founded by Sankara Áchárya, many of whom have been eminent as writers on various subjects, especially on the Vedánta philosophy. They are divided into ten classes, each of which is distinguished by a peculiar name; as, *Tírtha*, *Áṣrama*, *Vana*, *Áranya*, *Saraswatí*, *Purí*, *Bhá-ratí*, *Girí* or *Gir*, *Párvata*, and *Sagara*, which is added to the proper name of the individual, as *Purushottama Gir*, or *Bodhendra Saraswatí*. They are hence known collectively as the *Daṣ-námí*, or ten-name Gosains. Of these, only the classes named *Tírtha*, *Áṣrama*, *Saraswatí*, and part of *Bhárati*, are now considered as pure *Daṇḍis*: the others are of a more secular character, and are more usually termed *Atíts*.

Ḍáṇḍi, H. &c. (ڈانڈی, डांडी) A boatman, a rower.

Daṇḍidár, H. (دنڈیدار) An inferior servant or officer in an opium agency.

Daṇḍiyá, Mar. (दंडिया) A petty officer in a bazar, a beadle.

Dandyá, Tel. (దండా) A police officer, a peon.

Ḍáṇḍio, Guz. (ડાંડીઓ) A watchman who goes the rounds at night beating a drum.

ḌÁṆḌ, DÁṆḌ, or ḌÁṆḌÁ, H. (ڈانڈ, دانڈ, ڈانڈا, डांड, दांड, डांडा) High ground, opposed to DÁBAR, q. v. Sterile land, of the kind called *Bhúr*, land in which sand predominates. Elevated land of the sort called *Dumat*.

DAṆD, or DAṆḌA, H. &c. (دنڈا) Raised ground forming a ridge or causeway, a path for cattle, or a boundary between fields, also a landmark; from analogy, perhaps, to a straight line or stick.

Daṇḍá-meṇḍá, H. (دنڈا میندا) The boundary between two estates, or the lands of two villages. (Either from *daṇḍ*, a stick or pole set up as a landmark, or a boundary or raised bank, and *meṇḍ*, a limit.

Daṇḍá-meṇḍá tahrár, H. (تکرار, a quarrel) A boundary quarrel.

Daṇḍásulv, Tel. (దండాసులు) Village watchers. (? from *daṇḍá*, a boundary).

Daṇḍuási, Uriya (ଦଣ୍ଡୁଆସି) A watchman.

DAṆḌÁ, DUṆḌA, DAṆḌI, or ḌÁṆḌI, DUNDEE, DANDEE, H. (ڈنڈا, دنڈی, ڈانڈی) ḌÁṆḌÍ, Ben. (ডাংডী) The beam of a balance. (From S. *daṇḍa*, a stick).

Daṇḍá, or, *Daṇḍia*, H. (دنڈا, دنڈیا) A collector of market dues.

Daṇḍi, or, *Daṇḍia*, H. (دنڈی) A weighman.

Ḍáṇḍidár, Ben. (ডাংডীদার) A weighman.

DAṆḌA, DUṆḌA, H. &c. (S. दण्डः) A measure of time, equal to twenty-four minutes: a sixteenth part of the day and night.

N.B.—In this, and all the preceding forms of what is originally but one word, viz. S. *Daṇḍa* or *Duṇḍa*, great confusion has been made in the vernacular languages by the irregular and arbitrary alteration of the first syllable; in the optional substitution of the cerebral for the dental *d*, ड for द, and the elongation of the vowel: so that we have in some instances four different forms, or द, *da*; दा, *dá*; ड, *ḍa*; and डा, *ḍá*.

DAṆḌAKAṬṬU, Tel. (దండకట్టు) A wisp of straw bound round the bottom of a heap of grain. Area within which the corn is threshed.

DÁṆḌÍ, Hindi (دانڈی, दांडी) A dry, hard soil that does not retain moisture, and dries quickly when irrigated: a gravelly soil on high ground.

DANDÚ, Thug. Braying of an ass (Dakhini).

DAṆḌIKÁLA, Karn. (ದಂಡಿಕಾಲ, from ದಂಡಿ, abundant) Harvest time.

Dandibele, Karn. (ದಂಡಿಬೆಳೆ) A plentiful crop.

DAṆḌWÁRA, H. (دنڈوارہ) A south wind.

DANG, DUNG, Mar. (डंग) A thicket, a place overrun with bushes.

DÁNG, H. (دانگ) A hill, a precipice, the top of a mountain, the high bank of a river. Corrupted provincially into *Dháng* and *Dháyang*.

DÁNG, Mar. (डांग) An ascent, or rising part of a road. A name given in the Dakhin to a tract of country along, near to, or below, the Ghats; and which, although not mountainous, is so much interspersed with hills as to have no extent of level ground: it is generally overrun with low thicket. Also forest or jangal land.

Dángí, Mar. A forester, an inhabitant of a low, hilly, and jangali tract. In the Dakhin a tribe of Rájputs inhabiting the woody districts of Eastern Malwa.

Ḍángi-gaon, Mar. (गांव) A village in the *Ḍáng*, or low hills at the foot of the Ghats.

DÁNG, H. (P. دانگ) A weight, the fourth part of a dram.

DÁNGÁ, Ben. (ডাঁগা) Dry land, upland, ascent.

ḌANGÁ, H. &c. (ڈنگا) ḌÁNGÁ, Ben. (দাঁগা) A riot, a disturbance, a tumult, an affray.

ḌANGÁ, Karn. (ಡಂಗಾ) Dunning for payment, sitting *Dharna*, q. v.

ḌANGAR, ḌÁNGAR, ḌUNGUR, ḌANGUR, H. (ڈنگر, ڈانگر, डंगर) Horned cattle, especially those belonging to a village. Sometimes applied only to such as are worn out.

DANGAST, DUNGUST, H. (دنگست) A class of Rájputs in Ghazipur.

DÁṆGI, H. (دانگي) A name given to the Bundelas (Ságar).

ḌANGÍ, Mar. (डंगी) A basket or baskets slung to a pole carried over the shoulders: the *Bahangi*, q. v., of Hindustan.

ḌÁNGORÁ, Mar. (डांगोरा) A proclamation, notice by the public crier. DANGARA, Karn. (ಡಂಗರ) Proclamation by beat of drum.

ḌANGWÁRA, ḌUNGWARA, H. (ڈنگوارہ) Reciprocal assistance in tillage (Dehli).

ḌANKA, Tel. (ಡಂಕ) A path between two fields for cattle.

DÁNT, Hindi (दांत) Hard, dry soil, not retaining moisture.

DÁNT. H. &c. (دانت) S. दन्तः) A tooth.

Dánt-ghunghni, H. (from घुंघनी, a preparation of wheat and pulse with sugar) or, *Dánt-nikalna*, H. (from نکلنا, to go forth, to appear) A ceremony observed by the Mohammadans on the appearance of the child's first tooth.

DANTE, or DANTÍ, Tel. (ದಂತೆ, ದಂತಿ) A kind of rake or hoe. (Probably from *danta*, a tooth).

ḌÁNṬAN, Ben. (ডাঁটন) Threatening a person, putting him in bodily fear.

DANTÁOLI, H. (دنتاولي) A harrow or rake. (From दन्त, a tooth).

DÁNTE, H. (دانتي) A sickle.

DÁNT-TINKÁ, H. (دانت تنکا) Taking a straw or blade of grass in the mouth to deprecate anger or express submission.

DÁNṬH, H. (ڈانٹھ) Refuse of harvest-floors, especially of the kharíf produce.

Danthal, *Dunthul*, or *Danthlá*, *Dunthla*, H. (دنتھل, دنتھلا) The bare stalks or stubble of bájra, jawár, and Indian corn: either the stems after the heads have been cut off, or the roots left in the ground after reaping. The refuse of harvest-floors, especially of the kharíf crops.

DANTHI, Thug. Noise of jackals fighting—a bad omen.

DÁNWÁN, H. (داناون, from S. दाव) Burning stubble, or fire in a forest.

DÁNWARÍ, H. (دانوري) The rope by which the bullocks are tied together when treading out the corn. See DÁURI.

DÁO, H. (داو) A hatchet or cleaver with a bent point.

DAPÁNÍ, Uriya (ଦପାଣି) Brine.

DAPHAET, DAFÂT, Uriya (ଦଫାଏତ, from the A. دفعه, a turn or time) Pay in addition to the rent for privileges attaching to the land, as right of fishing, &c.

Dapháte-jamá, Karn. (ದಫಾತೆಜಮಾ, from the A. دفعه, and *jamâ*, collection) Extra or miscellaneous collections (Mysore).

Dapháte kharchu, Karn. (ದಫಾತೆಖರ್ಚು, from the A. as before) Extra or sundry disbursements (Mysore).

DAPHEDAR, Uriya (ଦଫେଦାର) Land of second quality.

DAPHERAPHE, Mar. (दफेरफे, A. دفع and رفع) Clearance of a debt, settlement of any business.

DÁPITA, S. &c. (दापित) Fined, sentenced to pay a fine or compensation.

Dápya, S. &c. Punishable by fine, liable to pay compensation.

DÁPNÍ, Dahkini Thug. A dagger.

ḌÁPPU, Tam. (டாப்பு) A list, a schedule, an inventory.

DAR, DUR, H. (P. در) In, within.

Dar-ámad, *Duramud*, H. (درآمد) An account of fees paid for serving a process, the return of a process: lit., coming in.

Darbandí, H. (دربندي) An item in the village accounts, statement of proportionate rates of revenue payment.

Dar-bast, or, *Dar-o-bast*, *Dur-bust*, *Dur-o-bust*, H. (P. دروبست) Entire, whole. The whole of a district or estate, as opposed to a kismat, or portion of it.

Dar-bast-i-aima, H. Grant of the whole of the lands, constituting a rent-free estate.

Dar- (Dur-) hawála, H. (from در, in or sub, and A. حواله, charge) Sub-tenure, holding a farm on lease from a farmer or lessee.

Dar-ijára, H. (P. A. در اجاره) A sub-lease or farm.

Dar-ín-willá, H. (P. A. دراين ولا, lit., in this proximity) A phrase heading official papers in some of the Courts in the south of India, implying, In this case, or, At this time, By these presents.

Dar-mustájar, H. (P. درمستاجر, from *mustájar*, a tenant) A sub-lessee, or tenant holding of a farmer, not of the *Zamindár*.

Daróbastu lekhalu, Tel. (దరోబస్తు లెక్కలు, plur.) All the accounts of a district, &c.

Dar-pattani, or commonly, *Durputnee*, Ben. (দরপত্তনি) A subordinate or sub-leasehold tenure.

Dar-pattani-dár, Ben. (দরপত্তনিদার) The holder of a lease from a leaseholder, a sub-lessee.

Dar-pattani-táluk, Ben. (দরপত্তনিতালুক) An estate held under a sub-lease. See *Patni* or *Pattani*.

DAR, DUR, H. &c. (در, दर) Rate, price, a number or quantity fixed as a standard, an allowance.

Darbandí, *Durbundee*, H. (دربندي) A statement of the different rates of a village. Assessing the price or value of crops or produce. Fixing the value or price of any thing according to a standard.

Darjásti, Karn. (ದರಜಾಸ್ತಿ) An extra assessment, by making the cultivators buy the Government share of the crop at a rate above the market price.

Darterrot, (?) Mar. Fixing of rates, revision of assessment.

DÁR, H. (P. دار, from داشتن, to have or hold) One who has, holds, possesses, &c.: used in compounds with the object held or possessed, as, *Chob-dár*, a mace-bearer; *Zamindár*, a landholder; and the like. Also in Maraṭhí, Solvent, having funds, as opposed to *Nádár*, having nothing, insolvent.

Dárí, H. (P. داري) The act or function of a possessor or holder, as Zamindári, the condition of a Zamindár, an estate.

Dármadár, H. (دارمدار) An agreement, a stipulation. Adjustment of a dispute (holding or not holding).

DAR, DUR, H. (P. در) A door.

Darwán, H. (P. دروان) *Darbán*, Ben. (দরবান) A doorkeeper, a porter.

DÁR, H. (A. دار) A house, a mansion, one with various rooms or tenements and an open court. Used in composition, it implies a place where any public work is carried on, as, *Dár-ut-zarab*, the house of striking 'coin,' the mint; *Dar-ul-inshá*, the secretary's office, or house of letters; *Dár-us-shefá*, the house of healing, an hospital; or the residence of a prince, as, *Dár-al-khiláfat*, the residence of the khalif; *Dár-us-sultanat*, the dwelling of the Sultan—titles given to any royal capital or metropolis.

Dár-ul-harb, A. (دارالحرب) A country under a Government that is not Mohammadan: lit., the seat of hostility or war, infidels at all times being legitimate objects of attack.

DAṚÁ, or, DAḌA, incorrectly, DURRAH, Mar. (दडा) A body or company of Pindáris.

DARAḌ, Mar. (दरड) A steep slope, a high bank.

DARAK or DARK, DURUK or DURK, Mar. (दर्क, दरक) A hereditary public office, as that of *Pharnavís*, *Chiṭnís*, &c.

Darak-dár, Mar. (दरकदार) A hereditary public officer, or functionary. The term was applied under the Maratha government especially to eight offices:—1. The *Kárbári*, *Mukhtiyár*, or *Diwán*, the chief financial minister. 2. *Majmúdár*, auditor and accountant. 3. *Pharnavís*, his deputy. 4. *Sabnís* or *Daftardár*, clerk. 5. *Karkánís*, (?) Commissary. 6. *Chiṭnís*, secretary. 7. *Jamádár*, an officer in charge of all valuables, except cash. 8. *Potnís*, cashier. The term was also applied to all the *Kárkuns*, or officers of account, who were paid by fees from the villagers, in addition to their salaries, but who were appointed and removed only by the supreme government, not by the district officers.

Darak-paṭṭí, Mar. (दरकपट्टी) A tax upon public functionaries: a fee levied from them, especially a tax of one year's revenue in ten on the lands of the *Deșmukh* and *Deșpáṇde*.

DARAṆAMU, or DHARAṆAMU, Tel. (దరణము, ధరణము) An imaginary coin, of the value of two fanams.

DARBÁR, DURBAR, H. &c. (دربار) A court, a royal court, an audience or levee.

Darbár-charaṇiyá, Ben. (দরবার চরণিয়া) A plaintiff, or complainant.

Darbar-kharch, H. &c. (دربار خرچ) Political and diplomatic expenditure, court charges, charge for presents and gratuities made to princes and public functionaries, bribes, &c. In many places under the old *régime*, an addition made to the assessment by government officers or the Zamindars, on the plea of providing for gratuities exacted by their superiors or the State on their payment of the revenue.

DARES, H. (دريس, दरेस) A road. Margin. Any line very straight. (Supposed to have been adopted from the English military term "dress.")

DARGÁH, DURGAH, H. (P. درگاه) A royal court. In India it is more usually applied to a Mohammadan shrine, or the tomb of some reputed holy person, and the object of worship and pilgrimage.

DARHOT, H. (درحوت) Advance.

DARÍ, Hindi, &c. (दरी) A cave, a cavern, a natural or artificial excavation, a dell, a hollow.

Dariá-bar-ámad, H. (P. دریا, a river, and برآمد, what comes up) Alluvial soil, land gained from a river.

Dariá-burd, or *-shikast*, *Durya-boord*, or *-shikust*, H. (from P. دریا, and *burdan*, بردن, to bear, or *shikastan*, شکست, to break) Lands carried away by the encroachments of a river.

Daríbá, Hindi (दरीबा) A stall in a market where betel is sold.

Dáridr-khedná, H. (دارِدر کهیدنا, from S. दारिद्रं, poverty, and *khedná*, to chase, from S. खाखेट) Driving out poverty: a custom observed on the morning of the *Diwálí*, when a sieve or winnowing basket is beaten in each corner of the house, or the dirt in each place is swept with a brush, and carried away in a basket, with the exclamation, *Íswar paithau, Dáridr niklo*, 'May God be present! Poverty depart!' or some equivalent prayer. —Elliot.

Dark, or, allowably, Darak, incorrectly, Dirk, A. (دَرْک, or دَرَک) Consequence of any act or thing. In law, a contingency, a possible event.

Kafíl-bil-dark, A. (کفیل بلدرک) A surety or bail against what may happen, liability for contingencies.

Darkhál, H. (درکہال) A cattle enclosure (Benares).

Darkhást, corruptly, Dhurkast, H. (P. درخواست) Tel. and Karn. (ದರ್ಖಾಸ್ತು) Darkhás, Guz. (દરખાસ્ત) Darakhása, Mal. (ദരഖാസ) A contract, a tender: a representation, an application, a petition. In judicial proceedings, an application which is required to be made for the admission of each exhibit in a suit, and for the summoning of each witness. In revenue matters, the representation of the proprietor of an estate as to the amount of revenue he is able to pay; or a proposal for renting or farming an estate, or any branch of the public revenue; or the engagement entered into by the Lambardárs to be responsible for a stipulated amount of revenue payment for a given time.

Darkhást-i-khárij, H. (خارج, exclusion) A petition of exclusion. In Bengal, a petition to the collector for the exclusion of the name of a proprietor, whose interest has lapsed by death or sale, and the insertion of that of another in the public books.

Darkhás-karawi, Guz. (દરખાસ્તકરવી) Making a motion in a court of law.

Darmá, Ben. &c. S. (मरमा) A sort of long grass, much used for making mats (Arundo bengalensis). A mat, four or five feet long by three or four wide, much used in Bengal to make fences and walls to native huts.

Darmáhá, Durmaha, or -máhí, H. &c. (درماها, or درماهي, from P. در, in, and ماه, a month) Monthly pay or wages.

Dárogha, H. (داروغہ) in some of the Hindu dialects it is written with the simple *g*, and with either a long or short vowel in the first syllable, as, Dárogá, Tel. (దారోగా) Mar. Darogá, or Dárogá, (दरोगा, दारोगा) The chief native officer in various departments under the native Government, a superintendant, a manager; but in later times he is especially the head of a police, custom, or excise station. In the Dakhin, also, the officer employed to prevent the removal of the crops before the payment or assessment of the Government demand. A tax originally imposed to meet the expense of employing a Dárogha, and afterwards brought to credit as an item of public revenue.

Dárogha-i-Ádálat, H. Under the native system, a judge or deputy presiding over a court in the absence of a superior of high rank; as, the *Dárogha-i-Ádálat-al Álía*, the deputy of the Názim in the Supreme Criminal Court of Bengal; *Dárogha-i-Ádálat-Diwáni*, the deputy of the Diwan in the Civil Court.

Dárogha-i-árz-muharrar, H. (عرض مکرر) An officer under the Mohammadan Government, whose office it was to draw up an abstract of papers which required the royal assent, and present them for confirmation and signature. He was especially charged with the superintendence of the assignments to the *Mansabdars*, for the horse they maintained.

Dároghagi, H. (داروغگي) The function, charge, or jurisdiction of *Dárogha*.

Dároghána, H. (داروغانہ) The pay or fees of a Dárogha. Taxes levied for the payment of Dároghas under the Mohammadan Government.

Darogagiri, Karn. (ದರೊಗಗಿರಿ) Office of a Dárogha, superintendence, headship.

Darogatana, Karn. (ದರೊಗತನ) Superintendence, inspectorship, duty of a Dárogha.

Darogh, or, more correctly, Darúgh, H. (P. دروغ) A lie.

Darogh, or Darúgh-halfi, H. (دروغ حلفي, from A., *half* an oath) Perjury, false swearing.

Dará, Durá, corruptly, Durrah, Mar. (दडा, properly Dada, but the cerebral *d* is sounded like *r*) A body of Pindáris.

Darra, Durra, H. (درّہ) Dará, Dura, Mar. (दरा) A hollow among hills, a ravine, a defile, a pass.

DARṢA, S. (दर्शः) Sight, seeing. The day of new moon, when it rises invisible. A sacrifice with fire on that day, performed by householders, who maintain a perpetual fire. Also *Darṣa-yága*, from *yága*, a sacrifice.

Darṣapaurṇamása, S. (दर्शपौर्णमासं) Sacrifices or oblations with fire, performed at the new and full moon by householders, who maintain a perpetual fire.

DARṢANA, vernacularly, *Darṣan*, H. (درسن, S. दर्शनं) Seeing: especially visiting temples, and seeing or reverencing idols. A school or system of speculative doctrine, of which six are recognised by the Hindus:—1. *Púrvá mímánsá*, treating of the purport of the ceremonies of the Vedas. 2. *Uttara mímánsá*, or *Vedánta*, inculcating unity of spirit and matter. 3. *Sánkhya*, dualistic, teaching the distinctness of soul and matter. 4. *Páṭanjala*, teaching the practice of abstraction, or *Yoga*. 5. and 6. Logic or dialectics in two parts: the *Nyáya*, as taught by *Gotama*, and *Vaiṣeshika*, founded by *Kanáda*.

Darṣana-pratibhú, S. (दर्शनप्रतिभूः) Bail or security for appearance.

DARSAR, (?) H. Distribution of the Government revenue amongst the several Mauzâs of a Pargana (Garhwal). Corrupted strangely to *Dírroa*.

DÁRU, H. &c. (دارو) Spirituous liquor. Gunpowder.

Dáru-kalálí, Mar. (दारूकलाली, from *kalál*, a distiller) A tax or excise upon distilleries and liquor-shops.

Dáru-sísá, H. &c. (دارو سیسا) Military stores, ammunition; lit., powder and lead.

DARUVU, Tel. (దరువు) An embankment for irrigation. A mound on the bank of a river from which to raise water in buckets. A well.

DARWADÁ, incorrectly, DARODÁ, Mar. (दरवडा) A gang of robbers. An attack on a village by such a gang.

DARWESH, or DARVESH, corruptly, DIRVESH, and DERVISE, H. (P. درویش) A Mohammadan religious mendicant; in many instances a mere vagabond and stroller, occasionally leading about bears and monkeys, but in some cases persons leading a religious life, either independently, or enrolled in different orders.

DARYÁFT, H. (P. دریافت) DARIYÁPHAT, or DARIYÁPHTÍ, Mar. (दरियाफत, दरियाफ्ती, also दर्याफत, &c.) DARIYÁPTU, Tel. (దరియాప్తు) Inquiry, investigation, detection.

DARZI, DURZEE, vernacularly, DARJI, DURJEE, H. (P. درزی) A tailor.

DAṢ, DUṢ, H. DAṢA, S. (दश् or दश, Lat. *decem*) Ten.

Daṣabhandamu, Tel. (దశబందము) A deduction of one-tenth of the revenue, on account of compensation for some public work, as the construction of a tank, &c.

Daṣáha, Mar. &c. (S. दशाह) A period of ten days. The period of impurity from the death of a relative.

Daṣahará, or vernacularly, *Dashará*, written incorrectly, *Dasará*, and corruptly, *Dusrah*, *Dasehra*, *Daserru*, *Dussarat*, *Dusserat*, *Dussora*, &c. H. (دسہرا) Mar. (दसरा) S. (दशहरा, from दश, ten, *i.e.* sins, and हर, what removes or expiates) A popular festival in honour of the goddess Durgá. In Bengal it is exclusively appropriated to her worship, and is celebrated for nine days in Aṣwin—September, October. In the west and south of India it is a military festival held at the same season, which, being the close of the rains, is the commencement of the period for military operations. It is said to have originated with *Ráma's* worship of *Durgá*, on his invasion of *Lanká*, by which he secured victory; hence the tenth of Aṣwin is also called the *Vijaya daṣamí*, or tenth of victory. The original festival, however, appears to have had no relation whatever to *Durgá*, being held on the tenth of *Jyeshtha*, in honour of *Gangá's* descent from heaven.

Daṣamí, H. S. (दशमी) The tenth lunar day of the fortnight.

Dashará-bakra, H. (A. بکرہ) Goats or sheep levied from a village in some parts of India as an offering to Durgá at the Dashará.

Dashará kharch, H. (A. خرچ) Expenses of the Dashará festival. A cess levied on that pretext by a Zamindar.

Dashará jhandá paṭṭí, Mar. (झेंडा, a flag, and पट्टी, a tax) Tax upon hoisting flags at the Dashará.

Dashará paṭṭi, Mar. (पट्टी, a tax) The instalment of the public revenue, which is levied at the Dashará. A portion of the allowance granted to temples under the Maraṭha Government, set apart for the Dashará festival.

Dasnámi, H. S. (नाम, a name) One of the ten-named order of ascetics. See *Dandí*.

Dasotara, *Dasotra*, H. (دسوترہ) Ten per cent.

Dasrát-panchrát, Mar. (रात, for रात्रि, night, with दश, ten, and पंच, five) An ordeal or, test of evidence: if a person's children or cattle should die within a few days after preferring a plaint, or giving evidence, it shewed that his case was bad, or testimony false.

Daṣ-ṣála, H. (دسالہ) Decennial, decennial settlement.

Daṣatrá, H. (दशत्रा) Ten per cent. A tenth part. The

tenth of the value of property litigated exacted from the successful parties under the Mohammadan system.

Daswáná, H. (دسوانا) A tenth. Addition of a tenth to the revenue, as made in Bidnur in 1723.

Dása, vernacularly, Dás, corruptly, Doss, H. S. (दासः, fem. Dásí, दासी) A slave. Fifteen kinds of slaves are recognised by Hindu law:—1. *Gṛihajáta*, one born in the house of the owner by a female slave. 2. *Krita*, one purchased. 3. *Labdha*, one acquired, as by gift. 4. *Dáyádupágata*, inherited. 5. *Anakálabhṛita*, taken as a slave in a time of famine, for support. 6. *Áhita*, taken as a pledge. 7. *Riṇadása*, one becoming a slave in payment of a debt. 8. *Yuddhaprápta*, acquired in war. 9. *Panejita*, won in a wager. 10. *Taváham*, one who voluntarily makes himself a slave, saying, 'I am thine.' 11. *Pravrajyávasita*, an apostate—one who, having entered a religious order, forsakes it, and thereby becomes a slave of the Raja. 12. *Kṛita*, made, one who makes himself a slave for a definite term. 13. *Bhakta dása*, one who is a slave for his food. 14. *Varaváhṛita*, one who becomes a slave by marrying a female slave. 15. *Átmavikrayí*, one who sells himself. Dása also means, in some places, A fisherman. It is a suitable agnomen also for a man of the Śúdra caste, as *Chandra-dása*; but it is also borne with that of a divinity, in token of devotion by other superior castes, as *Vishṇu-dás, Śiva-dás, Kṛishṇa-dás, Náráyan-dás*—the slave of *Vishṇu, Śiva, Kṛishṇa, Náráyan*, &c. In the days of Akbar it was borne by Rájputs, as *Raja Bhagwán Dás*, of the *Kachwáha* tribe. It is now seldom used by them, except for illegitimate offspring.

Dása, also *Dásari*, and *Dásayya*, Tel. Karn. (దాస, దాసరి, దాసయ్య) A mendicant of a class in the south of India, a worshipper of *Vishnu*.

Dásíputra, S. (दासीपुत्रः) A son by a female slave.

Dásira, Karn. (ದಾಸಿರ) Son of a female slave.

Dása, H. (داسہ) A reaping-hook.

Dassa, (?) H. Stones for building, from the Chunar quarries. —Ben. Reg. xxii. 1795, cl. 82.

Dast, Dust, H. (P. دست) lit., The hand; also, technically, money in hand, Tel. (దస్తు) The portion of revenue actually realised by some head-man, but not paid to government. Mar. (दस्त) Tax or assessment of the revenue.

Dastak, *Dustuk*, corruptly, *Dustuck*, H. (دستک, from P. *dast*, the hand, the signature) A passport, a permit. In the early days of the British government, a document authorizing the free transit of certain goods, and their exemption from custom dues, in favour of English traders. In later times, it applies more generally to a summons, a writ, or warrant; especially to a process served on a revenue defaulter, to compel him to pay any balance that may be due.

Dastakána, H. (دستکانہ) Fee or remuneration to the officer who serves a writ or summons.

Dastak-i-ṯalb-i-zar, H. P. (دستک طلب زر) Warrant issued against defaulters of revenue, demanding payment, and subjecting them to the expense of maintaining the officer who serves it until the amount is paid.

Dastáwez, *Dustawez*, vernacularly, *Dastáwej* H. (P. دستاویز) *Dastáveju*, Tel. (దస్తావేజు) *Dasta-aiwaj*, Mar. (दस्तऐवज) A voucher, a document, any legal paper, a note of hand, a bond, a title-deed, and the like. Any thing in writing producible in evidence, or by which a person may be bound in law. A certificate of any kind.

Dastáwez-i-hibba, H. (from A. هبّہ, a gift) A deed of gift or bequest.

Dastáwez-i-hiṣṣa, H. (from A. حصہ, a share) A deed of partition.

Dast-ba-dast, H. (lit., hand with hand) Ready-money transaction.

Dast-báḳi, or *Dastu-báḳi*, H., Mar., Tel., Karn. (A. باقي, remainder) Balance in hand, money collected but not brought to account, whether referring to balances in the hands of the native collectors, or to collections made and embezzled by them.

Dast-bardárí, H. (from P. برداشتن, to lift up or off) Withdrawal of a suit from a court.

Dast-farosh, H. (from P. فروش, who sells) A pedlar, a hawker.

Dast-gardán, H. (from P. گردان, turning) A loan without any voucher.

Dastí, Mar. (from दस्त, a tax) Assessable, taxable, (land, &c.) H. (دستي) A present to native officials at the Dashará.

Dastíbád, Mar. (दस्तीबाद) Exempt from taxation.

Dast-jamá-kharch, H. Debit and credit account of collections. Account current.

Dast-hardan-i-daftar, corruptly, *Dusherdon-dufter*, H. Account of money in hand. Cash account of collections.

(From *dast*, as above, *kardan*, P., to make, and *daftar*, account).

Dastkhaṭ, sometimes abridged to *Dashkhaṭ*, H. (P. دستخط, دسخط) Handwriting, signature.

Dast-láf, H. (from P. لاف, boasting) Handsel, first money received in the day.

Dast-muzd, H. (دستمزد) Wages, recompense. Revenue assessed upon the land.

DÁSTÁN, Mar. (दास्तान) A store, a granary.

DASTRAM, Tel. (దస్త్రం) The public document or record of a district or office. (? an error for *Daphtaramu.*)

DASTÚR, DUSTOOR, H. &c. (P. دستور, plur. دستورات, DASTURÁT) Custom, usage, regulation. A customary fee or perquisite. A commission or per-centage on the collections, allowed by the Mohammadan government to the Zamindars. A subdivision of a Sirkár, or aggregate of several adjacent Parganas (a sense in which it is now rarely, if ever, used). A high priest of the *Pársis.*

Dastúrí, H. &c. (دستوری) *Dasturí*, Ben. (দস্তুরী) A fee, a perquisite, a commission; especially a fee claimed by cashiers and servants on articles purchased, or on payments made.

Dastúr-i-kazá, H. (دستور قضع) Fees paid to a Ḳázi for putting his seal to a document.

Dastúr-al-âmal, *Dustoor-ool-umul*, H. (دستورالعمل, from A. عمل, business) Rule, regulation, rules of practice, prescriptive mode of carrying on public business. The orders and rules of government. A body of regulations agreed upon by any number of persons for their future guidance. A body of instructions and tables for the use of native revenue officers, under the Mohammadan Government. (Although professing to be copied from the original of *Akbar*, no two copies of the *Dastur-al-âmal* agree; owing in part, Mr. Elliot conjectures, to their having been made up, in various degrees of completeness, from another account left by the Kanungos, the *Âmal-dastúr*, in which orders superseding those of the *Dastúr-al-âmal* were registered).

Dastúr-paradeṣí, H. (from S. परदेशी, a foreigner) Fees formerly levied at Benares from pilgrims from countries beyond Hindustan.

DASTÚR, DUSTOOR, Mar. (दस्तूर) Handwriting, signature, the signature of a clerk or amanuensis. The form of an official paper; (besides the ordinary meanings as above).

Dastúr-khud, Mar. (from P. خود, self) Written with one's hand, in opposition to a paper written or signed by an amanuensis.

DÁTAN, Thug. A police guard. Any person found unexpectedly on a place selected for a murder.

DATTA, DUTTA, S. (past part. of दा, to give, *datus*) Given, (or used as a noun substantive) A son given in adoption; also, Gift, donation. (It is sometimes vernacularly changed to *Dat*, *Dut*).

Dattá, S. (fem. of दत्तः) Given (a girl) in marriage, betrothed.

Dattaka, or *Dattrima*, S. (from दत्त, given) An adopted son, one given by his parents to a person who legally adopts him. (Also with *Putra*, a son, as *Dattaputra*, *Dattakaputra*).

Dattátma, S. (from आत्मन्, self) The son self-given, one who offers himself of his own accord to be adopted.

Datta-homam, S. (from होम, burnt-offering) Oblations of clarified butter to fire, a ceremony performed at the adoption of a son, and by some held to be essential to the validity of the adoption.

Dattola, Mal. (ദത്തോല) A deed of adoption.

Dattápradánikam, S. (from अप्रदानिक, not like a gift) Retraction or resumption of gifts, a head of Hindu law. (Also called *Dattasya-anapakarma*, The non-taking back of what has been given).

Dat-patra, Uriya. A deed of gift.

Datta, commonly *Dutt*, Ben. (দত্ত, from the S. दत्त) A subdivision of the writer caste. A name commonly borne by members of the caste, as, *Jaykrishn-Dutt.*

DATUÁ, Thug. Cry of the hare: if on the right, a bad omen, and travellers must be spared.

ḌAUL, DOUL, corruptly, DOWLE, H. (A. دَول, state, condition) ḌAUL, Ben. and Mar. (ডৌল, डौल, the initial being changed to the cerebral *ḍ*) also ḌAVULU, or ḌÁULU, Karn. (ಡವುಲು) Mode, manner, shape, appearance, form, estimate, valuation, a statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied from an estate or district. An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield. In the west of India it is also used to signify a blank form ready to be filled up, and sometimes signed and sealed; or a blank return, of crimes when none have been committed, or of revenue when no collections have been made.

Daul-band-o-bast, H. (P. بند و بست, agreement) Statement or particulars of the arrangement made for the amount of

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revenue realizable from a district. Although applicable to the settlement between the revenue payers and the Government, it was formerly used in Bengal and the northern Sirkars to signify especially the rent-roll of estates, the gross receipts demanded by the Zamindars from their tenants or farmers, or the agreement made with them with reference to the amount payable to the government after making certain authorized allowances and deductions.

Daul-izáfat, H. (A. اضافت) Statement or estimate of additional sources of revenue.

Daul-jamá, H. (دول جمع) Particulars of the total revenue assessed upon a district or a village.

Daul-khazána, H. (خزانة, a treasury) A memorandum given to the Ryct by the native revenue-officer, specifying the sum due by him for the current instalments.

Daul-kistbandi, H. (کست بندي) Engagement to hold land upon payment of the revenue by fixed instalments.

Daul-náma, H. (P. نامه, a document) Extract from the general particulars of an estimated assessment, for the information of the person paying, supplied to him as a Paṭṭa, or lease: also termed *Daul-paṭṭa*.

Daul-patra, Mar. (S. पत्र, a leaf) A blank form, a blank return.

Daul-tashkhis-i-band-o-bast, H. (from A. تشخيص, assessment) Particulars of the assessment of a village: one of the accounts formerly kept by the Kanungo.

Daul-wáṣil-báki, H. (واصل باقي) Statement of collections and balances.

Daruludár, or *Ḍavuldár*, Karn. (ದವುಲುದಾರ, ದವುಲ್ದಾರ) An appraiser, one who estimates the amount and value of the crop.

Ḍavulu-hutturoḷí, Karn. (ದವುಲುಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ) Estimate of the probable produce.

Davulu jamá-bandi, Karn. (ದವುಲುಜಮಾಬಂದಿ) Estimated assessment of the revenue of a village.

Davulupatti, Karn. (ದವುಲುಪಟ್ಟಿ) An account of the estimate of each farmer's produce.

ḌAUL, or ḌAULA, H. (ڈول, ڈولا, डौल) The boundary of a field, a boundary mark, or mound of earth for that purpose.

ḌAUNDI, (?) Mar. A small drum beat by a public crier. A proclamation.

ḌAUR, H. (ڈور) The strings attached to a basket to throw up water for irrigation.

Dauri, H. (ڈوری) The basket so used.

ḌAUR, Mar. (डौर) A small drum, shaped like an hour-glass.

Daurí, Mar. (डौरी) A player on the *Ḍaur*.

Ḍauri-gosávi, Mar. (डौरीगोसावी) The Gosain who beats the *Ḍaur*: he is one of the inferior village officers, or *Álutê*.

ḌAURÁ, Uriya (ଡଉରା, probably from H. *Ḍaur-ná*, to go about) Sessions, circuit.

ḌAURÁṚA, H. (from دَوڑنا, to run) A village runner or messenger.

ḌAURÍ, or ḌAURÍ, H. (دوری, ڈوري) The rope that ties the bullocks together when treading out corn.

DAVASA, Karn. (ದವಸ) Produce of the fields. Grain in general.

Davasadavanu, Karn. (ದವಸದವನು) A corn factor.

DÂWÁ, or DÂWÍ, H. (A. دعوى) as there is no equivalent for the A. ع in the Hindu dialects, this word and its derivatives are written with the simple long vowel, followed by *u* or *v*, व, pronounced as *w*, Ben. (দাওযা) Mar. (दावा) Tel. (దావా) Karn. (ದಾವಾ, ದಾವೆ) A claim, a demand, a complaint, a suit, a prosecution. In the west of India it has come to signify a right, a just claim.

Dâwá, or *Dâwí-dár*, H. &c. (دعوي دار) A complainant, a plaintiff, one who has a just claim or right.

Dâwí-ghalaṭ, A. (دعوي غلط) Plea of error; in Mohammadan law.

Dâwi-hinṣ, A. (دعوي حنث) Claim of penalty; in Mohammadan law.

DÂWAT, H. (A. دعوت) Invitation, benediction, a feast, a banquet.

DAWÁM-BAND-O-BAST, H. (دوام بند و بست, from دوام, perpetuity) Perpetual settlement.

DÁWAN, DAWUN, H. (داون) Threshing the corn by bullocks, attaching some six or eight in a row, and driving them round a central pivot over the corn strewed upon the floor.

DÁWAṆ, or DÁWEṆ, Mar. (दावण, दावें) A rope fastened at both ends to which cattle are tied.

ḌAWARÁ, DAÚRÁ, or ḌAHWARÁ, corruptly, DOWRA, Mar. (डवरा or डह्वरा) A hole dug for water (in the dry bed of a river, or the like).

DÁYA, S., but adopted in most dialects, at least in its legal sense, (दायं) Gift, donation. In Hindu law, Portion, inheritance, which may be of two kinds; without hindrance or impediment, absolute, direct, *Apratibandha*; and *Sapratibandha*, with obstruction, indirect, contingent, or presumptive.

Dayabháqa, or *Dayavibhága*, S. (from भाग, a share, or विभाग, partition) Partition of inheritance. Title of law-books relating to the apportionment of heritable property amongst heirs.

Dáyáda, S. (from आदा, to take) An heir, whether direct, collateral, or contingent. A claimant.

Dayádopágata, S. (from उपागत, come or descended to) A slave received as inheritance.

Dáyají, Mar. (दायजी) An heir, a kinsman.

DÁYA. Ben. (S. दाय) Charge, plaint, law-suit (besides the preceding senses).

Dáyak, Ben. (দায়ক) An accuser. Also, a donor, &c.

DEB, Ben., Uriya, &c. (দেব, the vernacular pronunciation of *Dev*, q. v.) A divinity, a deity, an idol, a king, a title of respect in addressing a person of rank, a cognomen appropriate to Bráhmans, as *Chandradeb*. (There being no *v* in Bengali, the *b* is substituted for it in this and all similar words).

Deb-díhí, Uriya. Enumeration of estates and villages.

Debhi-ásámi, or *Debhi-raiyat*, (?) In Behar and western Bengal said to mean, a resident cultivator, one having a right of property in the ground he cultivates.

ḌEHRÍ, H. (ڈیہری) A marshy soil. See *Ḍahr*.

DEJÁ, H. (دیجا, from S. देय, to be given) A portion, a dowry. DEJA, or DEJ, Mar (देज) Money given at Śúdra marriages: given by the bridegroom to the father of the bride.

Dejú, H. (دیجو) Part of a dowry.

ḌEL, H. (ڈیل) Land ploughed and ready for the *Rabi* crop (Bundelkhand). Land prepared for cotton after being cropped for gram (Sagar).

DENÁ, H. &c. (from the v. دینا, to give, that which should be given, देना) DEṆE, Mar. (देणे) Money due, a debt.

Dená, or *Dene-dár*, or *Dendár*, H. &c. (دینادار, देनेदार, দেনদার) A debtor.

Dená-páná, H. (from دینا, and پانا, to obtain) Profit and loss, settlement of affairs.

Deṇeghene, Mar. (देणेघेणे) Money transactions, paying and receiving, lending and borrowing.

Den-háhimí, H. (حاکمی) The share of the government or Zamindar of the produce.

Deṇekarí, Mar. (देणेकरी) A debtor.

Den-len, H. (abbreviated from دینا and لینا, to take) Money dealings, paying and receiving, borrowing and lending, buying and selling, &c.

Den-mahr, H. &c. (from A. مہر, a portion) A dowry, a wife's portion.

Detághetá, Mar. (देताघेता) A regular dealer, one who is punctual in money transactions.

ḌENDA pronounced ḌENDO, ḌENDÚ, also ḌENPA pronounced ḌENPO, ḌENPÚ, Ben. (ডেংদ, ডেংদূ, ডেংপ, ডেংপ) Technical terms used in the measurement of land, implying relative position or bearing—thus, *Ḍenda* imports that there is a parcel of land between the lots last named and the next lot, lying a little to the south of the land which is immediately to the south. *Ḍendú* imports that which is a little to the north of the land immediately north. *Ḍenpa* is that which is a little to the west of the land immediately west. *Ḍenpú* is that which is a little to the west of that lying west. (The *o* of *Ḍendo* and *Ḍenpo* is only the common Bengali articulation of the short *a*).

DEO, H. &c. (دیو, for S. देव, Deva) A god, a divinity. See देव and its compounds.

DEO, or DEO LINK, Thug. An exclamation from the look-out confederates, to signify that all is safe and the murder may be committed.

ḌEOLA, H. (ڈیولہ) Mounds, high ground (East Oudh).

DEORHÁ, H. (ڈیوڑھا) One-and-a-half: used to express interest in kind on grain at the rate of fifty per cent.

DEORHI, H. (ڈیوڑھی) A threshold, a porch.

Ḍeorhi-dár, H. A porter.

DERÁ, H. (ڈیرا, डेरा) A tent, any temporary dwelling, a Ryot's hut

ḌERH, (ڈیڑھ) One-and-a-half.

Ḍerh-páo, H. A quarter-and-a-half, three-eighths.

Ḍerhpawá, A weight equal to three-eighths of a *sér*.

Ḍeri, Ben. (দেড়ী) Ill-prepared; applied to rice when only half cleaned, or husked once and-a-half, it being usual to make the most ordinary kinds pass through the mortar three times.

DÉSA, S. (देश) vernacularly, DÉS, H. (دیس) H. Mar. (देश) Ben. (দেশ) Tel. (దేశము) Karn. (ದೇಶ) Tam. (தேசம்) Mal. (ദേശം) as the palatal *s*, which is used by all, except the Hindustani, is slightly aspirated in Sanskrit, the aspiration is exaggerated in some of the dialects, and the word and its compounds are pronounced, as in Marathi, *Desh*: in that language, however, it also occurs, less correctly, but optionally, *Des*, with the dental sibilant (देस) Country, district, place, region. In different parts of India it is emphatically applied to particular districts, as

constituting '*the*' county. In Rohilkhand it denotes the cleared villages on the borders of the *Tarái*. In the Himalayan regions it signifies the plains of Hindustan. With the Marathas it especially designates the country between the Sahyádri and Bálaghát hills, the Karnatik and the Godaveri river. It also applies to any plain, open, or champaign country. In Malabar it likewise signifies, the proprietary possession of a village, and the rank derived from it.

Deśáchár, H. S. (देशाचार) Local observance, custom of the country.

Deśádhikárí, incorrectly, *Deśadihár*, S. (देशाधिकारी) Chief, or governor, or superintendant of a given tract of country.

Deśádhipati, S. (देशाधिपति) Chief or head ruler of a district or country. The representative of the Raja.

Deśádhipatyam, S. &c. Office of governor, government of a district.

Deśahásilu, or *Deś-háśil*, Tel. (దేశహాసిలు) Inland or transit duties.

Deśái, corruptly, *Desae*, and *Dessye*, Mar. (देशाई, from S. देशाधिपति) The superintendant or ruler of a Pargana or province, the principal revenue officer of a district, under the native government: the office was hereditary, and frequently recompensed by grants of land, so that the *Deśái* often became a kind of petty chief in the south of India.

Deśái, Karn. (ದೇಶಾಯಿ) A chief man among the merchants of the Lingam sect.

Deśái-giri, Mar. (देशाईगिरि) Office of *Deśái*, emoluments or fees attached to it.

Deśa-lekhaka, S. (लेखक, a writer) The accountant of a district.

Deśánt, H. (from S. अन्त, end) The boundaries of a country or district.

Deśántar, H. (from S. अन्तर, different) A foreign country, belonging to a different country, a foreigner.

Desastha, or *Deśasth*, less correctly, *Deshasth*, Mar. (देशस्थ, from S. स्थ, who is, or belongs to) One of a tribe of Maratha Bráhmans, who consider themselves superior to the rest. In other parts of the South, a Maratha Bráhman in general.

Desáwar, H. (ديساور) A foreign or different country.

Desáwarí, H. (ديساوري) Goods, the manufacture of another country.

Deś-chaughalá, Mar. (देशचौघला) The assistant to the chief native revenue officer of a district.

Deś-hetá, Uriya (ଦେଶହେତା) Service lands of a village officer.

Deśí, H. &c. (S. देशी) Belonging to, born or produced in a country, a native of a country.

Deśiya, H. &c. (S. देशिय) Belonging to a country, native, local.

Deś-hávali, Tel. (దేశహావలి) Black mail, fees paid to prevent a village from being pillaged, expenses of guarding a district.

Deś-kulharaní, Mar. (देशकुलकरणी) The district accountant, one who prepares a general account from the several statements of the village accountants.

Deś-kulharaní-varttana, Karn. (S. वर्त्तन, subsistence) A per-centage formerly allowed to the district accountants on the collections of the revenue.

Deśmukh, *Deśmookh*, or *Deshmookh*, corruptly, *Desmook*, Mar. (देश, and S. मुख, chief) A hereditary native officer under the former governments, exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district, containing a certain number of villages, and responsible for the revenue: holding for compensation lands rent-free, and being entitled to the various fees and allowances, corresponding generally to the Zamindars of Bengal. Under the present administration the Deśmukh is a district revenue officer who is expected to superintend the cultivation, and report on the state of the crops, to assist in the settlement of the annual revenue, and to give general aid to the collector and his establishment in the discharge of revenue duties.

Deśmukhí, Mar. (देशमुखी) The office or duty of Deśmukh. The fees or perquisites levied by him, or on his account.

Deś-nikálá, H. (ديس نكالا, from نكالنا, to send out) Exile, banishment.

Deśpáṇḍe, or *Deśpáṇḍyá*, corruptly, *Despandeah*, *Despondeah*, *Despondee*, *Daispaundee*, Tel. (దేశపాండ్యా) Mar. (देशपांडे, देशपांड्या) The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages, holding office by hereditary tenure, and paid by lands. Under the British administration this officer is expected to keep a duplicate set of the public accounts, to superintend and check those of the village accountants, keep note of the collections, and see that they are regularly paid, to assist in the annual settlements, and give general information and aid to the collector and his subordinates. In some parts of Telingana the Deśpaṇḍyá acts independently of the *Deśmukh*, discharges the same duties, and enjoys the same privileges and emoluments.

Desapramáṇi, Mal. (ദേശപ്രമാണി) Head of a village: also, *Desamukhyasthan*.

Deṣ-tyág, H. (from the S. त्याग, abandoning) Emigration.

Deswál, H. (دیسوال) A tribe of Tagas, holding a few villages in Bhagpur.

Deṣwálá, or *Deṣwáli*, Mar., H. (देशवाला) A native of any country. In Bengal it is applied to a native of the north-west provinces.

Desawáḷi, Mal. (ദേശവാഴി) The head or ruler of a district. The same as *Desaī*, q. v.

Deswár, H. (دیسوار) Relating to a district or districts, a statement, assessment, &c.

DEULA, Ben Uriya (দেউলা, from the S. *Devala*) A temple.

Deula-karan, Uriya. Accountant of a temple.

DEVA, S., vernacularly pronounced whether singly or in many of its compounds, DEWA, DEV, DEB, or DEO, (देव, *Deus*) A god, a divinity, an idol. A man of high rank, a sovereign. A Bráhman. A cognomen suited to Bráhmans.

Devadána, S. (देवदानं) A gift or offering to a divinity.

Devadarṣana, S. (दर्शन, seeing) Visiting or paying reverence to an idol: particularly, in the south of India, such a visit paid by the bride and bridegroom, with their friends, at a particular period after their marriage.

Devadási, H. &c. (from S. दासी, a female slave) A dancing girl attached to a temple.

Dévadáya, *Devadáyamu*, corruptly, *Devadow*, *Devadyen*, and *Devadoyam*, Karn. (ದೇವದಾಯ) Tel. (దేవదాయము, from S. दायं, a donation) Lands or allowances for the support of a temple, an endowment.

Devadevhárá, Mar. (देवदेव्हारा) Running about from idol to idol, importunate in prayers and supplications.

Devadharma, S. Religious offices, acts of supererogation in honour of a divinity.

Devadigár, Karn. (ದೆವಡಿಗಾರ) A man of a low caste, who performs menial offices in temples in the south of India.

Devaka, Mar. (from S. देवक, a deity, or a minor deity) The deities worshipped at marriages, and other essential ceremonies,

Devaka-gondala, Karn. &c. Decorating the household or other deities who are worshipped at the Sanskáras or essential ceremonies.

Devala, (from S. *Deválaya*) vernacularly in Ben., &c. *Deval* or *Dewal*, *Deul*, &c. (देवळ) A temple.

Devala, S. and Mar. (देवल) *Devalan*, Karn. (ದೆವಲಣ) A Bráhman of an inferior order, who attends upon idols, and lives upon the offerings made to them.

Deválaya, S. (from आलय, an asylum) A temple, a shrine.

Devala-prajá, corruptly, *Dewul-purchá*, Ben. (দেবলপ্রজা) One of three officers, so named, managing the temple of Jagannáth, under the Raja of Khurda, but appointed formerly by the collector.

Devala, or *Deválaya-divya*, (from S. *Divya*. दिव्य, an oath) Making an oath in a temple, or before an idol.

Devaḷí, Mar. (देवळी) A small building made for an idol only, not admitting worshippers. A frame or shrine within a temple.

Devamátrika, Mar. *Devamátruka*, Tel. (S. देवमातृक) Watered by rain; fields, lands, &c., as opposed to those dependent upon artificial irrigation.

Deváng, Karn. (from S. अङ्ग, the body) A Lingáyat, one who carries the emblem of Siva on his person.

Devánga, Tel. (దేవాంగ) *Devángada*, Karn. (ದೇವಾಂಗದ) The title assumed by the caste of weavers in the Karnatic.

Deváráya-vaṭṭa, Karn. (ದೇವಾರಾಯವಟ್ಟ) A tax formerly levied in Mysore on the lands of rebellious subjects, rated at so much for each temple on them.

Devaskí, Mar. (देवस्की) Annual ceremonies in honour of village divinities.

Devasthala S. (देवस्थलं) Any sacred place or temple. In Malabar, a temple of the first order, dedicated to Ṣiva, as Trimurtti.

Devasthána, corruptly, *Deostan*, S. &c. (from S. स्थानं, a place) A temple. Revenue applied to the support of a temple.

Devasthápana, S. (देवस्थापनं) Setting up an idol in a temple, or in a room in a dwelling.

Devasthána-pudi-vaṭṭa, Karn. (ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಪುದಿವಟ್ಟ) A tax of two-and-a-half fanams per *hándi* of land, levied upon the Ryots, on behalf of the temple or temples of a district (Mysore).

Devaswa, Mar. (देवस्व) Karn. (ದೇವಸ್ವ, from the S. स्वं, own) Property belonging to a temple. An endowment.

Devaṭhike, Mar. (देवठिके) A spot of land held rent-free in some villages by the Mukaddam or Mhar, in reward of his having established by ordeal the disputed boundaries of the village.

Devotthána, S., vernacularly, *Deotthán*, (from उत्थानं, rising) The eleventh day of the light half of Kártik, when Vishṇu is supposed to rise up from his four months' sleep.

The end of the rainy season. It is also the period at which the sugar-cane is first cut. See *Dithwan*.

Devhárá, Mar. (देव्हारा) The niche or shrine in which an idol is placed.

Devi, S., adopted in all the dialects, (देवी) Any goddess, but especially a name of Durgá, the wife of Siva, *the* goddess.

Devotthápana, or *Deotthápan*, (from S. उत्थापनं, raising up) The ceremony of removing or dismissing deities at the end of the rite at which they were supposed to be present.

DEVATÁ, S. (देवता) A divinity, a deity, an idol.

Devatara, Mal. (ദേവാലയം) A temple dedicated to an inferior divinity.

Devatávuttára, Karn. (ದೇವತಾವೃತ್ತಿ) Lands allotted rent-free for the support of a temple.

Devatrá, or *Devottara*, S., vernacularly, *Deotar*, *Deotara*, Ben. and Uriya, *Debottar*, Karn. *Devatávuttára*, corruptly, *Deowuttur* and *Dewitter*, (S. देव, and त्र, what preserves, or उत्तर, what belongs to) Land rent-free, granted for the support of a temple or an idol.

Devatotthápana, Mar. (from S. उत्थापनं, raising up) Dismissing the deities who have been invited to a ceremony, upon its termination.

DHABBU, DHUBBOO, Mar. (धब्बु) A double pice.

DHABDHABÍ, Mar. (धबधबी) A waterfall, the noise of falling water.

DHÁḌ, Mar. (धाड, pronounced DHÁṚ) An onset, an overwhelming multitude or crowd, whether of robbers and the like, or of locusts or other destructive creatures.

DHÁḌÁ, pronounced DHÁṚÁ, Hindi (धाडा) A robbery.

DHÁDÁ, H. (دهادا, S. धारा, a stream) Water falling from above, a waterfall (Rohilkhand).

DHADÁ, Mar. (धडा) A weight of ten *sérs*, an accumulation of weight in a balance.

DHADÁ, or DHADDI, DHUDDA, DHUDDEE, H. (ڈھڈا, ڈھڈي) A term applied to low ground (Rohilkhand)

DHÁGÁ, Thug. Eliciting the intentions of travellers. Negociation with persons in authority for protection or release from arrest.

DHÁGAL, Thug. Papers.

DHAGSA, Thug. Hilly or woody country.

DHÁHIMA, H. (دهاهمه, धाहिमा) A tribe of Rájputs, formerly lords of Biana, one of the thirty-six royal races. There are also Dháhima Játs and Ahírs

DHAI-GIYÁ, Hindi (धैगिया, from गिया, gone) Washed away by inundation (Puraniya).

DHAJÁ, DHUJÁ, H. (دهجا, S. ध्वजः) A flag. A pole with a strip of cloth tied to the end of it, and erected sometimes near a place of worship, in satisfaction of a vow. Also, a flag hoisted on some lofty situation on the last day of *Áshárh*, called the *Pawan-paríkshá*, trial of the wind; as, from the direction of the wind on the sunset of that day, as shewn by the flag, the people draw their auguries of the quantity of rain likely to fall in the ensuing rainy season. If the wind blows from the west, it is said that there will be *Banya ká páni*, grain-dealers' water—the season will be dry: if a little more round, it is *Kumhár ká páni*, potter's water, as they do not like much wet: if from the north, moderate weather may be expected, and it is called *Máli ká páni*, gardener's water: and if from the east, copious rains are expected, called *Dhobí ká páni*, washerman's water, *i. e.* abundant rain.

DHAK, DHUK, Ben. (ঢক) A weight.

DHÁK, DHÁKÁ, or DHÁKHÁ, corruptly, DAWK, H. (ڈھاک, ڈھاکا, دھاکھا) A tree common in India (Butea frondosa), also called Palása, the products of which are very useful. The bark yields an astringent exudation, called *Palás-gond*, or Bengal kino; a strong rope, called Bukel, is made from the root; the wood is used for coating wells, and is valued as fuel for sacrificial fire; the flowers are of a bright red colour, and yield a yellow or orange dye. In Bengal, and in and along the hills, it is a good-sized tree; but in the plains of the north-west it is of stunted growth, and comes to signify any dwarf shrubs or brushwood.

Dhák-jangal, is any wilderness of bushes.

DHÁK, Hindi (धाक) Arable land in a ravine (Puraniya).

DHÁKARA, H. (دهاکره) A tribe of Rájputs, scattered over the country, from the south bank of the Jumna about Agra and Mathura, across the Doab to Rohilkhand.

DHAKAṬA, or DHÁKUṬÁ-PAṆA, corruptly, DHÁKTEPUNA, Mar. (धाकटापण, धाकुटापण) Inferiority in stature, age, &c., lesserness. Claim to inheritance, or other rights of the junior branches of a family.

Dhakata, or *Dháhatí*, incorrectly, *Dhaktí*, *-khás*, Mar. The third or inferior class of village officers. See *Baluta*.

DHÁKÍ, Ben. (ঢাকী) A deduction of rent allowed to tenants by the Zamindar.

DHAL, Hindi (ढल) An influx of water coming down a river from the hills (Puraniya).

Dhála, H. (ڈھالہ) Collections from the individual villagers, to cover village expenses in Rohilkhand, usually at the rate of one *ana* in a rupee, or one *sér* of grain per maund. In the Central and Lower Doab it is generally used with *Jamâ*, as *Jamâ-dhála*, and signifies a particular tenure. See *Dhár-báchh*. In this sense it occurs also *Dála*, with the initial unaspirated.

Dhaláït, H. &c. (ڈھلایت, probably from *Dhál*, a shield) An armed attendant or peon.

Dhalál, Thug. Spirit vender.

Dhálbhol, H. (ڈھالبول) Complete transfer by sale (Kamaon).

Dhalphor, (?) H. A class of the *Kúrmí*, or great agricultural tribe in Hindustan (clod piercers).

Dhalwáṉ, Hindi (ढलवां) The slope of the inclined plane down which the oxen descend from a well.

Dhamán, H. (?) Payment of rent in kind: applied also to lands or a village when the revenue is so paid.

Dhámí, H. (دھامی, plur. *Dhámián*) A follower of Prán-náth, a Hindu reformer, who flourished in the seventeenth century in Bundelkhand.

Dhamkaī, H. &c. (from H. دھمکانا, or Ben. धमका, to threaten) Reprimand, reproof, threatening.

Dhamkáibá, Ben. Uriya (ଧମକାଇବା) Intimidation.

Dhamoni-ki-manj, Thug. Fighting of cats, a bad omen.

Dhámri, Thug. Metal utensils.

Dhamuká, Tel. (ధముకా) A road made with gravel. A ridge or bank passing across water.

Dhán, corruptly, Daun, H. &c. (دھان, from the S. धान्य) Grain in general, but especially applied to the rice plant, or to rice in the husk, of which there are a great number of varieties, bearing different names. Sixty-six different appellations are enumerated by Mr. Elliot as known in the western provinces; and he states that the variety is still greater in Bengal and Bahar. In what respects they differ, except in name, does not appear.

Dhán, or *Dhána-bandi*, corruptly, *Danabundy*, H. (دھانہ بندی) Estimate of the extent of the crops of rice or other grain.

Dhanhá, *Dhunha*, H. (دھنہا, from धान) A rice cultivator; rice-bearing, as a field, &c.

Dháni, H. (دھانی) A good soil, fit for grain.

Dhankaṛ, *Dhunkuṛ*, H. (دھنکڑ, abridged from دھان, धंकड़) A stiff soil, bearing rice if rain has fallen plentifully. A field cropped with rice in the previous season.

Dhán-háti, H. The season for cutting rice.

Dhán-maḍi, Tel. (ధాన్యమడి) A rice field.

Dhant'hiá, *Dhunteá*, (دھنتیا) A field which has been reaped for rice (Rohilkhand).

Dhánwáiyá, H. (دھانوایا) A thresher or a seller of rice.

Dhan, Dhun, H. &c. (دھن, S. धन) Wealth, property. A loan. The cattle of a village.

Dhaní, and *Dhanik*, H. &c. (S. धनी, धनिक) One having property, a master, an owner: also, a lender, a creditor.

Dhani-jog, Mar. (धनीजोग, from S. *Yogya*, योग्य, fit, proper) Payable to the purchaser, a bill, &c., as distinguishable from that which is payable to some other, *Sahájog* (शहाजोग).

Dhanteras, Mar. (धनतेरस) The thirteenth of the dark half of Aswin, when the bankers worship money.

Dháṉa, Mal. (ധാന) Fried barley or rice.

Dhána, H. (دھانہ) The Gond portion of a village, which is always separate from the rest (Ságar).

Dhána, Uriya (ଧାନ, probably vernacular corruption of Dána, a grain, a seed) A measure of weight for the precious metals, four *dhánas* (grains) equal to one *ratti*.

Dhanak, Ben. (धानक) A copper coin, about the value of two-pence.

Dhandhoi, Thug. Any man employed in the pursuit of Thugs.

Dhanḍhoi, Dhunḍhoee, H. (ڈھنڈھوی) The scum of the sugar-cane juice when boiling (Dehli).

Dhanḍhorá, Dhunḍhorá, corruptly, Dhandero, H. (ڈھنڈھورا, from S. ढुण्ढ, to search) Proclamation by beat of drum.

Dhanḍhoria, H. A crier.

Dhanga, (?) Any hiding-place of robbers and marauders; three such were especially notorious in Katiwar—one in the neighbourhood of Chutíla, one about twenty *kos* to the southward, and the third in the forest of Chachai.

Dhangar or Dhangar, Dhungur, H. &c. (دھانگر, دھنگر) A tribe of people inhabiting the hill country in Rámgarh and Chota-nagpur: some of them come periodically into the plains for employment, and are engaged as labourers and scavengers. In the south of India, Dhangar is generally applied to the caste of shepherds and weavers of wool. In Telingana, they are also cultivators, and are divided into twelve tribes, who do not eat together, nor intermarry.

Dhangar-mág, Mar. (from माग, a loom) The loom of a woollen weaver.

Dhangar-mániyam, Karn. (ಧಂಗರಮಾನಿಯಂ) Taxes on shepherds. Charge for pasturage.

DHANGI, Thug. A brass pot.

DHANTERA, Thug. An ass, whose braying is an omen highly esteemed, whether for good or evil.

DHÁNYA, H., but in all the dialects also: (S. धान्य) Grain in general, especially rice, but nine principal kinds are enumerated under this title; small quantities of each of which are sometimes given to Bráhmans at festivals: the donation is called the *Nava-dhánya-dánam*.

Dhányádáyam, Tam. (S. தானியாதாயம்) Receipt of revenue, &c., in grain.

Dhányadulu, Tel. (plur. of ధాన్యదులు) All sorts of grain.

Dhánya-sáramu, Tel. &c. (ధాన్యసారము) Grain after threshing (from S. सार, substance).

Dhányavarddhanam, Mal. (ധാന്യവദ്ധനം, from S. धान्य, and वर्द्धनं, increasing) Lending grain at interest, receiving a usurious return for seed corn supplied to the cultivators.

Dhánya-vruddhi, Mal. (ധാന്യവൃദ്ധി, from S. वृद्धि, increase) First-fruits, or the first sheaf reaped.

DHÁNUK, H. (دهانوک, from S. *Dhanush*, a bow) The name of a low tribe in the upper provinces, but most numerous in Bahar: they follow the practice of fowlers and archers, and feed upon their booty: they are also employed as house guards, and in various menial offices, and sometimes become slaves. The females are in request as midwives. They are said to be divided into seven branches, between whom there is no social intercourse.—Elliot. According to Buchanan, however, the Dhánuks of Bahar, Bhagalpur, and Puraniya are a pure agricultural tribe, perhaps not essentially different from Kurmis: many of them, however, are agricultural slaves. —Western India, i. 167.

DHANUS, or DHANUSH, vernacularly, DHANU and DHANUK, S. (धनुस, धनुष) A bow, a bow used for cleaning cotton. A land measure of four cubits.

Dhanur-vidyá, S. (धनुष, the final being changed to *r* before certain consonants, and विद्या, knowledge) The science of archery, literally, but comprehending the whole of military science, the art of war: also *Dhanu-veda* and *Dhanur-sástram*.

DHÁP, H. (دهاپ) One-fourth of a *kos*: a pass, a ghat: an expanse of low ground.

Dhapia, *Dhupea*, H. (دهپيا, from S. *Dháva*, running) A short kos, a distance which a man may run without stopping to take breath.

ḌHÁR, H. (ڈهار) A heap of corn (Benares).

DHÁR, H. (دهار) A hollow tree inserted in the mouth of wells in the Taráí, to prevent their falling in.

DHÁR, or DHÁRÁ, H. &c. (دهار, دهارا) A stream, a channel, a flow of water.

DHÁR, Hindi (धार) A ravine with or without water.

DHÁR, or DHÁRÁ, H. &c. (دهار, دهارا) Settled assessment, fixed or customary rate, a proportionate share or charge. The same tenure as *Dhárbáchh*, q. v. Also, Mar. DHÁRE (धारे).

DHÁR, Ben. (धार) A loan, a debt: an edge, a limit, a boundary.

Dharáṭ, or *Dhartta*, (?) Ben. (धरट) A loan, a sum deducted from the amount lent, by the lender, as a bonus.

Dharttá, Ben. (धर्त्ता) A debtor.

DHÁRÁ, Thug. Vessels of metal.

DHARÁ, DHURA, Ben. Uriya (धरा, from S. धर, having, holding) Personal restraint, arrest, apprehension of a criminal.

DHÁRÁ, incorrectly, DHUR, Ben. Mar. (धारा, धारा) Usage, practice, custom, customary or current price, rate, or assessment, tax on gardens and plantations.

Dhárá-chadáo, Tel. (?) The former custom of making the cultivators pay a premium on the market price for the share of the crop relinquished by the government.

Dhárá-kari, or *Dháre-kari*, Mar. (from S. कर, who makes) A tenant, one who pays the government assessment, one who is possessed of fixed rates or fees. The permanent occupant of a farm, one who cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays his revenue, and who may abandon his farm for a time without losing the right of resumption on paying a compensation to the temporary occupier.

Dhárá-pramáṇ, Uriya. According to custom.

DHARAUKI, DHUROUKEE, H. (دهروكي) Ascertaining by guess,

DHARÁUNÁ, H. (دهراونا) A woman married a second time. In case of a dispute, the quantity of land in cultivation (East Oudh).

DHARÁWAṬ, H. (دهراوٹ) Land ascertained and apportioned by estimate, not measured (Benares).

DHARÁWATU, Tel. (ధరావతు) A deposit, an instalment of revenue in advance; also read *Dharáwati*, and, incorrectly, *Dharotí*.

DHAṚÁ, Mar. (धडा) A weight of ten *sérs*, the quantity weighed by it, a peculiar mode of multiplying weights.

DHARAI, Thug. Share assigned to the leaders of an expedition, usually one article in ten, or one ana in the rupee on the value.

ḌHARAKHA, or DHARALÁ, H. (ڈھرکہا, ڈھرلا) A scarecrow.

DHARAṆ, Mar. (धारण) Rate, current or market price.

DHARAṆ, Mar. (धरण, from the S. धरणं, holding, confining) A dam, a bank across a river: a weight of twenty-four gunja seeds: a sum of nine anas.

DHARBAND, Mar. (धरबंद) A law, a rule, a regulation.

DHÁRBÁCHH, H. (دھارباچھ) Any even or general distribution of charge or rate, &c., especially that which is levied from the individual holders of a coparcenary estate, to make good any deficiency in the produce of land held in common, or let to cultivators. In the central part of the north-west provinces the term denotes an imperfect Paṭṭidárí tenure, in which part of the village land is held in common and part in severalty. The profits of the former are first applied to the payment of the government assessment and the village charges; and any deficit is made good by the proprietors of the latter, in proportion to their holdings.

DHARBIGÁR, Mar. (from S. धर, seizing, and *bigár*, forced labourer) Pressing people for carrying burthens.

DHARDHO, Thug. A river.

DHAR-DHURA, H. (دھاردھورہ) The boundary formed by a stream. (From *dhár* or *dhárá*, a stream, and *dhura*, a boundary).

DHÁRE-BANDI, Mar. (धारेबन्दि) (Land) held on condition of paying a part of the produce: settling the portion to be given.

DHARE-EHSÁN, Mar. (धारेएहसान, from P. احسان, easy, light) A mitigated assessment, a stipulation favourable to the cultivators.

Dháre-ehsani, Mar. (धारेएहसानी) Land lightly assessed.

Dháre-máp, Mar. (from माप, measure) The measure by which the government share is received in kind.

DHAṚÍ, DHUṚEE, H. (دھڑی) A measure of five *sérs*.

DHARÍCHÁ, H. (دھریچا) The second husband of a widow, among the lower classes of the Hindus.

DHARINGÁ, H. (دھرنگا) A kind of rice (Rohilkhand).

DHARMA, more correctly, DHARMMA, but in practice commonly dropping the second *m*, S., used in all dialects, but commonly corrupted to DHARM or DHARAM, DHURM, DHURUM, incorrectly, DURUM, (S. धर्म्म, from धृ, to hold, that which keeps man in the right path) Law, virtue, legal or moral duty.

Dharmádhikár, or *kári*, S. &c. (from अधिकार, who presides over) A judge, a magistrate: a superior over Brahmans invested with power to investigate and chastise breaches of custom, violations of caste, and the like.

Dharmadhikaraṇa, S. (from अधिकरण, superintendence) A court of justice. The duty of a magistrate or judge.

Dharma-dána, or *Dharmadáyom*, S. &c., vernacularly, *Dharmadáo*, corruptly, *Dhurmadow*, (from दान or दाय, donation) An endowment, grant of food, or lands, or funds, for religious or charitable purposes.

Dharma, or *Dharm-dás*, S. &c. (from दास, a slave) An attendant upon a temple.

Dharma-harttá, S. &c. (from कर्त्ता, who makes) A judge, a magistrate. In the south of India, the manager of a temple, and appropriator of the benefits derived from it.

Dharma-karya, S. &c. (from कार्य्य, an act) Any good or pious work, building a temple, digging a tank, &c.

Dharma-kháteṇ, Mar. (धर्म्मखातें, from P. خط, a writing) The head of accounts under which pious or charitable gifts are entered.

Dharmma-kilam, Mal. (ധർമ്മകിലം) A jurisdiction, a district under the same legal administration.

Dharma-patní, S. &c. (from पत्नी, a wife) A wife who has been married according to the legal forms, and is of the same caste as her husband.

Dharma-patra, or *Dharm-patra*, S. (from पत्र, a leaf) A deed of gift or endowment for religious or pious purposes.

Dharma-poi, or *-powaí*, Mar. (धर्म्मपोई, -पोवई) Giving water and food to wayfarers or paupers. A booth or shed where they are given.

Dharma-putra, S. &c. (from पुत्र, a son) A legitimate or adopted son, a person appointed by a widow or by the caste of one deceased to act as a son in performing the obsequial ceremonies: as applied to Europeans, it signifies god-son; as *Dharm-pitá*, or *Dharm-báp*, or *Dharm-ma*, signify godfather or godmother.

Dharmárth, S. &c. (from अर्थ, object) Any thing given for charitable or pious purposes.

Dharma, or *Dharm-ṣálá*, S. &c. (from शाला, a hall) A building for any legal or pious purpose, as a court of justice, a place where religious persons assemble, a place of accommodation for travellers and pilgrims, or for the poor and sick, a *Serái*, an hospital, a monastery, a temple.

Dharma-sabhá, S. &c (from सभा, an assembly) The word has much the same meanings as the preceding but in Bengal it applies to an association of influential Hindus, to uphold their religion.

Dharma-ṣástra, S. (from शास्त्र, a scripture) A work on the whole body, or on particular subjects of Hindu law. The collective writings of the Hindus on their laws and institutions. The Hindu code.

Dharmátar, more properly, perhaps, *Dharmottar*, H. (دهرماتر) A charitable grant, an endowment

Dharmávatár, S. &c. (from अवतार, descent from heaven, incarnation) A term addressed by Hindus to a respectable person, sometimes in the way of flattery to Europeans.

Dharmopádhyáya, or *Dharmopádhyáyika*, S. (from उपाध्यायः, a teacher) A Bráhman supposed to be acquainted with the law, and exercising in some places in the Maraṭha country the functions of censor and judge of offences against the laws, especially of caste, and receiving perquisites and fees in that capacity.

DHARNÁ, or DHARṆÉ, H., Ben., Mar., &c. (دهرنا, धरना, धरणे, from the S. धरणं) Sitting at the door of a house or tent, to compel payment of a debt due by a debtor, or of arrears owing by a public officer or prince. The person so sitting observes a strict fast, and as long as he so sits the person from whom he demands payment is obliged to fast also, and abstain from his usual occupations and amusements; as, if the suitor were to perish, the consequences of the sin would fall upon him. Originally the person sitting in Dharná was necessarily a Bráhman, either on his own behalf or that of another, and the sin of Bráhmanicide would be incurred by his death. The practice is not restricted to Bráhmans; but is altogether obsolete in the Company's provinces, having been made a punishable offence by Ben. Reg. vii. 1820. In some parts of the south of India a similar practice is observed, to extort a boon, or the promise of one, from an idol, by sitting permanently at the door of a temple until the attendant priests assure the person his desire will be granted. *Dharne*, in Mar., also means an armed party sent to seize an offender.

DHAROHAR, H. (دهروهر, from *Dharná*, to place) A deposit, an instalment.

DHAROHAR, Thug. Strangling.

DHARTA, H. (دهرتہ) Discount and commission. Increase of demand upon land: also, an item of account usual with bankers, in addition to a sum actually lent, generally about three per cent. (Ságar).

DHARTÍ, H. (دهرتي, from S. धरित्री) The earth, land, soil

DHARWÁI, H. (دهڑواي) The village officer or accountant who weighs grain. (From *Dhaṛi*, a weight of five *sérs*, which is considered his perquisite at the harvest).

DHASÁNI, Ben. (ধসানি) Falling in of the banks of a pond or river.

DHASÁN, DHUSAN, DHASÁO, DHASAM, H. (دهسان, &c.) A swamp, a quagmire. (From *Dhasná*, دهسنا, to sink).

DHATÚRÁ, H. &c. (دهتورا, S. धुस्तुर) A plant (Datura fastuosa), the seeds of which have strong narcotic properties, and are often given with sweetmeats, to stupify previous to robbery.

DHÁTÁ, S. &c. (धाता) The tenth year of the cycle.

DHÁTKAR, Hindi (धातकर) A pound or pen for cattle, or the rails of it (Puraniya).

DHAUL, or DHAUR, H. (دهول, دهور) A kind of sugar-cane (Rohilkhand).

DHAULÁNI, Thug. One of the sects of the Thugs.

DHAUḶ, Mar. (ढौळ) An official paper, sealed and signed ready to have the blanks in it filled up when required.

DHAURÍ, H. (دهوري, for *Adhauri*, a half) A bull's hide cut in two pieces (Dehli).

DHAVÁ, Hindi (धवा) The best kind of grass for thatching.

DHÁWAR, Mar. (धावड) Name of a tribe, smelters of iron.

ḌHE, H. (ڈهي, ढे) A chief but recent subdivision of the Jat tribe in the north-west provinces.

ḌHELÁ, or ḌELÁ, H. (ڈهيلا, ढेला, डेला) A clod of earth: also a small piece of clay made into a pellet, and cast at birds from a sling, by a person stationed to protect the crop.

DHEN, H. &c. (دهين, S. धेनुः) A milch cow.

ḌHENKÁ, or ḌHENKÍ, H., Ben. (ڈهينكا, ڈهينكي, ঢেঁকী) A kind of pestle or pedal projecting from the end of a lever, one end of which being pressed down by a weight, or by the foot, the other falls of its own weight when the pressure is withdrawn. It is used to clean rice or tobacco, to pound brick-dust, &c.

DHENKAYÁ, Ben. (ধেংকয়া) A debtor, a creditor.

ḌHENKLÍ, H. (ڈهينكلي, ढेंकली) A machine for raising water, a horizontal lever resting on an upright, having a weight at one end and a string pulled by a man with a bucket or water-jar attached to it at the other. The word is provincially corrupted into ḌHEKLI, ḌHUKLI, ḌHIKLÍ, and ḌHEOKAL.

Ḍhelí, Mar. (ढेली) Having the impression worn; a coin.

Dhenri, H. (ڈھینری) A seed vessel, a capsule.

Ḍhepá Hindi (ढेपा) Ḍhep, or Ḍheṇp, Mar. (ढेप, ढेंप) A clod of earth, any large lump. Arable land. A piece of ground assessed in the lump, or according to the quantity of grain it is estimated to yield, without reference to its area.

Ḍheṇppáhaṇi, Mar. (ढेंपपाहणी) Inspection or survey of arable land.

Dhepálí, Mar. (ढेपाळी) A hole in the ground into which the boiled juice of the sugar-cane is poured to harden and form into lumps.

Ḍher, or Dhed, corruptly, Dhair, Dheyr, Mar. (धेड) Ḍherh, H. (ढेढ) Dheda, Dheḍ, or Dher, Guz. (ઢેડ, ઢેર) A man of a low caste, employed as a watchman and messenger in the village establishments. In the Dahkin especially, commonly but incorrectly identified with the Mahár, and properly a worker in leather and hides. In some places he performs the duty of scavenger. In the Ságar territory the *Ḍhers* eat dead animals, clean the skins, and sell them to the *Chamárs*. In Kanara, they are labourers on the soil, and in a very large proportion are slaves, the property of individuals, saleable with or without the land on which they work: they are very numerous, and are distinguished into twelve subdivisions, who do not intermarry. They are rare in the north-west provinces.

Ḍherwáṛo, Guz. (ઢેડવાડો) A place set apart for the huts of the *Ḍhers*.

Dher, or Ḍherí, H. (ڈھیر, ڈھیری) A heap, a parcel. In the upper provinces, a piece or share of landed property in a joint-tenancy village, a subdivision of a Pattí, or a Taraf. In the Upper Doab, *Ḍherí* is applied to a sharer, especially in landed property, one who has a lot or heap.

Ḍheridár, H. The holder of a *Ḍherí*, or subdivision of joint-tenancy lands.

Ḍherá, Ben. (ঢেরা) A mark made by a person who cannot write.

Dheri, Thug. A sarai, a village.

Dhí, or Dhíh, Hindi (धी, धीह) The site of a village, whether occupied or deserted (Puraniya).

Dhíaurí, Hindi (धीऔरी) Ground-rent for the land on which the houses stand of those who do not cultivate village lands.

Dhíṣáa, Hindi (धीड़ाख) Lands on the site of a deserted village; much valued.

Ḍhí, Ḍhee, H. (ڈھی) The high bank of a river (Ságar).

Ḍhíhá, *Ḍheehá*, H. (ڈھیہا) Rising ground, mounds. Also *Díha*.

Ḍhíkaḍi, Guz. (ઢીકડી) A contrivance for drawing water from the bed of a river.

Dhilka, Thug. A *paisa*.

Dhima, Thug. The belly. Dahkini Thug. Goats or sheep.

Dhímar, H. (دھیمر, S. *Dhívara*, धीवर:) A fisherman by caste and occupation. They are, properly speaking, a branch of the Kahár or Bearer caste, but are sometimes considered offshoots of the Mallas or Boatmen.

Dhimatu, Tel. (ధిమతు) A notice, a memorandum, a document given before a lease is finally granted, a private agreement. (Probably a vernacular form and local use of *Dimmat*, q. v.)

Dhingá, or Dhinká, H. (دھنگا, دھنکا) A small kind of rake or pitchfork with curved prongs.

Dhingar, (?) Ben. An agricultural slave (Puraniya).

Dhinkhar, H. (دھینکھر) A bundle of thorns tied together and drawn by bullocks, either as a harrow, or to beat out ears of corn.

Ḍhiṛhor, H. (ڈھڑھور) A tribe of inferior Ahírs in Benares and Gorakhpur.

Dhírná, Thug. The belly.

Dhoáṭ, Ben. (ধোআট) Alluvial soil: what has been washed down by the rains.

Dhobí, H. (دھوبي) A washerman in general. The washerman of a village. As forming a caste, various subdivisions are recognised, which do not eat, drink, or marry together. There are seven such in the north-west provinces, but they differ, or are at least differently named in different provinces.

Dhobi-hardi, (perhaps for *har*, every, *din*, a day) Mar. (?) A right of having a garment washed daily by the village washerman claimed by the *Pátíl*.

Dhoī, H. (دھوي, from دھونا, to wash) lit. Washings, applied in the opium department to refuse opium. Soaked pulse, a mash. In Cuttack, (ଧୋଇ) Inundation.

Dhoka, H. (دھوکا) A grain measure, equal to five *dabiás* of the khárif crop. Ten *dhokas* make a *bojh*, or load.

Ḍhoka, or Ḍhúka, Ḍhooka, H. (ڈھوکا) Small stones, of irregular shape and inferior quality, allowed to be extracted from the Chunar quarries by poor people for sale—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1795, cl. 82.

DHOKAR, Thug. A dog. A man who seizes Thugs.

DHOKHA, H. (دهوكها) A scarecrow.

ḌHOLÁÍ, or ḌHOLÁN, Ben. Uriya (ঢোলাই, ঢোলান, but vernacular corruption of H. ڈولا, S. दोलन, swinging) Transport of goods, transit; or the charge for conveyance from one place to another.

DHOLIA, Thug. An old woman.

DHONCHA, H. (دهونچا) Four-and-a-half: a term used in tables of the multiplication of fractions used by the native surveyors in reducing their linear measurements to *bíghas*. The several terms are thus specified by Mr. Elliot:— *Deoṛhá*, (डेवढा)=$1\frac{1}{2}$; *Dhamá*, (धमा)=$2\frac{1}{2}$; *Honṭa*, (होंटा) =$3\frac{1}{2}$; *Dhonchá*,=$4\frac{1}{2}$; *Ponchá*, (पोंचा)=$5\frac{1}{2}$; *Khonchá*, (खोंचा)=$6\frac{1}{2}$; *Satonchá*, (सतोंचा)=$7\frac{1}{2}$. The size of the fields seldom requires the specification to proceed further.

DHONDAL, Mar. (धोंडाळ, from धोंडा, a stone) Stony, abounding with stones: applied to one kind of black soil, that which has stones in it, and which is therefore more retentive of water, and is the most esteemed for crops depending on the rains for irrigation.

DHONDA, DHONḌÍ, H. (دهوندا, دهوندي) A grass that grows in rice fields, and sometimes chokes the crop.

DHONDH, H (دهونده) A capsule, a seed vessel, especially of the poppy, cotton, or gram.

DHONKÍ, Thug. A policeman or guard.

DHOPÁ, Ben. (ধোপা) A washerman.

ḌHOR, Mar. Guz. (ढोर) The general name of horned cattle, or bulls, cows, and buffaloes. A man of a low caste, a worker in leather. (Another form, perhaps, of *Ḍher*).

Dhorwero, Guz. (ઢોરવેરો) A tax on cattle.

ḌHORA, H. (ڈهوره) An insect very destructive to the Cicer arietinum. A mound of earth raised by the side of a ditch.

DHOTAR, Hindi (धोटर) Cultivation carried on by ploughmen from a distant village, finding their own ploughs and bullocks, and erecting a temporary residence (Puraniya).

DHRUVA, S. (ध्रुवः) The north pole: thence, fixed, stationary, (in general).

Dhruva-kavulu, Tel. (ధ్రువకవులు) A permanent lease.

Dhruva-pairu, Tel. (ధ్రువపైరు) Garden produce, permanent crop. A tax levied on garden trees after a due period of their plantation.

DHUÁNSA, Thug. Dry tobacco.

DHUA, or DHUHÁ, DHOOÀ, DHOOHA, H (دهوا, دهوها) A mound of earth raised as a boundary, most usually about four feet high, and placed round the limits of each township at the distance of about 200 yards from each other.

DHUH, ḌHOOH, H. (ڈهوه) Elevated ground in the midst of ravines (Central Doab).

DHUHA, DHOOHA, H. (دهوها) A scarecrow. See also *Dhuä*.

ḌHUKLI, ḌHOOKLEE, H. (ڈهكلي) A machine for raising water. See *Dhenkli*.

DHUL, Ben. (ধুল) A measure of land, a *kátá*, or the 20th of a *bighá*.

DHULÍDHOYÁ, H. (دهولي دهويا) A washer of refuse or dust. (From the S. धुली, dust).

Dhuligutta, Tel. (ధులిగుత్త) A rent levied on a field before any seed is sown, a dust rent.

Dhúlbáph, Mar. (धूळबाफ) Sowing grain in the dust, *i.e.* before the rains have begun, or immediately afterwards, before the ground is moist.

ḌHUNḌI, ḌHOONḌEE, H. (ڈهوندي) The pod of gram. Cicer arietinum (Benares).

DHUNIÁ, H. (دهنيا) A cotton comber or carder.

DHUNKÁ, or DHUNRÁ, H. (دهونكا, دهونرا, from دهون, smoke) The chimney of a sugar-cane mill.

DHÚPA, S. &c. (धूपः) Incense, the vapours of any fragrant gum or resin burnt slowly.

DHÚR, DHOOR, H. (دهور) A measure of land, the twentieth of a *biswá*.

Dhurkí, (دهوركي) The twentieth part of a *dhúr*.

DHURA, DHOORA, H. (دهوره) or DHÚRÁ, Mar. (?) A boundary, the border or limits of a village.

Dhuriyá, (?) H. A ploughman who works two days on the field of one who hires him, and one on his own (Bahar).

DHÚRKAṬ, H. (دهوركٹ) An advance of rent paid by the cultivators to the Zamindars in the months of Jyeshth and Ásháṛh (Benares).

DHURPHOṚYÁ, Mar. (धुरफोड्या) A quarryman, a stone-breaker by caste and occupation.

DHUS, DHOOS, H. (دهس) A kind of soil of mixed quality. Sloping ground. Sterile sandy eminences.

DHWÁRÍ, Mar. (ध्वारी) The brother's daughter of a man, the husband's brother's daughter of a woman.

DHYÁN, H. (S. ध्यान) Religious meditation; meditating on a divinity so as to perceive him with his attributes mentally.

ḌI, or ḌIHÍ, Ben. (ডি, ডিহী) A district composed of a few villages.

Ḍibandi, or *Ḍihlbandi*, Ben. (डिबन्दी, डिहीबन्दी) Settlement of the revenue of a small district.

DÍÁRÁ, or DIWÁRÁ, corruptly, DÍRÁ, and DEWRY, H. (ديارا, ديوارا) Alluvium, an island formed in the bed of a river, land gained by recession of a river.

DIBBA, or DIBBA-BHÚMI, Tel. (దిబ్బ, దిబ్బభూమి, from S. भूमि, land) High land, a height.

DIBBI, Ben. (দিব্বি, from S. दिव्य) An oath, an ordeal.

ḌIBÍ, Hindi (डिबी) The germ in seeds.

ḌIBIYÁ, Hindi (डिबिया) A small portion of grain given at harvest to some of the inferior village servants.

DÍCHHIT, DEECHHIT, a vernacular corruption for DÍKSHÍTA, H. (ديچهت, S. दीक्षित, initiated) A name most appropriately given to Bráhmans, and the title of one of the sixteen branches of the Kanojia Bráhmans: it is also borne by some families of Maraṭha Bráhmans; and in Ghazipur and adjacent provinces by a tribe of Rájputs. See also *Dikhit*.

DÍDAH WA DÁNISTAH, H. (P. the past part. ديده, having seen, and دانسته, having known) Wilfully, purposely: applied to committing any offence deliberately and intentionally.

DÍDÁR, H. (P. ديدار, दीदार) An overseer, an inspector, an officer formerly employed in that capacity in the Company's factories. An overseer, a person stationed by the owner of a village over the ripe crops, to see that the whole is brought to the threshing-floor: he remains in charge till the Ryots have paid their rents, or the owner is satisfied by the sale of the grain. In this latter sense it is more correctly, perhaps, *Díhdár*, q. v.

Dídár-kharch, H. (A. خرچ, expense) The charge of maintaining an overseer.

DIDHISHU, DIDHISHÚ, or DIDHÍSHU, S. &c. (दिधिषुः, -षूः, or दिधीषुः) (when a masc. noun) The husband of a woman married a second time; (when fem.) A virgin widow remarried: an elder sister unmarried, whose junior is a bride: the childless widow of a brother whom, under the old law, a surviving brother was required to marry.

DÍḌ, or DÍḌH, Mar. (दीड, दीढ, also, with the vowel short, दिड, &c., vernacular forms of H. *Deṛh*, डेढ, ڐيڑھ) One-and-a-half.

Diḍhikáḍhi, Mar. (दिढीकाढी) Advance of grain by the grain-dealers to the cultivators, on condition of receiving back half as much more at the harvest.

Diḍhotará, incorrectly, *Deedotrá*, Mar. (दिढोतरा) Interest at one-and-a-half per cent. per mensem

Diṛhi, Mar. (दिड्की) A piece of money, a *dugáni* and a half.

DIG, or DIK, also DIS, or DISÁ, incorrectly, DEESHA, H. &c. (دگ, S. दिश, nom. दिक्, or दिग्) A quarter or division of the horizon, of which ten are enumerated; the cardinal and intermediate points, the zenith and nadir.

DIGAMBARA, S. (दिगम्बर, lit. sky-clad) A mendicant going about naked. A division of the Jains, the members of which either go naked or wear coloured clothes, in opposition to the Swetámbaras, or those who wear white.

DÍGAR-RAḲM, Hindi (P. ديگر, another, A رقم, sort) Any kind of crop: a term used in leases (Puraniya).

DÍGH, Hindi (दीघ, S. दीर्घ, long) A pace, two cubits (Puraniya).

DIGHÍ, corruptly, DIGGY, H. &c. (دگهي, from the S. *dírgha*, दीर्घ, long) DÍGHÍ, DÍGÍ, Ben. (দীঘী, দীগী) A long or large tank or pond.

DIGRI, or DIKRI, Ben. Uriya (a corruption of the English word *decree*) Decision, judgment, sentence, especially that in favour of one of the parties.

DIGUMATI, Tel. (దిగుమతి) Importation, landing goods from on board ship.

DIGWÁR, corruptly, DEGWAR, and DEEGWAR, H. &c. (دگوار, from دگ, a quarter) A watchman, a guard, especially one employed by the Zamindars in the Jangal Mahâls: lit. a protector of the regions.

DIH, DEH, not unfrequently pronounced, and sometimes written with the hard *d*, ḌIH, P. (ده, ڐه) A village, comprehending not only the actual village, but the lands belonging to it. Mr. Elliot observes, that, in the Lower Doab and Benares, *Dih* or *Deeh* is applied to a deserted village, and the Persian *Deh* is used for an inhabited one; but Richardson and Shakespear both write the word *Dih* for a village in general.

Díh, *Deeh*, H. Land of the best quality (Bahar).

Dihát, *Dehát*, corruptly, *Deyhat*, H. (دهات, being an Arabic plural to a Persian noun) Villages collectively, as opposed to towns: any cluster of villages, especially when belonging to the same proprietors.

Díháti, *Deháti*, H. (دیهاتي) Belonging or relating to villages or a village.

Dıháti-jamá, H. (A. جمع) Village assessment, revenue assessed upon any number of villages forming a local division.

Diháti-istamrár, H. (from A. استمرار, continuance, perpetuity) Villages held at a fixed or permanent rent.

Dih-bandí, or *Deh-bandí*, H. (ده بندي) A detailed statement of the villages in any particular district or estate, and of the revenue assessed on each; such statements were to have been prepared by the Kanungos at the time of the decennial settlement, and deposited in the collectors' offices: also, the rate at which a Ryot holds his lands.

Dih-da, H. &c. (*Dih*, a village, and द, the letter *d*) An abbreviation used by native surveyors, implying that certain lands, passed over for the time when taking note of the measurement, lie to the south, or *dakshiṇa*, of lands actually measured. Similar abbreviations are used for the other cardinal bearings; as, *Dih-u*, for *uttara*, north; *Dih-pa*, for *paschima*, west; and *Dih-pú*, for *púrva*, east; the first syllable of each being substituted for the whole word. In Bengal the terms are *Denda*, *Denpa*, &c., q. v.

Dih-dár, H. (*Dih*, a village, and دار, who has, or the word is written *Dídár*, from P. ديدن, to see, q. v.) A revenue officer, the village overseer or superintendant on the part of the landholder or the state, whose duty it is to exercise a superintendence over the village cultivation, so that the Zamindar or government may not suffer detriment by negligence or fraud; he is also to see that the lands are properly distributed, the village boundaries preserved, and to assist in effecting the collections. It is said to mean, also, a person having a prescriptive right of occupancy, who cultivates at a fixed rate (?) (Bahar).

Dih-dárí, H. The office of the village keeper or superintendant. The pay or fees of the *Dih-dár*. A special assessment (in Bhagalpur) formerly, to provide for the pay of this officer, who was more usually paid by fees from the Ryots.

Dihdár-kharch, H. Expense of the employment of a village overseer.

Dihi, H. (دهي) Village, belonging or relating to a village, a villager, village cultivator, &c.

Dihí, Ben. (ডিহী) A district containing a few villages, subdivision or minor portion of an estate. (Dr. Carey derives this from *Diş* or *Dik*, a quarter; but (?) if *Dih*, a village, is not allowable in Bengali, although not in his Dictionary, nor in that of Ram-kamal Sen, under the word village).

Ḍihí-bandí, Ben. (ডিহীবন্দী) Regulation or assessment of the revenue of a small district. See *Dih-bandí*.

Dih-jamá, H. The revenue assessment of a village.

Dih-jháda, Mar. (?) A general list of villages.

Dih-kásht, H. A resident villager. *Dih-kásht-zamin*, H. Land cultivated by a resident.

Dih-kharch, corruptly, *Deh Curch*, H. Village expenses. An assessment on a village for its quota of the charges of settlement and collection.

Dih-wál, less correctly, *Deehwal* and *Dehwal*, H. A proprietary cultivator, whether paying his revenue direct to the government, or through a landholder of greater consequence.

Ḍíhá, Ḍeehá, H. (ڈيہا) A small mound.

Ḍiha, or *Ḍihi*, Uriya (ଡିହି) Land raised for the site of a dwelling, ground on which a house is situated.

Dihúla, H. (دهولا) A kind of rice grown in the Benares district.

Dikhit, or Díkhit, H. (دكهت, ديكهت) A tribe of Rájputs settled in some numbers from Oudh to Bundelkhand. The name is probably the same with *Díchhit* and *Díkshit*. See the former.

Ḍikrí, or Ḍigrí, H. B. (ڈكري, ডিগরী, Eng., *Decree*) Award of a judge in favour of one of the litigants.

Ḍikridár, H. (P. دار, who has) The person in whose favour sentence has been given.

Díkshá, S., and in most dialects, (दीक्षा) Religious instruction, the performance of certain ceremonies before receiving the *mantra*, or secret prayer, from a spiritual preceptor: sacrificial worship in general.

Dil, H. (دل) A small eminence, the site of an old village.

Dimmat, Mar. (दिम्मत, from the A. ذمة) Trust, charge, management, custody. Temporary order or agreement for a person's taking possession of property transferred before the official documents are finally granted. See *Dhimatu*.

Dimmat-dár, Mar. (from P. دار, who has) One who has charge or keeping of any thing or person.

Dímraút, H. (ديمروت) One of the twelve tribes of the Mewatis.

Dina, S., and in most dialects, sometimes vernacularly shortened to Din, (दिनः) A day.

Dina-kúli, Karn. (ದಿನಕೂಲಿ) Daily wages or hire.

Dina-ṭhik, Uriya (ଦିନଠିକ) Total of daily measurement of land, or collection of revenue.

Dinátí, Hindi (दिनाती) Time of a plough's working, usually from 10 A.M. to an hour before sunset: also, daily work of labourers (Puraniya).

DÍN, H. (A. دين) Religion, faith, especially the Mohammadan religion

DIN, H. (دين, S. अधीन, a dependant) Poor, dependent.

Dín-dayál, H. (from S. दयालु, compassionate) Benefactor of the poor, a term of respectful address from an inferior to a superior.

DÍNÁR, A (دينار) A coin, a silver coin weighing seven, or, according to some, ten drachms: also, a gold coin, especially in the compound *Dínár-i-surkh*, or red *dínár*. In the south of India (ದಿನಾರ) Any current gold coin.

DÍNDAR, Hindi (डींडर) An earthen vessel for drawing water from a well.

DINGÁ, Ben. (ডিংগা) A ship, a sloop, a vessel employed in the coasting trade.

Dingí, Ben. (ডিংগী) A boat, a wherry, a passage boat.

DÍPA, S. and in all the dialects, also sometimes modified, as H. DÍÁ, Mar. DIWÁ, Karn. DÍVIGE, but the M. has also *Dípa* and in Tam. and Tel. the word is pure S., or *Dípam*, (दीपं) A lamp, a lamp burning before an idol.

Dípálí, or Dípávalí, S. (दीप, a lamp, and आलि, or आवली, a row or line) A festival observed by the Hindus in honour of Kártikeya, on the new moon of the month Kártik, Sept.—Oct., when lamps are lighted in honour of him. It is popularly known by the name *Dípálí*, but under that appellation is addressed to a different object, and has undergone popular modifications. See *Diwálí*.

Dípamálá, S. (from माला, a garland) A row of lights. A festival of the Sikhs, observed on the 14th of the dark half of Kártik. Also vernacularly, *Dípmál*, Mar., (दीपमाळ) A pillar in front of a temple on which lamps are suspended.

Dípárádhana, Tel. (దీపారాధన, from S. आराधनं, worshipping) Offering a lamp to an idol, worshipping an idol by waving a lighted lamp before it: also, in Mysore, setting fire to a cloth steeped in butter or oil, and suspended to the gate of a temple on the 15th night of the month Kártik.

Dípavárane, Mar. (from वारणे, to revolve) Waving a lamp before an idol, an act of worship.

Dípdán, H. (ديپدان, from S. दीप, a lamp, and दान, giving) Offering of a lamp to an idol. A particular popular ceremony, suspending a lamp to a tree for ten days after the death of a relation, in order to light the spirit on its way to Yamapuri, the city of Yama, the judge of the dead. Presenting a lamp to the Ganges, setting it afloat on the river lighted, and watching for its extinction, as ominous of good or ill luck. Also (derived from *Díp*, abbreviation of *Dwíp*, S. द्वीपं, an island,) Land assigned to Bráhmans on the bank of a river, to deprecate its encroachment.

DÍRÁ, Hindi (दीरा) Fresh lands thrown up by the shifting of the courses of rivers.

DIRM, or DIRHAM, H. (A. درم, درهم) A silver coin, usually weighing from 45 to 50 grains, rather heavier than an English sixpence. As a weight, a *dirham* is considered to be equal to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *máshas*, or $46\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The *dirm* is also sometimes distinguished from the *dirham*, the latter being equal to ten of the former.

DITTHWAN, H. (ڈٿهون, a vernacular corruption of S. *Devotthána*, q. v.) A Hindu festival on the eleventh lunation of the light half of Kártik, on which *Vishṇu* is awakened with music and singing from his four months' slumber, constituting the rainy season: marriages and festive rejoicings, which have been but few during the interval, are now resumed: and on this occasion the cutting of the sugar-cane is commenced by the cultivators bringing home a small quantity from a corner of the field, and spreading it out for the reception of the Sálagrám-stone, or Ammonite type of *Vishṇu*: after this only, when the fortunate hour is announced, the sugar-cane harvest commences.

DIṬṬAMU, Tel. (దిట్టము) Arrangement, settlement, estimated aggregate of the revenue of a village from investigation of each several holding.

DIVÁKÍRTTI, Mar. (दिवा, by day, and कीर्त्ति, repute) A barber, any one of a low caste. (A barber is not to be employed nor spoken of at night).

DIVASÁ DARWAṚÁ, Mar. (दिवसा, S., by day, and दरवडा, attack by robbers) Bare-faced extortion by the government, or officers in authority.

DIVIṬÍ-INÁM, Tel. (దివిటీఇనాము) Land granted as the portion of the village torch-bearer.

DIVYA, S. and in most dialects; vernacularly changed in some to *Dibya*, (दिव्य, divine) An oath, or, more correctly, an ordeal, various kinds of which were admitted by the Hindu law. 1. The *Tula*, or balance, in which the accused is first weighed against a weight properly adjusted, and then, after certain ceremonies, is again weighed: if he be lighter than before, he is innocent; if the same, or heavier, guilty. 2. *Agni*, or fire, in which the

accused touches fire or heated metal: if his hands are burnt he is guilty. 3. *Jala*, water: the accused is to be entirely immersed while a person runs to a place to which an arrow has been shot and returns with it: if he then lives he is pronounced innocent. 4. *Visha*: the accused is acquitted on his swallowing poison with impunity. 5. *Kosha*: drinking holy water, that in which images have been bathed, and meeting with no misfortune for fourteen days afterwards. 6. *Taṇḍula*: chewing grains of rice and ejecting them: if they are dry, or tinged with blood, the suspected person is pronounced guilty. 7. *Tapta-másha*: taking a *másha* weight of gold out of a vessel filled with hot butter or oil, without burning the fingers, is proof of innocence. 8. *Phála*, the ploughshare: holding with impunity a heated ploughshare, or similar blade of steel. 9. *Dharmádharma*: images or drawings of *Dharma* and *Adharma*, virtue and vice, are covered carefully with cow-dung or earth, and placed privately in a vessel: the accused draws one of them, and is declared innocent or guilty accordingly: this is also termed *Dharmárchá*, worship of *Dharma*. 10. *Tulaṣí*, holding the leaves of the Tulaṣi plant, which is sacred to *Vishṇu*, and some water, and, after repeating the form of the oath, swallowing them. Some of these forms of ordeal are still in use among native states, and that of chewing rice is occasionally employed for the detection of petty thefts by the police-officers of the British government. There are other forms also in popular use, some of which are rather modes of adjuration than ordeals, although the notions are blended; as, 1. *Kachcha ghaṭa* or *ghaṛá*, H. Mar. (from *kachcha*, raw, unbaked, and *ghaṭa*, or *ghaṛá*, a water vessel) filling an unbaked earthen vessel with water, and carrying it on the head for a certain distance without breaking it. *Bel-bhanḍára*, (q. v.) Swearing by the leaves of the *Bel*. *Gangájala*, (S. *Jala*, water) Swearing while holding a cup with the water of the Ganges, or some sacred stream. *Devála*, or *Deválaya*, swearing in a temple before an image. *Gau*, holding the tail of a cow; or *Bráhmaní*, touching the feet of a Bráhman, while pronouncing an oath. *Símá*, or *Símbá*, a boundary: in a case of contested boundaries, a person is selected by both parties, who, after performing religious ceremonies, walks over and points out the proper boundary: if no misfortune befal him or his family within a given term, his decision is considered final: or sometimes he walks the boundary with an oil-cake on his head, the falling or breaking of which vitiates his demarcation. These different modes of determining innocence or guilt, or of giving evidence, are accompanied with various forms and observances, according to the supposed sanctity, and the importance of the judgment.

DIWÁLÁ, H. (دیوالا) DIWÁLEṆ, or DIWALÚṆ. Mar. (दिवाळें, दिवाळूं) DIWÁḶI, Karn. (ದಿವಾಳಿ) Bankruptcy, insolvency. *Diwaliyá*, very corruptly, *Devateeo*, H. (دیوالیا) A bankrupt. (This and the preceding are variously derived from *dípa* or *diwá*, a lamp, because, it is said, it was formerly the practice to announce the event by placing a piece of burning cow-dung at the bankrupt's door, or because it was customary to announce insolvency at the *Diwálí* festival.

DIWÁLÍ, corruptly, DEEPOULEE, H. &c. (دیوالی) DEŪLÍ, Ben. (দেওলী) Karn. DÍWAḶIGEĪCHHA, (ದೀವಳಿಗೆಯುಚ್ಛ, from the S. *Dípáli*, or *Dípávalí*, q. v.) A popular festival of the Hindus, the feast of lights, held on the two last days of the dark half of Aṣwín and the new moon and four following days of Kártik (Sept.—Oct.). Appropriate ceremonies are allotted to each day, but on the last the night is to be spent in merry-making and festivity, and illuminations are to be made in honour of deceased ancestors. The goddess *Lakshmí*, or fortune, is also to be worshipped, and in her honour games of chance are to be played during the last night of the festival. Amongst the Maraṭhas it is the commencement of the commercial year, over which *Lakshmí* especially presides, and accounts are opened by merchants and bankers with individuals for the smallest sums—a few rupees—as ominous of success. Bankruptcies are also declared at this season. In Bengal the lower orders of the Mohammadans, in imitation of the Hindus, also offer lamps at this time to the spirits of the dead.

DÍWÁN, incorrectly, DEWAN, DEEWAN, DIVAN, H. &c. (P. دیوان): in the dialects the *i* is short, as DIBÁN, Ben. (দিবান) DIWÁṆ, Mar (दिवाण) A royal court, a council of state, a tribunal of revenue or justice. A minister, a chief officer of state. Under the Mohammadan government it was especially applied to the head financial minister, whether of the state or of a province, being charged, in the latter, with the collection of the revenue, the remittance of it to the imperial treasury, and invested with extensive judicial powers in all civil and financial causes. Under the Maraṭha government the *Díwán* was the chief minister

after the *Pradhán*. The title also denoted the head officer of any revenue or financial department, as the *Díwán* of the mint, of the jewel office, and the like; in which sense it is retained under the British goverment, as the *Díwán* of the mint, of the bank, of the salt-agency, and, formerly, of a collectorate, and is even applied to the managers of Zamindáris for native proprietors, and to native servants intrusted with the management of the financial interests of a house of business, or of any responsible individual. The title of *Díwán*, or office of *Díwání*, equivalent to the right of collecting the whole revenues of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, was conferred upon the East-India Company by the nominal emperor of Hindustan, Shah Áálam, in 1765. The word also signifies a record or account book; and, in Mohammadan law, the bags in which the Kazi's records are kept.

Díwání, incorrectly, *Dewani*, and, corruptly, *Dewanny*, H. (A. ديواني) adj., Of or relating to a Díwán, civil, as opposed to criminal. subst., The office, jurisdiction, emoluments, &c., of a Díwán. The right to receive the collections of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa, conferred on the East-India Company by the titular Moghul. It is used also in the early reports for the territory of which the revenue was receivable under the grant in Bengal.

Díwán-dene or *dhárá*, Mar. (from देणे, to give, or धारा, fixed rate) Any tax or assessment.

Díwán-juz, H. (جز, a little) A sub- or deputy-steward, or finance officer.

Díwán-khána, H. (from H. خانه, a house) The court or office of the *Díwán*: a court of civil or revenue jurisdiction: a hall of audience.

Diwán-khásjí, Mar. (खासजी) The chief finance minister of the Peshwa.

Díwán-kul, H. (A. كل, all) The head steward or finance officer.

Diwán-paṭṭí, Mar. (from पट्टी, a pecuniary collection) Government assessment.

Díwáni-Ádálat, corruptly, *Dewanny Adawlut*, H. (from عدالت, a tribunal) The court of civil and revenue jurisdiction. See *Ádálat*.

Díwán-i-Áálá, (from A. اعلي, most eminent) Prime minister.

Díwán-i-Áám, H. (from A. عام, all or common persons) A public court, or general audience chamber.

Díwán-i-khás, H. (from A. خاص, select) Private audience chamber. A cabinet council.

Díwán-i-khálsa, H. (A. from خالصه, pure, most eminent) The accountant-general of the royal revenue.

Díwán-i-daftar, H. (دفتر, an office) The account or record office of the Díwán.

Díwání-sanad, H. (from A. سند, a grant) A patent or grant under the authority of the Díwán. A grant of the office of Díwán. The deed of grant by which the Díwání was conferred upon the East-India Company.

Díwán-i-tan, H. (from P. تن, the body) The chief financial minister in attendance on the emperor. The officer charged with the provision of the emperor's personal expenses. (He is called, in some of the early reports, *Díwán Beutal*, which is clearly erroneous, although it may have some relation to *Byay* or *Vyay* expenditure).

Diwánu, Karn. (ದಿವಾನು) The head native officer of a *Kachcheri*.

DÍWÁR, DEEWAR, H. (ديوار) The tutelary divinity of a village for whom a portion of grain is set apart at each harvest; commonly represented by a shapeless stone, although bearing various personal appellations, as, *Kateswari*, *Hanwat*, *Bhúm-sen*, *Hari-Rám*, &c.

DIVELÁVAṆÍ, Mar. (दिवेलावणी) Peopling a deserted place: (lit., causing lamps to be brought).

Divelávaṇí chá kaul, Mar. (A. قول) A paper granted to settlers in deserted places, exempting them from taxes for a term.

DÍYAT, incorrectly, DEYIT, or DEYUT, H. (A. دية) The price of blood, a tax imposed for any act of offence against the person: in cases of homicide, payable to the relatives of the deceased.

Díyat-mughalaẓa, H. (from A. مغلظه, severe) The heaviest fine or penalty for manslaughter that can be imposed (Mohammadan law).

Do, or, as sometimes modified vernacularly, especially in composition, Du, Doo, H. (دو, from the S. द्वि, or nom. *Dual*, द्वौ, or from the Per. دو, *Dú*) Two.

Do-áb, or *Dú-áb*, H. دواب, from دو, two, and *áb*, water, by metonymy, a river) A tract of land lying between two rivers, which, after running for some distance, unite; as the country between the Ganges and Jamuna, known especially as the Doab: also the districts between the rivers of the Panjab, as the Jalandhara-Doab, between the Satlaj and the Beah, &c.

Do-anṣa, Hindi (दोअंश) A sort of soil, a light clay mixed with sand.

Dobára, or *Dúbárá*, H. (دو, and بارہ or بارا a time) Twice, two times; also, twice as much, double.

Do-kul, or *Dú-kul*, Ben. (দোকুল, from S. कुल, a bank, or a family) Both banks of a river. Belonging to both families—of father and mother, or wife and husband

Do-ṭarafa, H. (from طرف, a side) Applied to a suit in which both parties have been heard.

Ḍoba, Hindi (डोब) A pond (Puraniya).

Ḍobá, Ben. (ডোবা, from डुब, to sink, properly, immersed) Low and swampy or inundated land

Ḍobá-jamí, or *-jamín*, Ben. (from P. زمین, land) Swampy or marshy ground.

Dobá-már, Hindi (डोबामार) Low lands which lose their moisture from sand being too near the surface.

Dobán, Hindi (डोबान) Land situated around and in the beds of dry ponds (Puraniya).

Dobe, Dúbe, H. (دوبي, from *do*, two, and *be*, corruption of Veda) A Bráhman who has studied or who teaches two of the four Vedas. A caste of Bráhmans so termed, generally ignorant and low persons, and by profession boxers and wrestlers.

Dobiswí, sometimes abridged vernacularly to *Dúbsi*, or *Doobsee*, H. (دوبسوي) An allowance or deduction of two *bíswas* out of a *bígha*, or one-tenth. The right of the Zamindar in land, as the Málikána is in money. A concession sometimes made by holders of rent-free lands to the Zamindar, in acknowledgment of his superior or proprietary right; especially, according to Mr. Elliot, when they are not confident of the validity of their tenure. A per-centage, 10 per cent., allowed to farmers of the government revenue.

Docha, H. (دوچہ) The second reservoir to which water is thrown up from a pond or river for irrigation.

Dofaslá, H. (دوفصلا, दोफसला) Two crops raised on the same land in one year: the land so cultivated.

Dofasli, H. (دوفصلي, from دو, two, and فصل, harvest) Yielding two crops in a year (land).

Doḍḍadore, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡದೊರೆ, from ದೊಡ್ಡ, great, old and ದೊರೆ, a master) A head-man, the chief authority in any place, the head of a mercantile firm or bank, &c.

Doḍḍappa, *Doḍḍatande*, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡಪ್ಪ, ದೊಡ್ಡತಂದೆ, from ದೊಡ್ಡ, great, old) A father's elder brother, the husband of a mother's elder sister.

Doḍḍi, Karn. (ದೊಡ್ಡಿ) A pound for confining cattle.

Dogar, H. (دوگر) The name of a predatory and pastoral tribe in the north-west of Hindustan. During the last century they occupied a considerable tract on the banks of the Satlaj, and made themselves formidable to the Mohammadan government of Dehli. They are Mohammadans by religion, but claim to be descended from the Chauhan Rájputs, a claim not admitted by the other converted Chauhans, who consider, apparently with reason, the Dogars to have been originally Játs and Gujars. Members of the race have latterly risen into consideration as former feudatories of Ranjit Siṇh, now acknowledged by the British as Rajas of Jamu and Kashmir.

Dogga, Thug. A pipe for smoking. An old man.

Doh, Mar. (दोह) A deep part in a river or tank.

Doháí, or Duháí, H. (دوهاي, from دو, two, or repeatedly, and هاي, alas) Dawáhi, Guz. (દવાહી) A word used as an exclamation in calling out for mercy or redress. *Doháí-tiháí-karna*, To make exclamation twice and thrice, *i. e.* importunately.

Dohalí, Dohlí, or Dohrí, H. (دوهلي, دوهري, दोहली) Service land, or lands granted rent-free by Zamindars to village servants, to poor relatives, or religious mendicants. In some places it is confined to land given to Bráhmans. The terms are also applied to the perquisite of Fakirs at harvest time (Dehli).

Doháo, H. (دوهاو, perhaps from *duh*, for *dúdh*, milk, and, more correctly, *Duháo*) The Zamindar's perquisite of a certain quantity of milk from the Ryot's cows (North-west Provinces).

Dohar, H. (دوهر, from دو, two, and هر, what takes) The old bed of a river (East Oudh). Land that bears two crops in a year (Central Doab).

Dohár, Mar. (डोहार) A caste, or individual of it; a tanner, or worker in leather

Ḍohoḍiú, Guz. (ડોહોડિઉ) A copper pice, a quarter *ana*.

Dohrá, H. (دوهرا) A sort of ladle for taking the juice of the sugar-cane out of the boiler.

Dohur, Dohoor, H. (دوهر) A loose sandy sub-soil, which is apt to give way in sinking a well without masonry while the water from it is oily and brackish.

Doíphoṛyá, Mar. (डोई, the head, and फोडया, who breaks) The name of a class of Hindu mendicants, who knock their heads against stones to enforce compliance with their demands; hence, any importunate petitioner.

Dojíra, H. (دوجيره) A kind of rice.

DOKHI, H. (دوکهی) A raised mound, indicating the junction of two boundaries.

ḌOL, H. (ڈول) Applied locally to signify the richest black soil. (Baitul).

ḌOL, Hindi &c. (डोल, A. ڈول) A bucket, a leathern bucket used for drawing up water from a well, or for throwing up water for irrigation.

DOKAṚA, Mar. (दोकडा) A small copper coin, a half pice.

Dokaro, Guz (દોકડો) A nominal coin, one hundred of which are equal to one rupee: the decimal fraction of a rupee.

ḌOLA, or ḌOLI, H. &c. (ڈولا, ڈولی, S. दोला, the initial being vernacularly changed) A swing, a sort of sedan in which women are carried. A woman of inferior rank married to a man of superior rank: she takes a lower place than a wife of equal station, and is carried home privately, without any ceremonial or procession.

Doláwa, H. (ڈولاوہ) A well having two *Laos*, or well buckets and ropes.

Ḍolcha, H. (ڈولچہ) A small bucket.

Dol-játrá, Ben. (দোলযাত্রা, from S. यात्रा, a festival) The swing festival, held on the full moon of *Phálgun* (March—April), in honour of Krishna, when figures of him and Rádhá are swung in an ornamented swing.

DOM, or DOMRÁ, fem. DOMNÍ, corruptly, DHOME, H. (دوم, دومرا, fem. دومنی) The name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races. In Hindustan they are usually by avocation makers of ropes, mats, fans, and baskets. In Oudh the *Dom* is a sweeper; and in some places they perform the lowest offices, as carrying dead bodies and skeletons. The *Dom* is often a musician, and the female *Domní* is an actress and singer, who performs in the inner apartments before the women of the family. There is also a tribe of Mohammadans termed *Dom*, better known by the designation of Mír, or Mirásí.

DOMAṬ, or DÚMAṬ, DOMUT, DOOMUT, H. (دومٹ, from دو, two and مٹی, earth, from S. मृत, दोमट, दुमट) A kind of soil chiefly composed of clay and sand, severally *Matiár* and *Bhúr*. In some places it appears to contain a proportion of about $\frac{1}{16}$th of lime. In some districts, as Farakhabad and Bareli, it is considered the first quality of soil: in others, as in Badaon, the second.

DOMBA, DOMBAR, or DOMBÁRA, Karn. DOMMARA, or DOMMARI, Tel. (ಡೊಂಬ ಡೊಂಬರ, ಡೊಂಬಾರ, డొమ్మర) ḌOMBÁRÍ, Mar. (डोंबारी) A tumbler, a rope-dancer, a juggler. (Probably vernacular modifications of *Dom*.)

Dombar-lingada-víra háṇikí, Karn. A tax levied on the cultivators in Mysore in lieu of smaller sums formerly distributed as presents to tumblers and mendicants.

DOMṬIKÁR, H. (دومٹکار) A division of Sarwaria Bráhmans.

DON, H. (دون) A fractional division of an estate.

ḌÓNE, corruptly DONY, Tel. (డోనె) A coasting vessel, a sloop, usually with one mast.

DONGA, Tel. (దొంగ) A thief, a robber.

ḌONGÁ, ḌONGÍ, Ben &c. (ডোংগা, ডোংগী) A canoe, one made of two or three sheaths of the plaintain leaves fastened together.

DONGAR, Mar. (डोंगर) A hill, high ground.

Ḍongaren, Mar. (डोंगरें) A sort of coarse rice grown on the hills.

Ḍongarkoḷí, Mar. (डोंगरकोळी) A lawless tribe inhabiting the hilly country.

Ḍongarwaṭ, Mar. (डोंगरवट) Undulating, hilly.

DONÍ, Hindi (दोनी) Treading out the grain from the straw by bullocks (Puraniya).

DONKÁ, Tel. (డొంక) A path between two fields, a passage for cattle.

ḌONWÁR, or ḌUNWÁR, H. (ڈونوار) A tribe of Zamindars of mixed origin, partly Bráhmans, partly Rájputs. They call themselves Thakurs, but are generally considered Bhúinhárs, Bráhman cultivators. They are numerous in the districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, and Azimgarh, and were once sufficiently powerful to establish a Rajship on the Kosi, in Western Tirhut under Karnadeva.

DOPAṬṬAH, H. (دوپٹہ) DOPÁTÁ, Ben. (দোপাটা, from S. पट, cloth) DUPAṬÁ, DUPAṬṬÁ, or DUPAṬEN, Mar. (दुपटा, &c.) DUPAṬI, Tel. (దుపటి) A piece of cloth of two breadths, forming the principal or only garment of women of the lower orders.

DOPHALI, Uriya (S. फल, fruit, produce) Land bearing two crops.

ḌOṚ, Hindi (ڈوڑ, डोड) A tribe of Rájputs, some of whom, mostly converted to Mohammadanism, are settled in the district of Aligarh, also about Banda and Sagar.

DOR, H. (دور) Land twice ploughed.

ḌOR, also ḌORÁ and ḌORÍ, H. &c. (ڈور, ڈورا, ڈوری) A string, a rope; also thread. *Ḍorí* is also applied to the chain or line used in land measurement; and, among the Maraṭhas, to a land measure: a *Ḍorí* is equal to 80, or

sometimes 120, *bighás*. (In Maratha the initial is the dental *d*, as दोरी. In Bengali, as in Hindi, the cerebral ডোরী).

DORA, Tel. (దొర) A master, a ruler, a prince, with the honorific affix *gáru*, *Doragáru*.

Dora-gáru, Tel. (దొరగారు) The equivalent of Mr. or Sir, applied to Europeans especially. A gentleman.

DO-RAS, DO-RUS, H. (دورس) A kind of mixed soil, consisting of the soils known as Matiár and Báluā, clay and sand, variously estimated as of first or second quality. Land yielding two crops in a year.

DO-RASTU, Tel. (దొరస్తు, from the P. رستة, grown) Land yielding a double crop. The double apportionment of the harvest. The shares of the cultivator and of the government.

DORAVU, Tel. (దొరవు) A large well.

DORWA, (?) Tel. The native head revenue officer of a district, the Mukaddam. (The word is probably a modification of *Dora* (Warangal).

DORIA, H. (ڈوریہ) Lace. (From ڈوري, thread).

Doriá, H. (ڈوریا) Striped muslin. (From the same).

Dorihár, H. (ڈوریہار) A pedlar selling laces and thread. A Saiva mendicant living partly by the sale of thread.

Doriwálá, H. (ڈوریوالا) A ropemaker.

DORIDEṆÍ, Hindi (दोरिदेणी) Measurement of a field after the crop has grown to estimate the probable produce.

DOSÁD, or DÚSÁD, H. (دوساد) A low caste, employed as executioners, to remove dead bodies, and the like: employed also in Bengal as village watchmen and messengers.

DOSÁI, or DOSÁHI, H. (دوساي, دوساهي) Land yielding two crops a-year.

Dosari, *Dosuree*, H. (دوسري, it were more correctly *Dosíri*, from सीर, S. a plough) Ploughing land twice: the land so ploughed.

Dosál, H. (P. from دو, two, and سال, a year) Applied to lands that have been two years under cultivation.

DOSHA, vernacularly, DOSH, Ben., Uriya, Mar. &c. (S. दोष), Dos, H. (دوس) Fault, offence, crime.

Doshí, Ben. &c (S. दोषी) *Dosí*, H. (دوسي) An offender, a culprit, a criminal.

DOSHAMBA, H. (P. دوشنبه) Monday.

DOSILI, Tel. (దొసిలి) The hands joined together, so as to hold any thing: what may be so held, a handful. A small quantity of grain granted as a fee or perquisite to the village servants at the time of harvest.

DOSÍWÁNIO, Guz. (ડોસીવાણીઓ) A dealer in cloth, a pedlar of the Banya tribe.

DRAGOMAN, (corruption of *Tarjamán*, from A. *Tarjama*, ترجمة, translation) An interpreter.

DRÁVIDA, S. (द्राविड) or, the *ḍ* being pronounced *ṛ*, DRÁVIṚA. The country in which the Tamil language is spoken: the Coromandel coast from Madras southward: the country below the Eastern Ghats, to Cape Komorín. An inhabitant of the country. A class of Bráhmanical tribes, called the five Drávira Bráhmans, comprehending all those of the Peninsula, or *Dráviṛa*, *Karnáṭa*, *Telinga*, *Gujerata*, and *Maráṭha*.

DRAMMA, Mar. (S. द्रम्म) A piece of money equal to 16 *panas* of *haunrís*, or 1280.

DRAVYA, S., adopted in most dialects, slightly modified, and met with sometimes barbarously corrupted, as in the Summary of Hindu Law and Customs, published by order of the government of Bombay, in which it is always printed DREWY, (द्रव्य) Thing, substance, wealth, property. It is distinguished as—

Sthávara, or Sthira dravya, Fixed or immoveable property, property in land, trees, &c.

Asthávara, *Jangama*, or *Chara dravya*, Moveable property, cattle, money, &c. It is also distinguished as *Kramágata*, descended or ancestral; *Swayamarjita*, or *Kṛita*, self-acquired or made; and *Ágantuka*, accidental; and again as *Sádhárana*, common, held in common; *Asádháraṇa*, that which is not common, but belongs to the holder exclusively; and *Vibhakta*, divided, partitioned among separated heirs.

DRIḌHA-BODHA, Ben. (from the S. *driḍha*, दृढ, firm, and *bodha*, बोध, understanding) Conviction, judgment. (Uriya) Presumptive evidence.

DRISHṬA, vernacularly, DṚISHT, sometimes corrupted to DISHT, (S. दृष्ट) Seen, present, visible.

Drishtádhi, or *Drishṭabandhak*, H. &c. (S. दृष्ट, with आधि, or बन्धक, a pledge) Mortgage or pledge of real substantial property, that which may be kept in view; or, also, that from which, although possession be had, no profit or benefit is derived. In the west and south of India it means mortgage or pledge, without giving up possession, except on failure of payment of the debt for which the property is pledged.

Drishṭi dosha, S. (दृष्टि, the sight, and दोषः, fault) The influence, or blight of an evil eye.

Drishṭánta, S., but used in some dialects, (दृष्टान्त) Example, proof, precedent.

Droṇa, Ben. (S. দ্রোণ) A measure of capacity, equal to $\frac{1}{16}$th of a *khári*. (In Chittagong and Sylhet) a land measure equal to 16 *kánis*.

Droṇí, S. &c. (द्रोणी) An oval vessel of wood or stone; a trough for watering cattle; a canoe.

Dúb, Doob, Dúrvá, H. (دوب, S. दूर्वा) A kind of grass highly esteemed for fodder (Cynodon dactylon). Three sorts are described: the best, called *Paunda*, is essentially the same as Fiorin; the second, called *Khútia*, is smaller, and grows on hard ground; the third is called *White Dúb*: or it is distinguished as of two sorts, *Ghor-dúb*, horse grass, being the best fodder; and *Ban-dúb*, forest grass, of a coarser quality.

Dúb-mahál, H. (A. محال) A tax formerly levied on providers of fodder or grass cutters (Dacca).

Ḍúbáchar, H. (from ڈوبا, immersed, and چر, an alluvial island) A bank or island in a river, or low alluvial lands liable to be flooded.

Ḍúbái, H. ڈوبائي, from ڈوبنا, to drown) lit., Drowning; but applied to a bribe which is given absolutely, whether the briber gain or lose his suit, in distinction to *Taraṇa*, a crossing over, *i. e.* a bribe which is to be returned if the suit is lost.

Ḍúbárá, H. (ڈوبارا, from ڈوبنا, to be immersed) An island, or land left in the channel of a river, liable to be flooded when the water rises, but cultivable in the cold weather for spring crops.

Dubaro, Guz. (દુબરો) A man of the *Bhíl* or *Kúli* tribe.

Ḍubáru, Ben. (ডুবারু) A caste, whose occupation is that of fishermen and divers, (from ডুবা, to plunge).

Dubásí, commonly, Dubáshí, Tel. (దుబాసి, vernacular corruption of Dobháshí, one who speaks two languages, from S. द्वि, two, and भाषा, a language) An interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), but the office and the name are almost obsolete.

Duberjí, Mar. (दुबेरजी) Twice brought to account, twice entered, payment, expenses, and the like; as, *Duberjí-jamá*, *Duberjí-kharch*, &c.

Dúbhális, H. (دوبهالس) Land seated in the neighbourhood of population, the soil of which is intermixed with gravel: vegetables, *jawár*, and poppy are grown in it (Behar).

Dúbráj, (corruption of *Yuvarájá*, young prince) H. The heir of a Raja.

Ḍubsí, H. (ڈبسي, from ڈوبنا, to be immersed) Land liable to be flooded. See also *Dobiṇní*.

Duḍḍu, Karn. (ದುಡ್ಡು) Duḍú, Mar. (दुडू) A copper coin, worth twenty *hás*. Mar., A fourth of a *paisa*.

Dudé, (?) A weight equal to the fourth part of a *maund* (Madras).

Dúdékulaváḍu, Tel. (దూదేకులవాడు) A cotton cleaner.

Dúdhá, H. (دودها) A sort of rice.

Dudhwatí, Hindi (दुधवती, lit., full of milk) Full of farinaceous matter, ears of corn becoming ripe.

Dudi, Tel. (దుది) Cotton after it is cleared from the seed.

Ḍugar, H. (ڈگر) A path, a way.

Dúgara, Tel. (దూగర) The dust of rice in the husk, bran.

Dugdhá, H. (دگدها) A tribe of inferior Bráhmans on the borders of Fatihpur and Allahabad.

Duggáṇi, Tel., Karn. (దుగ్గాణి) Dugáṇi, Mar. (दुगाणी) A copper coin, worth about ten *hás*, or a half *pice*.

Dúgla, H. (دوگلا) A sling basket of large size used for irrigation.

Ḍuhí, H. (ڈوهي) Alluvial formations. A mark of village boundaries.

Duhitri, S. (दुहितृ) A daughter.

Dauhitra, S. (दौहित्रः) A daughter's son. *Dauhitrí*, (दौहित्री) A daughter's daughter.

Duhottara, or -trá, Mar. (दुहोत्तर-त्रा) Interest at two per cent. per mensem.

Dukál, Mar. (दु, which in Mar. compounds is used either for दो, two, or for the S. दुर्, *dur*, bad, and काल, time) A dearth or famine.

Dukán-paṭṭí, Mar. (from P. *Dukán*, a shop, which occurs in most dialects, and *paṭṭí*, a cess) A tax on shops or trades.

Dukki, Tel. (దుక్కి) Ploughing, ploughed ground, a ploughed field. Also *Dukki-polamu*.

Dukṛá, H. &c. (दुकड़ा) One-fourth of a *paisa*.

Dulandi, Doolundy, (?) A Ryot cultivating land in a different village from that in which he resides.

Ḍúli, H. (ڈولي) Ḍolí, Mar. (डोली) A litter, a swing cot.

Duliyá, Ben. (দুলিয়া) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose business is carrying palanquins, or other burthens.

Dullakoṭṭuta, Tel. (దుల్లకొట్టుట) Threshing corn.

Dúmá, (?) A leather case, holding about three *sérs*, in which tea was imported into Kamaon from Tibet. The tea of Kamaon itself is now exported to Tibet.

Dumálá, or Dumálí-gáon, incorrectly, Doomalla, Mar. (दुमाला, the back or tail part, from P. دنبالہ, fig., re-verting or turning back, and गावों, a village) A reversionary village, or lands the revenues of which are granted for life or a term of years, after which they revert to the state; or lands granted for service, or through favour, subject to resumption at pleasure. Also, lands of which the revenues are not wholly alienated, but which are subject to a quit-rent. In common use it is also loosely applied to all alienated villages. (The word, in the usual sense, is more probably derived from *du*, two, and *mál*, property; the holder and the state having *both* an interest in it).

Dumbálá, Tel. (దుంబాలా) An order for giving up the government share of the produce to the cultivators.

Dumbálá-deron, (?) The issue of an order to the cultivators to reap the crops without waiting for the final adjustment of the assessment with the Zamindars. Fifth Rep., p. 644. (The second term is obviously erroneous, and the sense of the first has been, perhaps, mistaken. An absurd etymology is given in the Glossary to explain the term: as, *Dumbáleh*, P., tail of a cow, and *Dharan*, H., seizing, taking hold of the tail of a cow, to urge her along).

Dumbálá-mányam, Tel. (దుంబాలామాన్యం) Lands held free of assessment, or at a low quit-rent; under special grant, not forming part of the original assignments.

Dún, Doon, H. (دون) A valley.

Duná, Thug. Stocks for culprits.

Dunbi, also written Doenbee, (neither, perhaps, is quite correct) Mar. Split, cracked: applied to the first kind of black soil, which, although very rich, requires a copious supply of water.

Ḍunḍá, H. (ڈُنڈا) A bullock with one horn.

Ḍunḍí, or Ḍonḍí, Hindi (डुंडी) Proclamation by beat of drum.

Dundubhi, H. &c. (दुन्दुभिः) The fifty-sixth year of the cycle, the next recurrence of which will be A. D. 1862.

Dundubhi-hechchige. Karn. (ದುಂದುಭಿಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ) Increase in the Mysore assessment made in a former *Dundubhi* year, 1784-85.

Dúnga, H. (ڈونگا) Deep; a trough, a canoe.

Dungali, Karn. (ದುಂಗಳಿ) A measure of two-and-a-half *sérs* (South Kanara).

Dungání, H. (دُنگانی) A small fractional division of an estate (Kamaon).

Ḍungar, or Ḍongar, H. (ڈونگر) A hill, a hilly country.

Dunr, or Dunrí, Thug. Cry of the victim for help.

Dupikí, Mar. (दुपिकी, from दु, two, and पिकरा, to ripen) Bearing two crops in a year (land &c.).

Duráhí, Mar. (दुराही, from S. दुर्, bad, and वाह, saying, also *Dwáhí*, द्वाही) An expression used in prohibiting any thing on the part of the authorities or the Raja, implying his vengeance in case of disobedience.

Duráí, Tel., Karn. (దురాయి, from the S. particle दुर्, implying deprecation or prohibition) Protest, prohibition. Citation, summons, an order of the state to bring a person to trial. (Probably a modification of the preceding).

Durakání, Mar. (दुरकानी) Drawn (as a line) through the two central columns of a sheet of country paper, leaving the first and last as margins; the form used in letters to superiors or equals.

Durbhikshá, S. &c, vernacularly, Durbhikká, (दुर्भिक्षा) A famine, a dearth.

Durga, S., vernacularly, Durg, Doorg, whence, erroneously, Droog, H. &c. (درگ, दुर्ग) A fort, a hill fort.

Durgá, S. &c. (दुर्गा) A goddess highly popular in many parts of India, especially in Bengal; the wife of Ṣiva, and, in an especial manner, the destroyer of evil beings and oppressors: her worship is permitted to the lowest castes.

Durgá-navamí, S. &c, (दुर्गानवमी) A Hindu festival, the worship of Durgá on the ninth lunation of the light half of Kártik.

Durgá-pújá, S. (दुर्गापूजा) The worship of Durgá, celebrated for ten days in the month of Aṣwin (October), with particular pomp, in Bengal.

Durgotsava, S. (from उत्सवः, a festival) The festival of Durgá, the Durgá-pújá.

Durg-bansi, H. (درگبنسی) A tribe of Rájputs in Jonpur, and Azimgarh.

Ḍuṛiá, or Ḍoṛiá, H. (ڈوریا) A dog-keeper. (From *Doṛí*, or *Duṛí*, a string, with which he leads the dogs.

Durmati, S. &c. (दुर्मतिः, from दुर, bad, मति, mind) The fifty-fifth year of the cycle.

Durmukha, S. &c. (दुर्मुख, from S. दुर, bad, and मुख, aspect) The thirtieth year of the cycle.

Durvá, or Dúrbá, S. (दुर्वा) Bent grass: see Dúb.

Durváshṭamí, S. (from अष्टमी, the eighth) The eighth lunation of the month Bhádra, on which day *Durvá* grass is used in the ceremonies observed.

DUSOṬÁ, Mar. (दुसोटा) Pulse, &c, sown in a field from which the regular crop has been gathered.

DÚSIGA, Karn. (ದೂಸಿಗ) A cloth merchant, a tailor,

DUSÁÍ, Hindi (دوساي, दुसाई) The second sort of sugar-cane, which is sown after the autumn crop is reaped.

DÚTA, S. (दूतः) A messenger, an envoy, an ambassador.

DWÁDAṢA, S. (द्वादश) Twelve, twelfth.

Dwádaṣádhika, Karn. (ದ್ವಾದಶಾಧಿಕ, S. द्वादश, and अधिक, more) Twelve fold, a rate of increase to be calculated on the produce of land.

Dwádaṣáhika, S. (from आह्निक, relating to a day, अहन्) A Bráhman householder, who keeps a store of food for twelve days' consumption.

Dwádaṣí, S. (द्वादशी) The twelfth day of a lunar fortnight.

DWAITA, S. (द्वैत, from द्वि, two) Duad. The doctrine of duality, distinguishing two principles in creation, spirit and matter, as opposed to the *Adwaita*, or monad doctrine, which acknowledges the reality of spiritual existence only.

DWÁPARA-YUGA, S. (द्वापरयुग) The third age of the world.

DWÁR-DEVATÁ, Mar. (द्वारदेवता, S. द्वार, a door, and देवता, divinity) The attendants of a great man, who must be worshipped in order to get access to him.

DWIJA, or DWIJÁTI, S. (द्विजः, द्विजातिः, from द्वि, two, and ज, or जाति, who is born) A twice-born man, first by his natural birth, and secondly by his spiritual birth, or investiture with the sacrificial cord. The term properly designates a man of either of the three first castes, the Bráhman, Kshatriya, and Vaiṣya, but is now generally understood of the former.

DWÍPA, S. (द्वीपः) An island; also a continent surrounded by an ocean. Jambu-dwípa is that division of the world in which India lies, so named, because it is the climate of the Jambu tree: it is encircled by the sea of salt water.

DWIPADÍ-VYAVAHÁRA, S. (द्विपदीव्यवहार) A law-suit which consists of only two of four *padas*, or steps, of a regular process. One in which the defendant admits the truth of the charge, thus limiting proceedings to the plaint and reply.

DWIPÁDYAM, Mal. (ദ്വിപാദ്യം) A double fine or penalty.

DWYÁMUSHÁYAṆA, S. (द्व्यामुष्यायणः, from द्वि, two, and आमुष्य, an individual person) An adopted son, who retains his right to inherit also from his natural father. The adopted son, the *Dattaka-putra*, properly renounces all claim to direct inheritance from his natural father and paternal relations, except through any affinity which he may derive from his adoptive father; but a continuance of a double relationship may depend upon express stipulation, or where the natural father has no other son, or where certain ceremonies, as that of tonsure, have been performed prior to the adoption in his natural father's house. This sort of adoption is also sometimes distinguished as *Nitya* or *Anitya*, perpetual or temporary: the latter is the case when the tonsure has preceded adoption, and then the children of the adopted son return to the family of the natural grandfather. The term is sometimes considered applicable to the son begotten by a brother on his brother's widow; but this union is no longer regarded as legal. Among the Marathas it is applied to a boy born in adultery.

DYÓKÁRAN, Mal. (ദ്യോകാരൻ) A blacksmith.

DYÚTA, S. &c. (द्यूत) Gambling, playing either with animate or inanimate materials, as dice, chess, &c., or cocks, rams, and the like.

Dyúta-pratipad, or *-púrnimá*, S. (from प्रतिपद्, the first day of a lunar fortnight, and पूर्णिमा, full moon) The night of the last day of the light half and eve of the first day of the dark half of Kártik, which is to be spent in gambling in honour of *Lakshmí*, the goddess of fortune.

E

EḌAGAI, or EḌAGAI-KULA, less correctly, EDDAGAI, Karn. (ಎಡಗೈಕುಲ, from ಎಡ, left) IḌANGAI, Tam. q. v. A left-hand caste. According to the Karnatic enumeration of the castes included under this head, they are nine in number:—1. *Panchála*, comprising five subdivisions; as, *Kammára'anu*, blacksmith; *Bádige*, carpenter; *Kánsagár*, brazier; *Kalluruṭiga*, mason; *Akaṣále*, goldsmith. 2. *Béríseṭhí*, a class of traders. 3. *Devángada*, a class of weavers. 4. *Gáṇigár*, an oil maker. 5. *Gollur*, (?), people said to be employed to carry money; (perhaps a mistake for *Golla*, a shepherd, plur *Gollar*). 6, 7. *Paliwán* and *Palawan*, (?), two tribes of cultivators, (perhaps for *Paḷḷigavanu*, a villager, a peasant). 8. *Béda*, a low caste of Hindus, living by hunting and catching birds. 9. *Mádiga*, a worker in leather, a shoemaker:

the latter is generally most active in contests with the right-hand castes (Buchanan's Mysore, i. 78).

Edagai hisáb-varu, Karn. A tax levied on workers in leather and skins.

EDARU-CHÍṬU, Karn. (ಎದರುಚೀಟು) A document given by the purchaser of land engaging to give it back to the seller on repayment of the purchase-money within a definite term.

EDDANGALI, or YEDDANGALI, (for, in the languages of the South, and in Malayalim and Tamil especially, an initial *e* is very commonly pronounced as if preceded by an initial *y*) (?) Mal. A dry or grain measure, the measure most in use in Malabar: a cylindrical measure, $2\frac{5}{8}$in. high, $6\frac{1}{8}$in. diameter, or 85 cubic inches: it ought to contain 57,600 grains of kalama-nella, a kind of rice.

EDDU, Tel. (ఎద్దు) An ox, a bullock.

Edduvádu, Tel. (ఎద్దువాడు) A bullock-driver.

ÉDIKÓLA, Tel. (ఏడికోల) The shaft of a plough.

EDURU-CHÍṬU, Karn. (ಎದುರುಚೀಟು) A note of hand given for another that is lost.

ÉGÁNI, Tel. (ఏగాని) A copper coin, equal to ten *kás*.

EGUMATI, Tel., Karn. (ఎగుమతి) Exportation.

Egumati-digumati, Tel., Karn. (ఎగుమతిదిగుమతి) Export and import.

EKABHOGAM, S. EKABOGAM, or YEKABOGAM, Tam. (एकभोगं, ஏகபோகம், from *Eka*, one, and *Bhogam*, fruition) The possession or tenure of village land by one person or family without any co-sharer. The appellation is continued in some instances where other parties have been admitted to hold portions under the original tenure as long as that remains unaltered.

ÉKACHHÁYA, Tel. (ఏకఛాయ) A bond signed by ten persons.

EKÁDAṢÍ, S. (एकादशी, from एकादश, eleven) The eleventh day of a lunar fortnight.

Ekádaṣi-vrata, S. (from व्रतं, a religious obligation) Fasting on the eleventh lunation.

EKÁHA, S., Ben., &c. (एकाह) A single day. Fasting for a day.

EKA-JÁTA, S. (from जात, born) Of one parentage, born of the same parents on both sides.

EKA-JÁTI, S. (from जाति, caste) Of the same caste.

EKÁMATI-EKÁJATI, Guz. (એકામતીએકાજતી, from S. एक, one, and मति, mind, with a rhyming repetition) A term used in agreements, contracts, and the like, by which the subscribers bind themselves jointly and severally to fulfil the terms specified.

EKANHÂTH, (?) Mar. The total sum of an account that is closed. The name of a particular mark which is drawn over the signature affixed to the account.

EKAPIKÍ, Mar. (एकपिकी) Yielding one crop a-year—land, a field, &c.

EKAPUTRA, S. (from पुत्र, a son) Having one son only.

EKARIBA, Thug. A single or short cry of a jackal suddenly checked—a bad omen.

EKÁRṆAB, Ben. (একার্ণব, from S. अर्णव, the ocean) An undistinguished multitude, a crowd of persons eating or acting together without distinction of caste.

EKATRA, or EKOTTARA, H., Mar., Ben., &c. (يكوترة، يكترة، S. एकत्र) Together, jointly, acting together as one. (In Bundelkhand) A sum total; also applied generally to signify interest at one per cent. per mensem.

EKBÁCHHÍ, (يكباچهي) Distribution of any sum or cess levied upon land at an equal rate.

EK-BA-DÍGARI, H. (يكبديگري) One against another (as opposite parties in a suit).

EKBÁL, or EKWÁL, Ben. (একবাল, একওআল) A total sum: a bringing together of details under one head: one of the Zamindar's accounts in which is stated the gross amount of the land in each Ryot's possession in each Mahal, with the deduction for waste, &c., and the disposition of the productive land remaining.

EKBARDA, Thug. An oil maker and vendor; a man of which employment it is considered unlucky to kill.

EKBERJÍ, Mar. (एकबेरजी, from S. एक, one, and P. برج) The first entry in the books of sums disbursed or received. A sum total.

Ekberjí-daphtar, Mar. (एकबेरजीदफ्तर) An office at the seat of government, under the Peshwa, to which accounts from all departments were transmitted, and in which they were recorded, after abstracts were made of the receipts and disbursements of the year. Also, the abstracts.

EKCHEṬIYÁ, Ben. (একচেটিয়া) Monopolized.

Ekchetiyá-byabasay, Ben. A monopoly.

EKCHHÁYÁṢRÍTA, Ben. (একছায়াশ্রিত, from S. एक-छाया, shade, आश्रित, taking refuge) Held under one obligation (joint bondsmen or sureties).

EKDHÁN, Ben. (একধান) (Land) producing one crop of rice in the year.

EKDARRÁ, Hindi (एकदरा) A common rate per *bíghá*. See *Dar*.

Ekdarrá ká paṭṭá, Hindi (एकदरा का पट्टा) A lease, in

which the Ryot is to pay the same rate per *bíghá*, whatever crop he may sow.

EKE-ÁNÁ-PAṬṬÁ, Hindi (एकेआनापट्टा) Lease of a definite quantity of land, at an average rate per *bíghá*; a tenure by which Ryots hold in Puraniya.

EKERÍ-KÁRKÚN, Mar. (एकेरी, single, and कारकून, a clerk) An inferior scribe or clerk, one to whom no equipage is allowed.

EKFARDÍ, and EKFASLI, H. (يكفردي, from فرد, a kind, يكفصلي, from فصل, a crop) Land producing only one crop a-year.

EKHÁLÁ, Hindi (एकहाला) Moisture extending through the whole depth of the soil; lit., that which is in one uniform condition (Puraniya).

EKJÁI-JARÍB, Ben. (एकजाईजरीब) Measurement of the whole of the lands of a village or district, with a specification of the individual holdings.

EKKAN, Mal. (എക്കൽ) Soil cast on shore by the current of a river.

ÉKKARU, Mal. (ഏക്കരു) Agricultural implements, apparatus for ploughing.

EKODDISHTA, S. (एकोद्दिष्ट) The *Śráddha*, or obsequial ceremony performed for one definite individual deceased, not including other ancestors.

EKPACHHA, H. (يكپچها, from S. एक, and पक्ष, a side) Ex-parte (as evidence).

EKPADIÁ, Uriya (ଏକପଦିଆ) The total rent of a village, with the proportionate charge to each Ryot.

EKPHASLÁ, Hindi (एकफसला) A single crop. Land yielding one crop a-year. Rate charged in the Ryot's lease, calculated on his rearing only one crop a-year on his land.

EKRÁ, Tel. (ఎకరా) The English word *Acre*.

EKRAKM, Mar. (from رقم, sort) In a lump, at once, the sum of different items.

EKROJO, Hindi (एकरोजो, from P. روز, a day) Authorised daily expenditure of public officers (Jodhpur).

EKSÁLA, H. (يكساله, from P. سال, a year) Annual, for one year, lasting one year, a cess levied originally for but one year.

EKṬARFA, H. (from P. طرف, a side) Ex-parte, on one side.

Ekṭarfa-mukaddama, H. An ex-parte proceeding or suit.

ÉKU, Tel. (ఏకు) A roll of cleaned cotton.

EKUN, Hindi (एकुन) Ben. (एकून) Sum total.

Ekun-beshi, Ben. (from P. بيش, more, excess) Total increase.

Ekun-jamá, Hindi (एकुनजमा) Statement of the total rent of each piece of land in the village accounts.

Ekun-jamín, Hindi (एकुनजमीन) A statement of the total land measured to each Ryot for the current year.

Ekun-hami, Ben. (from P. كم, deficient) Total remission or deficiency.

EKWÁL, Ben., Uriya (एक्वाल, ଏକଓ୍ବାଲ, possible corruption of A. اقوال, plur. of قول, agreements) A general account of a village or estate, shewing, under the name of each cultivator, the quantity and description of the land held by him.

ELAKOḶA, or YELAKOḶA, Mal. (എലകൊള) The use of words in place of figures, in which each syllable has a numerical value, and the whole are read backwards (Malabar).

ÉLAM, Mal. (ഏലം) Auction, outcry, public sale; see *Nílám*.

ELE, Karn. (ಎೞೆ) Thread.

ELE, Karn. (ಎಲೆ) A leaf in general, betel leaf.

Elegár, Karn. (ಎಲೆಗಾರ) A betel seller.

ELLA, Tel. (ఎల్ల) ELLAI, Tam. (எல்லை) ELLÉ, Karn. ELLA, Mal. A boundary.

Ellaikal, Tam. &c. (எல்லைக்கல்) *Ellekallu*, Karn. (ಎಲ್ಲೆಕಲ್ಲು) A boundary-stone.

Ellai-takrár, Tam. (from A. تكرار) Boundary dispute.

Ellai-vyajyam, Tam. (S. व्याज) A boundary quarrel or dispute.

Ellarái, Tel. (ఎల్లరాయి) A boundary-stone.

Ellekaṭṭu, Karn. (ಎಲ್ಲೆಕಟ್ಟು) A limit, a boundary.

ELU, Thug. Any single person not a Thug.

ENDH, Thug. A woman.

ÉNDIRAM, Tam. (ஏந்திரம்) A sugar-cane press, a mill, a hand-mill.

ENGILI, Tel. (ఎంగిలి) ENJULU, Karn. (ಎಂಜಲು) ECHCHIL, Tam. Mal. (எச்சில்) Any thing that has become impure by having been in the mouth: orts, leavings, fragments, crumbs, and the like, considered as impure.

ENNAM, Mal. (എണ്ണം) Counting, an account. Charge for reaping, usually ten per cent.; or if paid in kind, one sheaf out of ten.

ENNÁRI, Mal. (എണ്ണാഴി, from *enta*, or, in composition, *en*, eight) Eight *náris*, or two measures.

ENÁTÍ MÁMÚL, Mar. (एनातीमामूल, from A. *Ináyat mámúl*, عنايت معمول) Customary presents, an additional charge on the district at the time of assessment on this account.

ENTHA, Thug. Rupees, or money of any kind.

ÉNUKÁ, or YENUKÁ, (?) Mal. A certificate given by a hereditary proprietor to the person to whom he has mortgaged or made over occupation of his lands; or a document given to the proprietor by the mortgagee, if he transfer possession (Malabar).

Énuhá, or *Yenuhá muri*, (?) Mal. A similar certificate to the last, given to the person to whom the mortgage is transferred: also, a notice from the proprietor to the mortgagee that he has transferred his proprietary right and accompanying liabilities to a third party (Malabar).

ÉR, or YÉR, Tam. (ஏர்) A plough.

Éránmai, Tam. (ஏராண்மை) Tillage.

Éránar, Tam. (ஏராளர) Husbandmen.

Érkál, Tam. (ஏரகால்) A yoke, a plough-beam.

Érsámán, Tam. (ஏரசாமான்) The apparatus of a plough.

ERAI, pron. IRAI, Tam. (எறை) Tax, tribute.

Erai-vari, or *Irai-vari*, Tam. All dues demandable by landholders from their tenants.

ERÁMÁṬI, Asamese (এৰামাটি) Land that has been abandoned after cultivation.

ERÁPHER, or PHERI, H. (ایراپھیر, from پھرنا, to turn round: the syllable without the initial repeated) Exchange, barter.

ERAVU, or ERVU, Karn. (ಎರವು, ಎರ್ವು) A thing lent or borrowed for temporary use.

ÉRI, Tam. (ஏரி) A large reservoir or piece of water, partly artificial, constructed for purposes of irrigation.

Érikarai, Tam. (ஏரிக்கரை) Bank of a reservoir.

Erikúdai, Tam. (எறிக்கூடை) A basket used for throwing up water. (From எறி, throwing).

Érimerai, Tam. (ஏரிமேரை) A portion of the crop set apart to meet the expense of keeping the reservoir and watercourses in repair.

Éri-páchal, Tam. (ஏரிப்பாசல்) Watered by channels conducted from a reservoir or tank (land).

ERI, Mal. (ഏരി) A row of stakes to support an embankment.

ÉRPÁDU, Tam. (ஏற்பாடு) A decision, a settlement.

ERU, Tam. (எரு) Manure.

ÉRU, Tel. Karn. (ఏరు) A plough with its apparatus, bullocks, &c., complete.

ERUGERU, (?) Tel. Gross produce.

EṚUKU, or EṚUKAḶA-VÁḌU, Karn. (ఎఱుకు, ఎఱుకల-వాడు) A man of a tribe living in forests and mountains, resembling gipsies in their habits: the women are famous as fortune-tellers.

ÉRUPÁLU, Karn. (ఏరుపాలు) The farmer's portion of the produce.

ÉRUVÁKA, Tel. (ఏరువాక) The commencement of cultivation.

ESHAMÁN, or YEJAMÁN, Tam. (எசமான்) A person employing priests: vernacular form of S. *Yajamána*.

ESKAR, Mar. (एसकर) A man of a low caste, a *Mahár*, one of the village servants; more usually *Yeshar*.

ÉTAMU, or ÉTÁMU, Tel. (ఏతము, ఏతాము) ÉṘRAM, pronounced YÉTTAM, Tam. (ஏற்றம்) A machine on the principle of a lever, for raising water from wells, commonly termed at Madras a *Pikota*.

Étámu-bokhena, Tel (ఏతాముబొక్కెన) The bucket by which the water is drawn.

Yéttachchál, Tam. (ஏற்றச்சால்) The bucket of the *Pikota*.

Yettakol, Tam. (ஏற்றக்கோல்) The bambu by which the bucket is suspended.

Éṛrappuváram, pron. *Yettappuváram*, Tam. (ஏற்றப்புவாரம்) Share of the charge or tax for watering the lands.

ETU-KONAMUPARRA, (?) Mal. The rate of tax levied in Travancore; or one in eight upon the produce of garden land, and three in ten out of rice land.

ETTU, Tel. (ఎత్తు) Weight, a burden; a weight of two *vis*, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ pounds.

ETTUVAḶÍ, Karn. (ಎತ್ತುವಳಿ) Collecting money.

ETWÁR, H. (ایتوار) Sunday, abbreviation of S. *Áditya-vára*, through, *Aítwár*.

F

FÁÁL, A. (فاعل, from فعل, to do) An agent, one who does any thing.

FAIDA, H. (A. فايده) PHÁYÍDÁ, Tel. (ఫాయిదా) Profit, gain, interest. (In this and other Arabic words beginning with *f*, adopted into the Hindu dialects which have not the letter, *ph* is substituted for it).

FAIṢAL, or, more correctly, FAIṢALA, FYSUL, FYSULA, (فيصل, فيصله) adopted in most dialects with slight modifications, as, Ben. PHAÍSÁLÁ, (ফৈসালা) Mar. PHAISAL and PHAISALLÁ, (फैसल, फैसल्ला) Tel. PHAISALÁ, (ఫయిసలా) A decree, a judgment, a decision, adjustment of a quarrel, settlement of a debt.

Faiṣal-tírwai, H. (from the Tam. (தீர்வை) The rates settled on each field at the time of the original survey assessment (Madras).

Faisaláti, Tel. Karn. (ఫయిసలాతి) Settled, as an account especially, according to a decree or award.

Faiṣalnâma, H. &c. (فيصلنامه) A written sentence or award.

FAK-AR-RAHN, H. (A. فك الرهن) Expiration or foreclosure of a mortgage, redemption of a pledge.

Fakhr ul-tujár, H. (A. فخرالتجار) The provost of the merchants: an honorific title granted by the Moghul government to any eminent banker or merchant.

Faḳír, Fuqeer, H. (A. فقير, plur. Fuḳrá, فقرا, or Faḳírán, فقيران) Phakír, or Phukeer, Mar. (फकीर) Any poor or indigent person. In law, one who possesses only a little property. The most general application is, a Mohammadan religious mendicant, who wanders about the country, and subsists upon alms. Many orders of them are known in Hindustan, named after their founder, or some peculiar practice or doctrine. They are generally divided into two classes: 1. Those who are *Básharâ*, with the law, having families, and following the precepts of the Koran; they are also known as *Sálik*, travellers or pilgrims: and 2. *Be-sharâ*, without the law, or *Majzúb*, 'abstracted,' who lead a life of celibacy and seclusion, and whose sanctity is such as to place them above the necessity of observing the rules of the Koran. The chief Hindustani *Faḳírs* are, 1. The *Ḳádaría* or *Bánawá*, who profess to be the spiritual descendants of *Saiad Abdul-ḳádir Jiláni*, of Bagdad. 2. The *Chishtía*, followers of *Banda-nawáz*, whose shrine is at *Kalbarga*; they are usually Shias. 3. *Shútáría*, descendants of *Abdul-shútár-i-náh*. 4. *Tabḳátía*, or *Madária*, followers of *Sháh Madár*; many of these are jugglers, and bear or monkey leaders. 5. *Malang*, descended from *Jaman Jatí*, one of *Shah Madár's* disciples. 6. *Rafáí*, or *Gurz-már*, descended from *Saiad Ahmed Kabír Rafáí*, who appear to beat, cut, and wound themselves without suffering inconvenience, and who, in the belief of the faithful, can cut off their own heads, and put them on again. 7. *Jalália*, followers of *Saiad Jalál ud din Bokhárí*. 8. *Sohágia*, from *Músa Sohág*, who dress like women, wear female ornaments, play upon musical instruments, and sing and dance. 9. *Nakhsh-bandía*, followers of *Bahá ud din*, of *Nakhshband*, distinguished by begging at night, and carrying a lighted lamp. 10. *Báwá piári ka faḳírán*, who dress in white. There are other distinctions; and at the *Muharram* a number of the lower classes assume the character and garb of Faḳírs, of different ridiculous personations, for the amusement of the populace, and the collection of contributions.

Faḳírána, H. (فقيرانه) Appropriated to the support of Faḳírs (lands, &c.).

Faḳírí, H. (فقيري) *Phakirí*, or *Phakírí*, Mar. (फकिरी, फकीरी) Alms given to *Faḳírs*. An item in the village accounts or charge for alms to Mohammadan mendicants. The vocation of a *Faḳír*, or any thing relating to one.

Faḳṭ, Fuqṭ, H. (A. فقط) lit., Only, no more; written at the end of a document, deed, petition, &c., to indicate that it is completed.

Phaktu-jaráiti, Tel. (ఫక్తుజరాయతి, from the A. فقط, and زراعت, cultivation) A richly cultivated country. Nothing but cultivation.

Falam, whence the English *Fanam*, H. (فلم, but more properly, no doubt, *Phalam*, S. (फलं) A small silver coin formerly current at Madras; 12¾ are equal to one rupee.

Falán, or Falánah, H. (A. فلان, فلانه) A certain person, such a one, used to designate an individual whose name is not specified.

Fáliz, H. (A. فاليز) A field of melons.

Falús, corruptly, Feloos and Fluce, H. (فلوس, plural of فلس) A small copper coin, of varying weight and value, current in Arabia and Persia, and sometimes applied to the *paisa* of Hindustan. It was also the denomination of a copper coin current at Madras: one *falus* was equal to five *kás* or *cash*.

Fará, H. (P. فرا) lit., Above, over; a term used in the Mohammadan revenue accounts for the increased revenue derived from new taxes.

Farárí, more correctly, Firárí, H. (فراري, from A. *Firár*, فرار, flight) Mar. (फरारी) Tel. (ఫరారి) A fugitive, especially a cultivator who has abandoned his lands and home. The head under which the names of absconded revenue defaulters are entered.

Farází, H. (فرازي, from P. *Faráz*, فراز, above) Elevation, exaltation. The name of a sect of Mohammadan reformers, who object to many of the practices of their Indian brethren, established in and about Dacca since 1828, by a man named *Sharkatullah*.

Fard, Furd, incorrectly, Ferd, or Fird, vernacularly, Parat, and Pharad, or Phard, H. (A. فرد) Mar. (फर्द) A single thing or individual, one out of two, a single leaf or sheet of paper, a written list or statement, a long slip of writing containing a list, a catalogue, &c.

Fard-i-haḳíkat, H. (from A. حقيقة, actual state) A memorial, a statement of circumstances, a return made by the officers of government to a requisition for information, a report.

Fard-i-hásht, H. (from P. كاشت, cultivation) Statement of a Ryot's cultivation.

Fard-i-sawál, H. (from A. سوال, asking) A petition, an application. The recommendatory report of a revenue officer in former times in favour of the grant of a *Zamindárí sanad* to the person named in the application, and specifying the districts to be granted.

Fard-i-tafríh, H. (from تفريق, separation) A paper or deed of partition.

Fard-i tashkhís, H. (from تشخيص, settlement) Record of a revenue settlement.

FARIÁD, FURYAD, H. (P. فرياد) vernacularly, PHARIYÁD, or PHAIRÁD, Ben. (फरियाद, फैराद) PHIRYÁD, Mar. (फिर्याद) PHIRYÁDU, Tel. (ఫిర్యాదు) FARYÁDI, or FARAYÁDI, Karn. (ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿ, ಫರಯಾದಿ) PÍRIYÁDU, Tam. (பிரியாது) Cry for help, complaint, accusation, the entering of a law-suit.

Fariádi, Furyadee, H. (فريادي) also *Phariyádi, Phairádi, Phiryádi*, &c., as before, and corruptly, *Feriaudy*, A complainant, a plaintiff.

Faryádiyava, Karn. (ಫಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವ) A plaintiff, a complainant.

Fariád-ras, H. (from P. رس, who arrives) A defender, a protector, one who listens or attends to a complaint.

FARÍB, or FAREB, H. (فريب) Fraud, deception, trick, cheating.

FÁRIGH, H. &c. (A. فارغ) PHÁRÍK, or PHÁRÍKH, Mar. (फारीक, -ख) PHÁRAG, Guz. (ફારગ) Free, discharged, settled (as a debt, &c.), concluded (as a law-suit), &c.

Fárigh-khatti, or *-khuttee*, A. (فارغ خطي, from فارغ, and خط, a writing) changed, vernacularly, to *Phárkhat*, Ben. (फार्‌खत्) *Phárkhat*, or *Pharihhat*, Mar. (फारखत, फारिखत) *Párikhattu*, Tel. (పారిఖత్తు) and written corruptly, *Farikhut, Firaghkhuttee*, and *Farughuttee*, A written receipt and acquittance, a deed of release from all demands, a deed of dissolution of partnership or of parcenership, a bill of divorcement.

Fárighkhatána, H. (فارغخطانه) A fee for making out a release or discharge.

Fárkhatí, or rather *Phárkhati*, Ben. (adj. फारखती) Set free, acquitted, divorced.

FARÍK, H. (A. فريق, from فرق, separating) A troop, a party, a party in a law-suit.

Faríh-áwal, H. (from P. اول, first) The first party in a suit.

Faríh-dúyam, or *sáni*, H. (from the P. دويم, or A. ثاني, second) The second party to a suit.

Farihain, H. (A. dual) Both parties to a suit.

FARMÁISH, or FURMAISH, H. (P. فرمايش) PHARMÁIS, Ben. (फर्‌माइश) PHARMÁS, Mar. (फरमास) An order, a command, a direction, a commission to execute any work, a present to a superior.

Far-farmás, or *Phar-pharmás*, corruptly, *Fur-furmanesh, Phaur-phurmaish*, Mar. (फडफर्मास) Petty articles of provision formerly exacted from a village by the government or public officers: it occurs also in this sense as *Farmaish* alone. It was also applied to all sorts of produce payable to the government in kind, or at an under-valuation, as part of the government dues.

FARMÁN, FURMAN, vernacularly, PHARMAN, corruptly, FIRMAN, FIRMAND, PHIRMAUN, &c., H. &c. (فرمان, फरमान) A mandate, an order, a command, a patent.

Farmán-bardár, H. (from P. بردار, who conforms to) A subject, an officer, one who obeys or executes a mandate.

Farmán-biázi, H. (from بياض) A command under the royal signature or stamp.

FAROD, H. (فرود) lit., Alighting, coming down; a term used in the customs department to express the arrival and deposit of goods within certain limits.

FAROKHT, FUROKHT, vernacularly, PHAROKHT, H. &c. (فروخت, फरोखत) Sale, selling.

Farokht-khat, H. (فروخت خط) *Pharoht-khat*, Mar. (फरोक्त खत) A bill or deed of sale: also *Farokht-náma*.

Farosh, H. (P. فروش) Sale, selling. A seller, a dealer.

Farosh-i-namak, corruptly, *Feroosh-nemuck*, H. (P. فروش نمك) Sale of salt. Public sale of salt on account of the government. The revenue derived from the monopoly.

FARSH, H. (A. فرش, from فرش, spreading) A carpet, a mat, a floorcloth, a bed, any thing spread out.

Firásh, H. A. (فراش) A bed, a couch. A female, a wife. In law, a female slave taken to her master's bed.

Farrásh, H. (A. فرّاش, it is commonly written with one r, *Farásh*) A servant whose business it is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, &c.

Farásh-khána, H. (P. خانه, a house) A room in which carpets, &c., are kept.

Múrda-farásh, H. (مرده فراش) A man of low caste, whose business it is to remove dead bodies when lying in the way.

FARSANG, H. (فرسنگ) A Persian measure of distance—the *Parasang* of the ancients—about four miles.

FARZ, H. (A. فرض, from فرض, to command) A divine or positive command or ordinance, a statute, an injunction that is not to be disobeyed, a duty not to be neglected; especially applied to the five indispensable obligations of purification, prayer, almsgiving, fasting, and pilgrimage, in contradistinction to other acts which are optional or meritorious only: also (as derivable from فرض, to divide) a definite payment or portion, inheritance, share or portion of inheritance due to an heir: also, a widow's jointure, or her share of the succession to her husband's property.

Farz-áin, A. (with عين, special, essential) An absolute obligation. See the preceding.

Farízat, A. (فريضت) A divine positive statute. A definite share.

Faráiz, H. (A. فرايض, plur. of فرض) The obligatory or divine precepts or statutes of the Mohammadan religion, those which are not to be neglected. The law of inheritance or partition of property.

Farzan, A. (فرضًا, adv.) Specially, definitely: as applied to law, conformably to the special right of inheritance.

Farzan-o-raddan, A. (from رَدّ, bringing back) Conformably to direct or special claim, and also to an indirect or reversionary claim, as coming back from failure of nearer heirs.

Farz-kifáiat, A. (from فرض, and كفاية, sufficiency) The sufficiency of a religious obligation, as fulfilled by one person of a party, association, or township, on behalf of the whole.

Farz-rahát, A. (فرض ركعة) Fixed rules of performing prayer.

Farzí, H. (A. فرضي) Ben. *Farjí*, (फर्जी) By way of proposition, suppositious, fictitious. It is applied especially to a person who is either altogether an imaginary party in a suit or purchase, or to one who, although the ostensible, is not the real principal, or to a suit or purchase conducted or effected under an assumed or fictitious name.

Farzí-mudáí, H. (فرضي مدعي) *Pharjí-bádí*, Ben. (फर्जी वादी) A fictitious plaintiff or prosecutor, a person put forward in that character.

Farzi-mukaddama, H. (A. مقدّمه, a law-suit) A fictitious suit or prosecution; one set on foot by other ostensible parties than those really interested.

Ism-farzí, H. (A. اسم, a name) A fictitious name, any thing done under a fictitious name.

Furuz, A. (فروض, plur. of فرض a portion) Shares, portions, the proportions in which property is divided among those entitled to inherit.

FARZAND, H. (P. فرزند, plur. فرزندان) Offspring, progeny, a son or daughter, a child, children. In Mohammadan law, lineal descendants in the male line: females and their posterity are excluded from the order of descent, except the person's own daughter. See *Báfarzandán*.

FASÁD, A. (فساد) Vice, depravity, corruption. In law, any species of mental depravity not arising from defect of understanding.

Fásid, A. (فاسد) Base, vile, wicked. In law, one who, according to some authorities, may be deprived of the management of his own affairs, as unfit to be trusted with them.

FASKH, H. (A. فسخ) Breaking an agreement, dissolving a contract, breaking off or dissolving a marriage.

FASL, FUSL, corruptly, FUSSUL, H. (A. فصل, from the verb فصل, to divide) A section, a chapter; but in India more commonly a section of the year, a season; thence also, a crop or harvest. There are two principal harvests in the year, spring and autumn, to which a third is sometimes added; they are—

Fasl-i-rabíi, commonly, *Fusuli-rubbee*, or simply, *Rubbee*, (فصل ربع) The spring harvest, which yields dry crops, as wheat, barley, different kinds of pulse and grain that do not require irrigation or much water: the seed is sown towards the close of the periodical rains, or in September-October, and the crops are gathered about February and March.

Fasl-i-kharíf, or *-khureef*, H. (A. فصل خريف) The autumnal harvest, consisting chiefly of rice, or grains requiring irrigation. The seed is sown at the commencement of the rainy season, and the crop is usually reaped after their close, or about October-November.

Fasl-Bhádonwi, H. (فصل بهادونوي) This is an intermediate harvest of occasional cultivation, consisting of grains of quick growth, as millet and different sorts of pulse which may be sown at the beginning of the rainy season, and gathered in the month of *Bhádra*, or about September: this is, however, commonly included in the Kharíf.

Faslána, H. (فصلانه) Relating to the harvest or the crop; a fee or perquisite derived from it, &c.

Fasli, *Fuslee*, corruptly, *Fassily*, *Fusly*, H. (فصلي) Belonging to the harvest, or season when cultivated, or lands productive of crops assessed according to the value of the crops, or frequency and abundance of the harvests. The harvest year—a mode of computing time prevailing throughout India, and one of the forms used in giving a date to all public orders and regulations. The era originated with the emperor *Akbar*, who, finding different eras current, thought to simplify the existing chronology by introducing a new mode of computing time. In fact, however, he only aggravated the confusion, by adding to the number; the old eras still continuing to be current along with the new. According to *Akbar's* directions, the year of the *Samvat*, corresponding with the *Hijra* year 963=A. D. 1555, and which was therefore *Samvat* 1612 (1555+57), was arbitrarily shorn of 649 years, and called the *Faslí* year 963, the same as the *Hijra*. Starting from this point, it has since gone on concurrently with the *Samvat*, or luni-solar year of the Hindus; so that by adding 649 years to the *Fasli* year, we get the *Samvat* year; and by adding 592-93, the difference of the Christian era (649 − 57=592), we obtain the Christian date. The *Fasli* year began on the 10th of the lunar month *Aswin*, corresponding to the 10th September 1555: if more than four months of the year have expired, the addition is 593. Thus, the date of Reg. i., 10th February 1833, corresponds with the 1st of *Phálgun* 1889 (1833+56) *Samvat*, and with the 1st of *Phálgun* 1240 (1833 − 593) *Fasli*. In the Dakhin the *Fasli* year is reckoned somewhat differently, being two years later than the same year in Hindustan, having been introduced by *Sháh Jehán*. The addition to the *Fasli* therefore, to convert it into the Christian year, is only 590; thus, the Bomb. Reg. dated *Fasli* 1239 is equivalent to A. D. (1239+590) 1829. The Tamil year of *Fasli*, 1257-58, corresponds with 1848 (=1258+590). The year is, or ought to be, sidereal; but the Madras government fixed its commencement to the 12th July. Its subdivisions are little attended to, as its sole use is its application to revenue matters; and the year only is specified, not the months.

Fasl-jásti, Tel. (ఫసలుజాస్తి, from P. *ziádatí*) An extra crop, one more than usual: an extra cess imposed on land bearing more than one annual crop.

Fasl-kamí, H. (from P. كم, less) Deficiency of harvest. Deduction from the revenue on account of a scanty crop.

Fasli ráiyat, H. (فصلي رعية) A cultivator paying revenue according to the crops he raises.

Fátiha, corruptly, Fattaha, Fateheh, and Fateeah, H. (A. فاتحه, from فتح, to open) An opening, a commencement. The first *Sura* or chapter of the Koran, which, being read for the benefit of dying Mohammadans, the word has come, in India, to signify prayers offered up for defunct persons on different days after their death, accompanied by alms and distribution of food, as, *Fátiha-chaháram*, on the fourth day; *Fátiha-bístam*, on the twentieth, &c.: also, oblations and offerings to saints, and a variety of prayers and ceremonies used at marriages and funerals, including one observed by women in commemoration of Fatima, the daughter of Mohammad, called the *Fátiha-sahnak*, from *sahnak*, a dish, sweetmeats in small vessels being distributed to the female assistants.

Fátiha-buzurgwár, H. (from P. بزرگ, great) Offerings and prayers for the benefit of the souls of deceased ancestors.

Fatwá, H. (فتوي) A judicial sentence, a judgment; but more usually applied to the written opinion of the Mohammadan law officer of a court.

Fatáwá, A. (plur. فتاوي) A collection or digest of judicial decisions, several of which are current in Hindustan, especially the Fatáwá Alemgiri, compiled by order of Aurangzeb, printed by the Bengal government (to its great credit) in six quarto volumes.

Fauj, Fouj, H. &c. (A. فوج, फ़ौज) An army, a multitude. Police jurisdiction.

Faujdár, H. &c. (فوجدار, फ़ौजदार) An officer of the Mogul government, who was invested with the charge of the police, and jurisdiction in all criminal matters. A criminal judge, a magistrate. The chief of a body of troops.

Faujdárán, H. (P. plur. of *Faujdár*) Assignments of revenue for the maintenance and remuneration of *Faujdárs*.

Faujdári, H. subst., The office of a magistrate or head of police, or criminal judge. adj., Relating to the office of *Faujdár*; criminal, as opposed to civil; levied as a tax for the support of the police, &c.

Faujdári-abwáb, H. Cesses or imposts levied for the support of the *Faujdárs*, or in commutation of the charge

so incurred; or upon the *Faujdárs*, or commandants, or military chiefs on the frontiers of Bengal.

Faujdari Ádálat, H. (from A. عدالت, court of justice) The chief criminal court, more usually called in Bengal the *Nizámat Ádálat*, but this designation is in use at Madras and Bombay—Mad. Reg. vii. 1802, Bom. Reg. xiii. 1827, and subsequent Regs. See also *Ádálat*.

Fauj-jaigír, or *Fauj-saránjám*, H. (فوج‌سرانجام ,فوج‌جايگير) Lands or revenue assigned for the support of troops or of police.

Fauj- or *Phauj-saranjám*, Mar. (फौजसरंजाम) Assignment of revenue for the support of troops and maintenance of forts.

Fauj-sehbandi, or *Fauj-sihbandi*, H. (سيهبندي, militia) The troops of the *Faujdár*, provincial troops or militia employed in garrisoning forts, escorting treasure, and in revenue and police duties.

Farâ-faujdári, H. (from A. فرع, a bough or branch of a tree, met., produce) In Mohammadan finance, the produce of the *Faujdári*, or criminal court, arising from fines and confiscations carried to the credit of government.

Fauti, corruptly, Fowtee, H. (A. فوتي, from فوت, death) A person deceased, or one who is legally defunct, from profligacy or any legal disqualification. The property of one who dies intestate and without legal heirs, which therefore reverts to the sovereign.

Fautí-farári, H. (فوتي, and فراري, disappearance) Dead, and absconded. A list of cultivators who have died, or have deserted their homesteads.

Fauti-náma, H. (P. نامه) A document stating the death of an incumbent, and the names of his heirs.

Fautiyásámi-báki, Karn. (ಫೌತಿಯಾಸಾಮಿಬಾಕಿ) Balance due to government from a person deceased.

Fázil, H. (A. فاضل) Phajíl, Mar. (फाजील) Much more, abundant, excessive, a surplus, excess over an estimate, receipt in excess of revenue, &c.

Fázil, H. (A. فاضل, plur. فضلا) A learned or pious man, one learned in the law.

Fázil-wasúl, H. (A. وصول, collections) Extra or additional collections.

Fazúli, H. (from A. فضله, redundance) In Mohammadan law, an unaccredited agent, one who acts for another without authority, and whose transactions are invalid unless confirmed by the principal.

Fazúli-biâ, H. (فضولي بيع) Sale of another's property without his authority: the sale may be confirmed or annulled at pleasure by the owner.

Fazíh, H. (A. فضيح) Disgraceful, vile, infamous: mismanaging an estate or property.

Fazíhat, H. (A. فضيحة) *Phajeti*, Guz. (ફજેતી) Disgrace, infamy.

Fi, H. (A. في) A particle and prefix to nouns, signifying in, with, by, with respect to; before Arabic nouns it is followed by the article ال, the initial of which merges into the final of the prefix.

Fi'l-faur, (في الفور) Now, immediately, in brief.

Fi'l-hál, H. (في الحال) Instantly, presently, actually, on the spot.

Fi'l-hakíkat, H. (في الحقيقت) In truth, in fact.

Fil-jumla, H. (في الجمله) Upon the whole.

Fil-wákiâ, H. (في الواقع) In fact, certainly, in truth.

Fi-kasi, H. (P. کس, some one, an individual) Tax per individual, poll tax.

Fi-sad, H. (from the P. صد, a hundred) Per cent.

Fi-sabíl-ullah, A. (في سبيل الله) In the way of God, or for his service: applied to alms given to persons to enable them to equip themselves for a holy warfare, or for pilgrimage.

Fidíat, H. (A. فدية, from فدا, ransom, sacrifice) In Mohammadan law, a redemption or redemptionary atonement for what would else be forfeited; ransom or redemptionary fine paid by a master for his slave who has committed some fault, which would make him the slave of the injured party.

Fidwí, H. (A. فدوي, from فدا, devoted to) Servant, slave; but only used as a term of humility in speaking of oneself, Your slave, your humble servant.

Fihrist, H. (P. فهرست) Phirastu, Tel. (ఫిరస్తు) A list, a catalogue, an inventory.

Fihrist-i-dihát, H. A list of the villages of an estate or district; one of the accounts kept formerly by the Kanungos in Bengal.

Fikh, H. (A. فقه) Knowledge of religion and law. Practical jurisprudence, in which there may be difference of doctrine without involving any sectarial opinion.

Fîl, H. (A. فعل) Act, action. In A. grammar, The verb.

Fil-shaniâ, or *Fial-i-shanía*, corruptly, *Feeal-shuneea*, H. (A. فعل شنيع) An abominable or unnatural offence.

Fil-zámin, H. (A. فعل ضامن) *Phailjámin*, Mar. (फैलजामिन)

Phiyál-yámin, Uriya (ଫିଯାଲଯାମିନ) A surety for good or peaceable conduct.

Fil-zámini, H. (A. فعل ضامني) Security for conduct, surety for good and orderly behaviour.

Fíl, H. (A. فيل) An elephant.

Fil-khána, (فيل خانه) Elephant stables.

Fisk, H. (فسق) Iniquity, villainy.

Fásiḳ, (A. فاسق) Wicked, abandoned, depraved; one unworthy of credit as a witness in a court of law.

Fiṭr, H. (A. فطر) Breaking a fast. Eating at sun-set daily during the Ramazán. The ceremony of breaking the fast at the end of the month. See *Íd-ul-fiṭr*.

Fiṭrat, H. (A. فطرة) Alms given at the *Íd-ul-fiṭr*.

Fitúr, H. (A. فتور) Phitúr, Mar. (फितूर) Treachery, deceit, fraud. In India it is applied more especially to traitorous or rebellious conduct; revolt, insurrection, desertion.

Fitúri, H. &c. (فتوري) A traitor, a rebel, an insurgent, a deserter, one who has changed sides.

Phitúr-phándá, Mar. (फितूरफांदा) Seditious risings and plots.

Foṭah, H. (P. فوطه) A bag, a bag of money, a purse. Tax, revenue, land-tax, annual rent of cultivated land.

Fotadár, H. (فوطهدار) *Potadár*, or *Potdár*, Ben. (পোতদার) Mar. (पोतदार) *Poddár*, whence the common term *Podar*, H. (پودار) A banker, a cash-keeper, a money-changer, an officer in public establishments for weighing money and bullion, and examining and valuing coins.

Fotadári, or *Potadári*, H. &c. The occupation or business of a *Fotadár*.

Fota-khána, H. &c. A treasury, a banking-house, a money-changer's shop.

Furnadayam, (?) (perhaps from *púrṇa*, full, and *dáyam*, to be given) spelled corruptly *Fournaydyem* and *Fournydiam*, The money rent in commutation of the revenue in kind in the south of India.—App., 5th Rep. 771.

Furṣat, H. (A. فرصت) Leisure, opportunity, suspension of public business for a season.

G

Gabar, Gubur, incorrectly, Guebre, H. (P. گبر) An infidel in general, but commonly applied to a *Pársi*, or fire worshipper.

Gabásan, Ben. (গবাসন) A skinner, a currier, a tanner.

Gabbádu, Tel. (గబ్బాడు) Gruff goods; small articles, as treacle, cocoa-nuts, spiceries, &c., sold by hucksters.

Gábdí, Gábti, or Gábíd, Mar. (गाबदी, गाबती, गाबीद) A fisherman.

Gabhán, Gubhan, (?) Land contiguous to a village.

Gábhin, H. (گابهن, S. गर्भिणी) A pregnant woman, or a cow with calf.

Gabrauṭá, H. (گبروٹا) A large beetle, found in old cow-dung and dunghills: also called *Gobraura* and *Gobaraunda*.

Gáchh, Ben. (গাছ) A tree; applied to any thing fibrous, as, এক গাছ রশী, a rope of a single cord.

Gachchu, Karn. (ಗಚ್ಚು) Mortar, plaster.

Gachchugána, Karn. (ಗಚ್ಚುಗಾಣ) A lime-mill.

Gachchhávat, Ben. (? from the S. गच्छावत्, having gone, passing) The compulsory sale of articles at a higher than the market price.—2d Rep. 1772, p. 293.

Gachhágachhi, Ben. (গাছাগাছি, from গাছ, to deposit or receive in deposit) Mutually deposited or intrusted, a mutual deposit.

Gachhita, Ben. (গাছিত) Deposited, a pledge.

Gáchhí, H. (گاچهي) A pad for the back of a beast of burden.

Gád, H. (گاد) Sediment of dirty water.

Gaḍ, Guḍ, H. (گڈ). A boundary mark (Dehli).

Gaḍ, Guḍ, Mar. (गड) also Gaḍi and Gaḍhi, (गडी, गढी) Gaḍi, Karn. (ಗಡಿ) in Hindustani also Gaḍh or Gaṛh, &c., q. v. (the cerebral *ḍ* being pronounced something like *ṛ*, and in Hindustani being always aspirated) A small fort, especially a hill fort.

Gaḍhari, Mar. (गडकरी) A soldier or peon serving in a hill fort.

Gaḍnís, Mar. (गडनीस) An officer who keeps the account of the charges of a fort.

Gáḍá, Mar. (गाडा) A common cart for carrying loads. See *Gáḍí*.

Gaḍa, Karn. (ಗಡ) A ferry. A stipulated term for payment of a debt or sum due.

Kaigaḍa, Karn. (ಕೈಗಡ) A loan without interest.

Mungaḍa, Karn. (ಮುಂಗಡ) Advance of pay.

Tengaḷa-gaḍa, Karn. (ತಿಂಗಳಗಡ) Monthly term of payment.

Varshada-gaḍa, Karn. (ವರ್ಷದಗಡ) Annual payment, or payment at the end of a year.

Gadam, Gudum, Mar. (गदम) Watery, moist (as land), receiving and retaining water (soil).

Gadamu, Tel. (గాదము) Grass growing in fields of dry grain.

Gádar, also Gaddar or Guddur, H. (گادر) Half-ripe fruit or corn.

Gáḍar, Gaḍur, H. (گاڑر, गाडर) A sheep.

Gaḍariá, Guduria, H. (گڈریا, गडरिया) *Gáḍariyá*, Ben. (গাড়রিযা) A shepherd, one by caste as well as occupation. There are several subdivisions of the caste in the north-west provinces, between whom no social intercourse subsists. Amongst the *Gaḍariás* the younger brother marries the elder brother's widow: the elder brother has not the same privilege.

Gaḍḍa, Tel. (గడ్డ) Gaḍḍe, Karn. (ಗಡ್ಡೆ) A bulbous root. Urla- or Urala-gaḍḍa or Gaḍḍé, A potatoe.

Gadda, Tel. (గడ్డ) A water-course (Ganjam).

Gaddateru-inámu, (?) Rent-free grant for bringing waste land into cultivation (Madras).

Gaddád, Guddad, (?) Broken uneven ground brought into cultivation by the hand. A class of landholders in the ceded districts, holding their lands at a reduced rent, on account of their having levelled and brought broken ground into cultivation. Ceded districts.—5th Rep. 794.

Gadde, corruptly, Guddey, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆ) Wet or paddy land; land fit for rice cultivation, or on which rice is grown. An embankment, a bank or dike.

Gadde-bedalu, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಬೆದಲು) Wet and dry land, or wet and dry cultivation.

Gadde-gada, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಗದ) A ridge or bank dividing rice fields.

Gadde-haṣi-hullu-haṇa, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಹಸಿಹುಲ್ಲುಹಣ) A tax formerly levied in Mysore on grass grown on the banks of the paddy fields, half of which was given by the cultivators for the horses of the Raja.

Gadde-kaṭṭu, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಕಟ್ಟು) A bank, a dike, an embankment.

Gadde-maḍi, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆಮಡಿ) A paddy field.

Gadde-níru-kuḷi, Karn. (ಗದ್ದೆನೀರುಕುಳಿ) A tax on water supplied by government reservoirs to rent-free or pagoda lands.

Gadde-zamin, (?) Lands on which crops that depend upon the rains are grown.

Gaḍḍemu, Tel. (గడ్డెము) Force, compulsion.

Gaḍḍhri, H. (گڈھری) The unripe pod of the gram plant (Cicer arietinum).

Gaḍḍi, Tel. (గడ్డి) Grass, straw.

Gaḍḍi-gával, Tel. (గడ్డిగావల) Waste land (Salem).

Gáde, Tel. (గాదె) A barn.

Gadi, Ben. (গদি) Gádi, Mar. (गादी) Gaddi, Guddee, H. (گدّی) A cushion or any padded seat, or sheet, or carpet on which a person sits. The seat of rank or royalty, a simple sheet, or mat, or carpet on the floor, with a large cushion or pillow at the head, against which the great man reclines.

Gaddi-nashín, H. (from P. نشین, who sits) A chief, a principal, a prince, one who sits upon the *gaddi*: the heir-apparent is sometimes so designated.

Gadgará, Hindi (गदगरा) Abounding in moisture (soil, &c.)

Gadgol, H. (گدگول) Muddy water.

Gádhan, Asamese (গাধন) Poll-tax.

Gadhe-ká-hal, H. (گدھي کا ھل) An ass's plough, one drawn by asses over the ruins of a captured fort, as a mark of contempt.

Gadhe-par-charháná, H. (گدھي پرچڑھانا) To seat upon an ass, a kind of punishment or disgraceful public exposure; sometimes the culprit was seated with his face to the tail, or had his face partly blackened.

Gaḍí, or Garí, Mar. (गडी) A person or individual of a class or caste; used in this sense in composition, as, *Bráhman-gaḍí*, an individual Bráhman, &c.

Gáḍí, Ben., Mar. (গাড়ী, गाडी) Tel. and Karn. (గాడి) A carriage, a cart, especially for the carriage of persons. In Hindustani it is written as well as pronounced *Gárí*, q. v.

Gáḍe-bagáṛ, Mar. (गाडे बगाड) Swinging round a mast fixed in a cart which moves round the idol.

Gaḍi, or Gari, Guz. (ગડી) A common labourer, a porter.

Gaḍi, Karn. (ಗಡಿ) A district. It has a similar meaning in the Rajmahal hills, or a small division of country; also in Karn., a boundary.

Gaḍi-kallu, Karn. (ಗಡಿಕಲ್ಲು) A stone set up to mark a boundary.

Gádí, Ben. (গাদী) Mar. (गादी) Gaḍi, Karn. (ಗಡಿ) Half a ream, or ten quires of paper.

Gádí, Mar. (गादी) An exclusive right of sale, a monopoly.

Gadiáṇuṇ, Guz. (ગદીઆણું) A goldsmith's weight, equal to 20 *vals*, 8 *máshas*, or half a *tola*, or about 52 grains troy.

Gadíchaṭ, or Gudeechut, H. (گدیچٹ) A sort of grass similar to Dúb, but much larger, also used as fodder.

Gádípati, Ben. (গাদীপতি, from *Gádi*, a bench) The chief of a body of religious mendicants.

Gadrá, Gudra, H. (گدرا) Unripe corn or fruit.

Gaḍuba, -bu, or Gaḍuva, Karn. (ಗಡುಬ, -ಬು, ಗಡುವ) Gaḍuvu, Tel. (గడువు) A fixed term for payment, an instalment.

Gaḍu-hunḍi, Karn. (ಗಡುಹುಂಡಿ) A bill payable after a certain date, or by instalments.

Gael, Thug. Treasure.

Gagara, Thug. A class of Thugs so called.

Gaggari, or -re, Karn. (ಗಗ್ಗರಿ -ರೆ) Pieces of loose iron fastened to a stick to frighten animals and reptiles, commonly carried by post-runners.

Gágrá, H. (گاگرا) A subdivison of the Bhangi, or sweeper caste.

Gaháī, H. (گہائی) The custom of treading out the sheaves of corn by bullocks.

Gáhak, H. (گاہک, from S. ग्राहक) A purchaser.

Gaham, Thug. Food.

Gahan, Guhun, H. (گہن, S. ग्रहणं) An eclipse.

Gaháṇ, corruptly, Ghaan, Mar. (गहाण, from S. ग्रहणं, taking) Gahná, H. (گہنا) A pawn, a pledge or thing in pawn, a mortgage. Land held by mortgage tenure.

Gahánkhat, Mar. (from P. خط, a writing) A mortgage-bond, a pawnbroker's ticket.

Gaháṇ-patra, corruptly, *-putr*, Mar. (गहाणपत्र) A deed of mortgage.

Gaháṇwat, Mar. (गहाणवट) In pledge, by way of pledge, pledged.

Gáhan, Gáhun, H. (گاهن) A harrow with teeth for eradicating grass from ploughed land.

Gaharí, H. (گہری, गहरी) Low swampy ground, fit for rice cultivation.

Gaharwár, Guhurwar, corruptly, Gherwál, (گہروار) A tribe of Rájputs, extensively spread through the north-west provinces: one of the thirty-six royal races, apparently at an early period settled at Kanoj.

Gáhi, H. (گاهي) Five, a total or aggregate of five parts, a mode of reckoning; counting by *gáhis* is counting by fives.

Gahiná, Hindi (گہنا, गहिना) also read Gáhan and Gahán, (गाहन, गहान) A heavy plank or flat piece of wood on which a man stands whilst it is dragged by oxen over a ploughed field, to level the ground. See *Gáhan*.

Gahíra, Ben., Uriya (গহীর, from S. গম্ভীর, deep) Land lying low, or in a hollow.

Gahloṭ, or Gahiloṭ, H. (گہلوت) A tribe of Rájputs, extensively spread through the north-west provinces and Rajputana. The Raja of Udaypur is a member of one of their most celebrated branches, the Sisodya.

Gahúṅ, Mar. (गहूं) Wheat. See *Gehun*.

Gahúrí, H. (گہوري) Demurrage.

Gaini, also read Geni, and, corruptly, Guenie, or Gueny, Karn. (ಗೈನಿ) Rent paid to the landlord or proprietor. (The Glossary, 5th Rep., explains it incorrectly, Tenant). The word itself is rather doubtful, and does not occur in Reeve's Karnáta Dictionary. It should possibly be *Gehini*, from *Geha*, S. and Karn., a house, Relating to a house, house-rent, &c. Brown says it is the same as *Kainí*, (कैणी) A field.

Gaini-chali, or *Chali-gaini*, corruptly, *Guenie-chalie*, or *-chally*, Karn. (ಗೈನಿಚಲಿ) A tenant-at-will, one whose rent is resumable.

Gaini-kár, *Gaini-gár*, or *Gaini-wálá*, Karn. A tenant, a rent-payer.

Gaini-nairmul, (?) Karn. A proprietor of land.

Gaini-shadmal, (?) Karn. A tenant at a fixed and perpetual rent.

Gaini-chití, corruptly, *Gueny-chit*, Karn. Agreement for payment of rent, receipt or acknowledgment of rent.

Múl-gaini-gár, Karn. Original lessee or mortgagee.

Gairá, H. (گيرا, गैरा) A sheaf of corn, as much given at harvest to the lower classes of a village as will yield a *sér* and a quarter of grain.

Gairádá, Tel. (గైరాడా) Waste, uncultivated.

Gairádá-sthalamu, Tel. (from S. स्थल, soil) Waste land.

Gaita, Tel. (గైత) Name of a barbarous tribe in the Rajamahendri district.

Gaj, Guj, Ben., Mar., &c. (গজ, or गज, a vernacular corruption of P. *Guz*, گز) A measure of length. See *Gaz*.

Gaj-mojaṇí, Mar. (गजमोजणी) Measuring fields by the *gaj* measuring rod.

Gájá, H. (گاجا) First sowing of rice at the foot of the hills, which takes place in the month *Baisákh*.

Gájan, Ben. (গাজন) A band or company of persons inflicting tortures on themselves in honour of *Ṣiva*, at the swing-festival. See *Charak*.

Gájar, H. (گاجر) A carrot.

Gajgír, Ben. (গজগীর) A plasterer, a terrace maker: a terrace.

Gajjar, Gujjur, H. (گجّر) Swampy ground.

Gál, H. (گال) A kind of tobacco.

Gálá, H. &c. (P. گاله, गाला) A pod of cotton, or a ball of carded cotton.

Gálá, Ben. (গালা) Lac, sealing-wax.

Gaḷa, Mar. (गळ) A hook, a fish-hook, the hangman's hook, that by which those who swing are suspended.

Galá, H. &c. (گلا, गला) The throat, the neck.

Gaḷáphánsa, Mar. (गळाफांस) A halter, a noose for the neck.

Galámaṭi, Hindi (गलामाटी) Rich free mould; from *galá*, rotted (Puraniya).

Gaḷanta, Mar. (गळंत) A cypher placed after the first letter of a word, or the first word of a sentence, to denote the omission of the rest.

Galáy-daṛi, Ben. (গলায়দড়ি, from *galay*, on the neck, and *daṛi*, a rope) Hanging, strangulation.

Galáyadaṛiyá, Ben. (গলায়দড়িয়া) Deserving to be hanged.

Galévu, Karn. (ಗಲೇವು) A complete ploughing apparatus.

Gálí, H. &c. (گالي) Abuse.

Gáli, Tel. (గాలి) A heap of salt, equal to 15 *garces*.

Galiá, H. (گليا) A bullock that lies down in the midst of his work.

Gaḷige, Karn. (ಗಳಿಗೆ) A large basket for storing corn.

Gallá, Gulla, Mar., Tel., &c. (गल्ला, గల్ల, vernacular corruption of the A. *Ghala*, غله) Grain of every kind: also *Ghalla*, q. v.

Gallá-kharídí, Mar. (गल्लाखरीदी) A cess levied on all purchases of corn by the village.

Gallá-tolapaṭṭí, Mar. (गल्लातोलपट्टी) A cess levied on a village, to cover any possible loss of weight in dividing the crop with the cultivator.

Gallekarí, Mar. (गल्लेकरी) A corn-chandler.

Galle-paṭṭi, Mar. (गल्लेपट्टी) A tax imposed upon villages under the Maratha government, in lieu of grain formerly exacted for the public stables. An extra money cess charged on the amount of the crop, at so much per *maund*.

Gallí, Gullee, H. &c. (گلي, गल्ली) A lane, an alley.

Gallu, Karn. (ಗಲ್ಲು) Hanging, as of a culprit.

Gallinahaga, Karn. (ಗಲ್ಲಿನಹಗ) A halter.

Galtans, H. (گلتنس) Dying without issue. (From the S. *galita*, गलित, lost, and *anś*, अंश, portion or inheritance).

Galuã, Hindi (गलुआ) Soil excessively humid, in which the crops turn yellow and rot (Paraniya).

Gam, pronounced Gom, Ben. (গম, abbreviation of S. गोधूम) Wheat.

Gám, corruptly, Gaum, H. &c. (گام, abbreviation of ग्राम) A village. See *Grám*.

Gámagánelekhkha, Karn. (ಗಾಮಗಾಣೆಲೆಕ್ಖ) Revenue account of a district containing several villages.

Gambhír, Hindi, also abridged, Gaihir and Gaharí, (गम्भीर, गैहिर, गहरी, from the S. गम्भीर, deep) Deep, commonly applied to soil of a rich quality, descending to a more than usual depth before reaching the sub-soil: most of the soil of Malwa is so termed.

Gamaḷḷaváḍu, Tel. (గమళ్ళవాడు) A toddy drawer; the caste following that business, said to be derived from a *Śúdra* father and *Kshatriya* mother.

Gamrí, Hindi (गमरी) The corn when swelled out with the ear not yet protruded.

Gáṇá, Karn. (ಗಾಣ) An oil-mill.

Gáṇaterige, Karn. (ಗಾಣತೆರಿಗೆ) A tax on oil-presses in Mysore.

Gaṇa, S., adopted in most dialects, (गण) A troop, a flock, a multitude; an assembly of families to decide upon a domestic difference or impropriety. In Mysore it is applied apparently to the sect or society of Lingayats.

Gaṇáchár, Karn. (ಗಣಾಚಾರ, from S. आचार, usage) A fee formerly paid by the Lingayats to their priests at their marriages; subsequently included in the cesses payable to the government (in Mysore). Properly, the observance or established usage of any associated body.

Gaṇáchári, incorrectly, *Gunnacharee*, Karn. (ಗಣಾಚಾರಿ, from S. गण, and आचारी, a teacher) A censor, an inspector of morals appointed originally by the government of Bidnur, but continued under the Maraṭhas in Karnáta. His duty was especially to notice violations of caste, eating forbidden food, intercourse with impure castes, fornication and adultery, which he was empowered to punish by expulsion from the caste, and restoration to it could not be effected without his concurrence. He received fees on marriages and deaths, and fines for minor offences against caste, for which the office still subsists partially, although usually set up by the castes themselves; the individual invested with the authority being one of themselves, recognised as a chief or head.

Gaṇadravya, Karn. (from S. द्रव्य, thing) Common stock, common property.

Gaṇagoshṭhí, Ben. (গণগোষ্ঠী) A race, a family, family lineage or genealogy.

Gaṇakumárika, Karn. (ಗಣಕುಮಾರಿಕೆ) A tax on the

income (? the marriages of the daughters) of Lingayat priests.

Gaṇapati, S. (गणपति) A name of Gaṇesa.

Gaṇárádhana, Karn. (ಗಣಾರಾಧನ) A feast given by a Jangama priest to his followers.

Gaṇeṣa, S. (गणेश) A Hindu divinity, characterized by an elephant's head, who, in his character of remover of obstacles, is worshipped especially at the commencement of an undertaking. This, and similar terms as the preceding, imply that he is lord or chief (ईश -पति, &c.) over various classes (*gaṇas*) of inferior divinities.

Gaṇeṣa-chatúrthí, S. A festival in honour of Gaṇeṣa on the 4th of the light half of Bhádra.

Gaṇiká, Hindi, &c. (S. गणिका) A prostitute.

Gaṇaka, S., adopted in most dialects, (गणकः) An astrologer, a caster of nativities, a keeper of genealogies, and negociator of marriages.

Gaṇana, S., and in many dialects, (गणन) Computing, calculating.

Gaṇauri, H. (گنَوري) A bulrush (Eastern Oudh).

Gaṇḍa, Guṇḍa, H. (گنڈہ) Gaṇḍá, Ben. (গণ্ডা) A money of account, equivalent in reckoning to four *haunris* or cowry shells, or the twentieth part of an *ana*. Twenty *gaṇḍas* make one *paṇ*. The value of the *gaṇḍa* in practice varies, and from four to six may be rated as a *chhadám*, but as a mode of reckoning in general it invariably implies four. To count by *gaṇḍas* is to count by fours.

Gaṇḍákiyá, Ben. (গণ্ডাকীয়া) Method of counting by four, the most usual multiple in Bengal

Gaṇḍa, (?) Lands situated nearest to the village.

Ganda, H. (گندہ) Fetid, foul smelling.

Gáṇḍá, H. (گانڈا, गांडा) Sugar-cane, or a cane when ready for cutting.

Gaṇḍá, H. (گنڈا) A knotted string round a child's neck to protect it from evil eyes. Mar. (गंडा) A string bound round the wrist or ancle, as a charm or protection against evil influences.

Gaṇḍagrám, Ben. (গণ্ডগ্রাম) A principal or respectable village.

Gándada-pommu, Karn. (ಗಂಧದ-ಪೊಮ್ಮು) A fine, formerly levied from the cultivators of gardens for turning up sandal seedlings in ploughing (Mysore).

Gándal or Gándar, Gandul, Gandur, H. (گاندر, گاندل) Thatching grass, the root of which, or *khaskhas*, is used for *Tattis* (Andropogon muricatum).

Gandam, Gundum, H. (P. گندم) Wheat.

Gaṇḍapendára, Karn. (ಗಂಡ-ಪೆಂಡಾರ) A badge of honour, a medal, &c.

Gandarwálá, Gundurwala, H. (گندروالا) Part of a sugar-mill, the receptacle of the cane before it is cut.

Gaṇḍásá, Gaṇḍási, Guṇḍasa, Guṇḍasee, H. (گنڈاسا, گنڈاسي) A sickle in general, one used for cutting down sugar-cane, *jawár* stalks, or thorny bushes. Also, in Dehli, a tax formerly levied on the number of such implements in the hands of the Ryots.

Ganḍeri, H. (گنڈیري) Pieces of sugar-cane.

Gandha, S. &c. (गन्धः) Smell, fragrance, any fragrant substance, sandal-wood or other odorous matter pounded for rubbing on the person or on the figures of the gods, &c. In Karn. *Ganda* or *Gandha*, (ಗಂಧ, ಗಂಧ) means especially, Sandal wood.

Gandha-baṇik, Ben. (from বণিক, a trader) A druggist, a perfumer.

Gandha-biroza, H. (گندهبروزہ) Frankincense, the resin of the Boswellia thurifera: also of a kind of pine (P. longifolia).

Gandhasari-nellu, Karn. (ಗಂಧಸರಿನೆಲ್ಲು) A sort of rice grown in Mysore.

Gandhel, H. (گندهیل) A fragrant grass (Andropogon calamus aromaticus), from the leaves, culms, and roots of which a sweet-smelling essential oil is distilled.

Gandhíla, H. (گندهیلا) Fetid, bad smelling. The name of a low and vagrant caste in the north-west provinces, who make mats, and exhibit feats of activity: they are also thieves.

Gandhottama, Tel. (గంధోత్తమము, S. गन्ध, and उत्तम, best) Spirituous liquor, the fermented juice of the palm, *tári* or *toddy*.

Gandha, Ben. (গংধ) Relationship, connexion, friendship.

Gandharbba, S. (गन्धर्ब्बः) A kind of inferior divinity, attendant upon Indra and Kuvera, and distinguished for musical proficiency.

Gándharbba, S. (गान्धर्ब्ब) Relating to a Gandharbba, as music, singing; a form of marriage formerly recognised as legal, depending solely upon the mutual consent of parties of the *Kshetriya*, or military order.

Gandhu, H. (گندهو) A branch of the Ját tribe.

Gandi, Tel. (గండి) A breach in the bank of a tank made by the water, a channel cut in it to let out the water for irrigation: also a pass in the hills.

Gandrúpin, H. (گندروپن) A Hindu dancing-girl: (perhaps an abridgement of S. *Gandarbha-rúpiṇí*).

Gangá, Gunga, S. (गंगा) The river Ganges, the river Godaveri, any river. (The word occurs in all the dialects, but sometimes in composition with the final shortened or elided).

Gangála, H. (گنگالا) Lands subject to inundations of the Ganges.

Gangá-jal, *Gunga-jul* Ben. (গঙ্গাজল) The water of the Ganges, sometimes applied to the water of any river reputed holy. A kind of oath, swearing by the Ganges water; more correctly, *Gangá-jal-sapath*, oath by the Ganges water, or *Gangá-jal-sparsa*, touching the water of the Ganges, which forms part of the ceremony.

Gangájalí, Ben. (S. গঙ্গাজলী) Swearing by the water of the Ganges.

Gangájalíyá, Ben. (S. গঙ্গাজলীয়া) A person who has administered, or who has taken an oath by the Ganges: used contemptuously.

Gangálábh, Ben. (S. গঙ্গালাভ, from S. লাভ, obtaining) Being brought to the banks of the Ganges to die there. Committing a dead body to the river. Also *Gangáprápti*, (from S. প্রাপ্তি, obtaining) and *Gangáyátrá*, (from S. যাত্রা, a going).

Gangáputra, or *Gungapootr*, S. H. (from S. पुत्र, a son) A tribe of inferior Bráhmans, who pretend to be a branch of the Kanoj Bráhmans, and who call themselves sons of Gangá, claiming a right to attend pilgrims and direct their ablutions at Benares, and other holy places on the banks of the Ganges. At Benares, where they are most numerous, they claim a hereditary right to the bank between high and low-water mark. Some follow agriculture.

Gangá-Rám, Thug. Ráma and Gangá, two divinities; but, as used by the Thugs, a hint that danger is nigh.

Gangáságara, S. (from सागर, the ocean) The place where the Bhágiráthí branch of the Ganges debouches into the Bay of Bengal.

Gangá-yamuná, commonly, *Gunga-jumna*, (from गंगा, and यमुना, the river Yamuná, vulgo Jumna) A mode of adjusting an account of borrowed money, interest paid to the creditor until the whole debt is discharged, and, on the other hand, interest allowed to the debtor on all the instalments he may pay.

Gang-barár, or *-bar-ámad*, H. (گنگبرار, or گنگبرامد, from P. بر, and آمد, or آر, bringing or coming) Alluvial land recovered from a river, especially from the Ganges.

Gangodaka, S. (from उदक, water) The water of the Ganges, or any holy river.

Gang-shikast, H. (from P. شکستن, to break) Encroachments of the Ganges, or any other river.

Gangtharí, also *Gangátír*, Mar. (गंगथडी, गंगातीर) The country along the banks of the *Godaverí* river. (From S. स्थली, a place, or तीर, a bank).

Gángáná, Tel. (గాంగాణా) By villages, settlement of revenue by villages; the same as *Mauzawár*: (vernacular corruption of *gaon*, or *gráma*, repeated).

Gangutía-bándi, Uriya (ଗଙ୍ଗୁଟିଆବାନ୍ଧ) An embankment, a dike.

Ganige, Tel. (గానిగె) An oil-mill, one worked by oxen.

Ganigár, Karn. (ಗಾಣಿಗಾರ) An oil-maker or vendor.

Ganime, Tel. (గనిమె) A ridge of earth dividing two fields.

Gaṇita, S. (गणित) Counted, computed; computation, arithmetic.

Bíja, or *Víja-gaṇita*, Algebra.

Ganj, Gunj, corruptly, Gunje, H. &c. (P. گنج) A mart, a market: in Bengal and Hindustan a village or town which is an emporium for grain and other necessaries of life: in the designation of such a place the word is commonly compounded with some other word, not unfrequently English, as, *Islám-ganj*, *Captain-ganj*, *Revel-ganj*, &c. In Maraṭha the word also signifies a heap or pile of grain, a rick, a stack, &c.

Ganjí, Mar. (गंजी) A small stack.

Ganjíkhána, Mar. (P. خانه, a house) A yard with many stacks of hay, &c.: a lumber-room.

Gánja, or Gánjha, H. (گانجه) The hemp plant (Cannabis sativa), or, according to some authorities, a different species (Cannabis indica): according to others, it is applicable to the plant only whilst young. In the north-west provinces the term also designates an intoxicating liquor, an infusion of the young flowers and leaves in water. In Bengal the same are dried and pounded, and then used in smoking. The intoxicating property depends in either case upon the resinous exudation of the plant adhering to the vegetable substance. See *Bhang*.

Gánjákhor, Ben. (গাঁজাখোর) A smoker of hemp, one addicted to its use.

Gánjawálá, H. (گانجه والا) A vendor of intoxicating preparations of hemp.

GÁNJAR, H. (گانجر) A kind of grass.

GANJELI, H. (گنجیلي) A kind of coarse sacking or canvas made from the fibres of the hemp plant.

GANJÍFA, H. &c. (P. گنجیفه, गंजीफा) Cards; the game, or the cards with which it is played. The pack consists of ninety-six cards, divided amongst eight suits.

GÁNKAR, or GÁKAR, H. (گاکر, گانکر) A kind of coarse bread, made from inferior grains or pulse, and imperfectly baked.

GANNÁ, GUNNA, H. (گنّا) Sugar-cane, a cane especially when ready for cutting.

Ganháta, H. (گنکاٹا) A man whose business it is to cut the cane into lengths of about six inches for feeding the mill.

GANNEL, H. (گنّیل) A species of long grass used for thatching.

GANNI, commonly, GUNNY, H. (گنّي) A name given to the coarse bags made of a sort of sacking from the fibres of the *Pát* (Corchorus capsularis): the word is a corruption of that first given to the *Pát* by Rumphius, *Gania*, which was no doubt the Mara ha, or rather Sanskrit *Goṇa* or *Goṇi*, q. v.

GANO, Thug. A class of Thugs.

GAṆOT, Guz. (ગણોત) Ground-rent of land let by proprietors to tenants or cultivators for the purpose of cultivating and improving it.

Gaṇot-námun, or *-náon*, Guz. (ગણોતનાંમું) A lease of land given by the proprietor to cultivators, stating the extent, name, and site, as well as the amount of rent.

Ganotío, (ગણોતીઓ) A tenant, a leaseholder.

GÁNTH, GÁNṬHÁ, or GÁNṬHÍ, H. (گانٹھ, گانٹھا, گانٹھي, S. ग्रन्थि) A knot or tie; fig., an engagement. In the north-west it is applied to the refuse of straw, comprising the knotted parts of the stalk and ear-ends, which are formed in a separate pile on the threshing-floor: the *colder* of English agriculture.

GANṬHÁ, H. (گنٹھا) A fractional part, one twentieth of a *jaríb*, equal to three *gaz*. In Guz. the *Ganṭhá* (ગંઠા) is a measure of eight feet in length.

Gánṭhi-dár, H. (گانٹھي دار) An occupant of lands under a landlord at a fixed rent and by heritable tenure.

Gánṭhi-jamá, A. (گانٹھي جمع) Hereditary under-tenancy of land at a fixed and permanent rent.

Gánṭi, or *Gáṇiṭ*, Ben. (গাঁটি, গাঁইট, S. ग्रन्थि) A knot, a tie, a parcel, a bale of goods.

Ganṭhio, Guz. (ગંઠીઓ) A pickpocket, a swindler.

Gánṭi-káṭá, Ben. (গাঁটিকাটা) A cutpurse, a pickpocket: the natives usually tie their money up in a corner of their upper garment in a knot, whence the expression. Also, a plunderer or cutter open of packages.

Gánṭi-chhárá, Ben. (গাঁটিছাড়া) Tying the bride and bridegroom together, as part of the marriage ceremony: a cloth, with fruit, &c., is placed upon their hands, and one end is fastened to the borders of the dress of the woman, the other to that of the man.

GÁṆTI, Ben. (গাঁতী) Insertion of an article among others.

Gánṭi-jamá, Ben. (গাঁতীজমা) Including a small parcel of land in the general rent.

GANTRI, Ben. (S. গাঁন্ত্রী) A car or cart drawn by oxen.

GANTU, Tel. Karn. (ಗಂಟು) Stock, capital, principal as opposed to interest: a debt.

GANU, Thug. One of the gang who on occasions shams sickness.

GANUA, Thug. Any fraud or trick of Thugs.

GÁNUGA, Tel. (గానుగ) An oil or sugar press.

GÁNW, always pronounced, and sometimes written GÁON, H. (گانو, Mar. गांव) A village. A measure of distance, four *kos*, varying from four to nine miles. (The word is a vernacular corruption of *Grám*, q. v.; also see below *Gáon*.

Ganwár, H. (گنوار, abbreviation of *Gáonwár*) Village, rude, rustic; a clown, a villager.

GÁON, corruptly, GONG, H., Mar. (گاوں, the same as GÁNW, or गांव, corruption of ग्राम) A village. See *Grám*.

Gáonbaṭ, H. (گاونبٹ) A division of a Tâluk into separate villages, or of the several additional or subordinate villages attached to the one originally assessed. See *Gátábandi*.

Gáon-devatá, Mar. (गांवदेवता) The village idol.

Gáonḍhe, or *Gáondhegaon*, Mar. (गांवढे, गांवढेगांव) A small village, a hamlet.

Gáonganna, Mar. (गांवगन्ना) By villages; distributively, as village assessments, &c.

Gaonkar, *Gaonkur*, Mar. (गांवकर) A villager: a *Súdra* appointed in a village where there are no Bráhmans to attend upon the village idol.

Gáonhár, Karn. (ಗಾಂವ್ಕರ) The head-man of a village (Sonda).

Gáonkharch, H. Mar. (گاونخرچ, गांवखर्च) Village charges. See *Grámahharch*.

Gaonkusúŋ, Mar. (गांवकुसूं) The village wall or fence.

Gaonnemnúk, Mar. (गांवनेमनूक) Expenses of village establishments.

Gáonśion, Mar. (गांवशींव) A general term for a village or villages.

Gáonsai, Mar. (गांवसई) Annual propitiation of the village *bhúts*, or goblins, by offerings of fruits and flowers.

Gáonṭhan, corruptly, *Gaoton*, Mar. (गांवठन, from स्थान, place) Site of a village, whether in ruins or still standing; also *Gaonṭhal* (from S. स्थल, soil).

Gaonṭá, H. (گونتّا) Village expenses.

Gáonṭí, H. Mar. (گاونتّي) Of or belonging to a village.

Gaonṭiá, H. (گونتّيا) A small hamlet.

Gaoṭiká, H. (گوتّيکا) The head manager of a village, equivalent to a *Mukaddam* elsewhere (Sohagpur). (The first term is an abbreviation of *Gáon* or *Grám*).

Gum-gáon, Mar. (गुमगांव, from P. گم, lost) A village, the site of which is unknown.

GÁPAN, Ben. (গাপন) Denial or concealment of facts, prevarication, self-contradiction.

GAPSÁ, GUPSA, H. (گپسا) Hard soil, of a whitish appearance.

GAR, or GARBHANG, Thug. A share of spoil.

GAṚÁ, GUṚA, H. (گڑا) A large sheaf; except in the Dehli district, where it denotes a small one.

Gaṛábaṭái, H. (گڑابٹّاي) Division of produce without threshing, by stacking the sheaves in proportionate shares. (Rohilkhand).

GÁṚA, GAṚUH, H. (گاڑہ) Low land on which water does not lie long (Upper Doab).

GÁṚA, H. (گاڑہ) A class of Mohammadan cultivators in Sahâranpur.

GARÁḌÁ, Mar. (गराडा) A body (of troops, &c.) forming a cordon or investment.

GARÁḌÍ, Mar. (गराडी) A cart-rut: the groove in which the wheel moves that bruises lime and prepares it for mortar.

GARAGAḌAMU, Tel. (గరగడము) Marks made with cowdung and water upon heaps of winnowed grain to prevent depredation.

GARAGESANṆANELU, Karn. (ಗರಗೆಸಂಣನೆಲು) A sort of rice grown in Mysore.

GARAKANAṬṬU, Tel. (గరకనట్టు) A tough and deep-rooted grass, growing in some fields, and weeded only by ploughing.

GÁRA-KAṬÁ-JARÍB, Uriya (ଗାରକଟାଜରୀବ) Measured by a rod, exact measurement.

GARÁO, H. (گراو) An instrument for cutting *jawár* stalks, &c., for fodder (Central and Lower Doab).

GARAPA, Tel. (గరప) Stony, gravelly (as soil).

Garapa-bhúmi, Tel. (గరపభూమి, from S. भूमि, land) Sandy or gravelly soil.

GÁRAPAGÁR, or -GÁRI, or -GÁRYÁ, Mar. (गारपगार -री -र्या, from Mar. गार, a hailstone, and S. अपकार, who drives away) An individual supposed to have a power over hailstorms, and who is retained in some villages as part of the establishment, to prevent their injuring the crops.

GARÁRI, GURAREE, H. (گراري) The block over which the rope of a well traverses.

GARÁSÍ, H. (گراسي) An implement for cutting *jawár* stalks, thorn-bushes, &c.

GARATA, Karn. (ಗರತಿ, vernacular form of S. गृहस्थ, q. v.) A householder.

GARÁWÁ, Hindi (गरावा) A light and poor soil, in which the crops never come to perfection (Puraniya).

GARBHA, S. &c., vernacularly also, GÁBH, (गर्भ, गाभ) The embryo, the fœtus; sometimes, but less accurately, the womb. In Bengal the term is also applied to the whole space covered by the Ganges when at its utmost extent in the height of the rainy season.

Garbhádhána, S. (गर्भ, the womb, and आधान, holding) A ceremony performed on the first indications of pregnancy; one of the Sanskáras, or essential rites of the Hindus.

Garbha-gṛiha, or *Garbha-sthala*, S. (from गर्भ, the womb, and गृह, a house, or स्थल, a place) The interior of a dwelling, the inner apartments, the sanctuary of a temple, the adytum in which the idol stands.

Garbhaja, S. (गर्भज) Born of the mother, a son, whether begotten illegitimately or of a wife by another father than the husband under special appointment, when the child is legitimate.

GARDEZI, H. (گرديزي) A class of Saiyids in Muzafferpur.

GÁRDI, (English *Guard*) Native soldiers disciplined after the European mode to act as guards: (an obsolete term.)

GARDÍ, GURDEE, Mar. (गर्दी) Dustiness, confusion, disorder, tumult, rout of an army, state of public dismay and distress.

GARDOṚÁ, H. (گردوڑا) A small pit.

GARERAN, H. (گرّيرن) The receptacle for the sugar-cane before it is cut.

GÁRE, Karn. (ಗಾರೆ) A plaster or mortar of chunam or burnt lime, used to coat the walls of apartments.

Gárehár, Karn. (ಗಾರೆಹಾರ) A plasterer.

Vajragáre, Karn. (ವಜ್ರಗಾರೆ) A mixture of lime, plaster, and small stones, used for making floors: the *Khoá* of Bengal.

GARG, H. (گرگ, from the S. गर्गः, a celebrated Rishi, and founder of the Garga family) One of the sixteen subdivisions of the *Kanojia* Bráhmans.

Gargbansí, H. (گرگبنسي) A tribe of Rájputs so called, chiefly in Gorakhpur and Azimgarh.

GARGAWÁ, H. (گرگوا) A grass growing in low ground during the rains, and sometimes injurious to the rice.

GAṚH, GURH, H. (گڑه) also GAḌHÍ, or GAṚHÍ, (گڈهي, گڑهي, गढी) A fort, a hill fort, a mud fort, or one the walls of which are of very thick clay, strengthened by bastions. The word occurs also in this and other dialects with the cerebral unaspirated *ḍ*, as, *Gaḍ*, *Guḍ*, (गड), but in either case the *ḍ* is pronounced much the same as *ṛ*. The word also occurs with an initial aspirate, *Ghaṛ* or *Ghaṛi*, but this is incorrect.

GAṚHÁ, H. (گڑها, गढा) A pit, a cave, a ravine.

GAṚHAI, H. (گڑهئي) A small pond.

GARHÁL, Hindi (गरहाल) Land without moisture (Puraniya).

GÁRHAPATYA, S. (गार्हपत्य) The sacred fire of the householder, (*Gṛihapati*,) of which this is a regular derivative.

GAṚHIBAND, GURHEEBUND, H. (گڑهي بند) Tenure of land in Bundelkhand, on payment of a quit-rent much below the usual amount, arising out of the successful resistance which the possessors of the Gaṛhis, or forts, made to the Maratha government, who were compelled to reduce their demand to the lowest sum which the landholder would consent to pay. The holder of land on these reduced terms (Bundelkhand).

GARÍ, GUṚEE, Uriya (ଗଡ଼ି, from Ben. গড়ি, a wave) Undulating ground.

GÁṚÍ, or GÁḌÍ, H. &c. (گاڑي, گاڈي, गाड़ी) A carriage of any description, a carriage or a cart for the conveyance of persons: see *Gáḍí*.

Gáṛibán, or *Gáṛiwán*, H. &c. (گاڑيوان, گاڑيبان) A coachman, the driver of a coach or car.

Gárí, *Gálí*, Guz. (ગાડી) A cart-load, a corn measure of thirty *maunds*.

GÁṚIÁ, or GÁḌIÁ, Uriya (ଗାଡ଼ିଆ) A small tank or reservoir of water.

GARIM, (?) Tel. An apparatus for raising water from a well.

GARIṢA, corruptly, GARCE, Tel. (గరిస) GARAṢI, -ṢE, Karn. (ಗರಸಿ, -ಸೆ) A measure of grain equal to 400 *markáls*, or 185.2 cubic feet=9860 lb. avoirdupois. See *Markál*.

GARJANTAIL, Ben. (গর্জনতৈল) Wood oil, an oil that exudes from incisions in the bark of several species of Dipterocarpus.

GAṚJÁT, Uriya (ଗଡ଼ଜାତ) Estates in the hill country of Orissa.

GARKHÁ, Thug. The neck.

GARMATTU, Karn. (ಗರ್ಮತ್ತು) Any kind of reed, grass, or corn.

GARRI, GURREE, H. (گرّي) A haystack, a rick (Lower Doab). A large stack of wheat or barley, the produce of one field (Upper Doab). A large stack of *kharíf* produce (Rohilkhand).

GARTHA, Thug. The dead body of a victim.

GARUSU, GARASU, Karn. (ಗರುಸು, ಗರಸು) Gravel.

Garusu-nela, Karn. (ಗರುಸುನೆಲ) A gravelly soil.

GARUVU, Tel. (గరువు) Gravelly soil.

GARWA, Mar. (गरवा) Ripening late; applied to particular grains which are slow of coming to maturity.

GÁSA, Karn. (ಗಾಸ, vernacular corruption of both S. *grása*, ग्रास, and H. *ghása*, घास) Subsistence, salary, pay: forage for cattle.

GASHT, H. (P. گشت) GAST, Mar. (गस्त) Tel. (గస్తు) GASTI, Karn. (ಗಸ್ತಿ) Watch, patrol going the rounds, the boundaries of a division of a town or village, a division or ward of a town, that is, the range or beat of the patrol.

Gashti, *Gushtee*, H. (گشتي, from P. گشتن, to turn round) Presents to a revenue officer, on his making the tour of his district.

Gasht-maháll, H. (گشت محال) A toll or transit duty levied in some Zamindarís upon boats passing.

Gasht-salámi, H. (گشت سلامي) A tax or fee levied by public officers under the native governments, when making either a revenue or judicial circuit.

GÁṬA, H. (گاٹه) Yoking bullocks together to tread out grain (Dehli). A plot or piece of land, a part of a village.

Gáṭabandi, *Gaṭabundee*, H. (گاٹه بندي) Division of a village by parcels or plots of land, some of which may be scattered among the fields of several other villages. Also termed *Gátewár* (گاتيوار).

GATA-AWAJI, Ben. (গতঅবজী, from S. गत, gone, and A.

Awaz, عوض, exchange) Transfer of land or of revenue payment from one Ryot to another.

GATA-KHÁMÁR, Ben. (গাতখামার, from খামার, a threshing-floor) Lapse of a Ryot's holding into the possession of the Zamindar.

GAṬHÁ, H. (گٹها) The twentieth part of a *Jaríb*. Also *Ganṭhú*.

Gaṭhwánsí, H. (گٹهوانسي) The twentieth part of a *Gaṭhá*.

GAṬHAUND, H. (گٹهوند) A pledge or deposit tied up in a bag.

GAṬHBANDHAN, H. (گٹهبندهن, from *Gánṭh*, a knot) Tying a knot, especially tying the clothes of the bride and bridegroom together, as part of the marriage ceremony. See *Gánṭichhára*.

GAṬHI, H. (گٹهي) A pad put on the back of a beast of burthen.

GAṬHIÁ, H. (گٹهيا) A pannier, a sack, a bundle.

GATHONI, Thug. A knot in a turban, or any piece of cloth in which money or jewels may be concealed.

GAṬHRÍ, GUṬHREE, H. &c. (گٹهري, गठडी) A bag: money brought in payment of revenue in a bag (Benares). A bundle, a package, a parcel.

GATKUL, or GATKULÍ, H., Mar., &c., corruptly, GHUTKOOL, (गतकुल, गतकुली, from S. गत, gone, and कुल, a family) Applied to property, lands, houses, &c., the proprietors of which are extinct; unclaimed inheritance; lands of a village uncultivated, or without owners, considered in some respects as village property, so that they may be disposed of, sold, or leased by the community, but when not so disposed of they were often granted in *Inám* by the Maraṭha government.

Gatkúl, Mar. (गतकूल) An emigrated or extinct family.

GAṬṬU, Tel. (గట్టు) A bank, an embankment, a dam or dyke.

Gaṭṭu-túmu, Tel. (గట్టుతూము) One twentieth part of the gross produce collected by Zamindars from each village for the repair of tanks and embankments.

GAṬṬU, Karn. (ಗಟ್ಟು) A large trading town.

GATWÁRA, GUṬWÁRA, or, more correctly, GANṬHWÁRA, H. (گنٹهوارہ, گٹواڑہ) A tribe of Játs in the Doab.

GÁU, GAO, also in the uninflected form, especially in compounds, GO, also GAÍ, or GÁY, S., but adopted in all the dialects, (गौ, गो, गाय) A cow, an ox, a bull.

Gáucharái, *Gaochuraee*, (گاوچراي) Grazing, grazing or pasture ground; a tax levied on pasture lands.

Gaudivya, Mar. (गौदिव्य) Form of oath, swearing while holding the tail of a cow.

Gáukhána, H. (گاوخانہ) A cow stable or stalls.

Gaukos, Mar. (गौकोश) A land measure, the distance at which the lowing of a cow may be heard.

Gáuli, *Gaolee*, (گاولي) A cowherd; a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk: different classes of them are known in the Dakhin, distinguished sufficiently by their appellations, as, *Ahír-Gáuli*, a branch of the Ahírs; *Konkani-Gáuli*, natives of the Konkan; and *Lingáyat-Gáuli*, followers of the Jangam sect.

Gáushumári, *Gaoshoomaree*, H. (گاوشماري) An enumeration or census of cattle, a tax upon cattle.

GAUCHANÁ, GOUCHUNÁ, H. (گوچنا) Land sowed with wheat and chana.

GAUḌ, pronounced GAUṚ, H. &c. (گوڑ) S. GAUḌA, (गौड, গৌড) The ancient name of Central Bengal, and that of the ruins of its former capital. A name applied to one of the two great divisions of the Bráhmans, or the Five *Gauṛas*, (see *Bráhmana*); also to one of the five, the Bráhmans of Bengal proper, who are distinguished again as *Varendriya*, *Ráṛhiya*, *Sátshati*, and *Vaidika* Bráhmans: the two first from their being settled in the several portions of *Gaura*, called *Varendra* and *Ráṛh*; the third as descended from 700 Bráhmanical families who were settled in Bengal before the introduction of the families from Kanoj, who are said to have been fugitives from Orissa; the fourth from their knowledge of the Vedas. The *Gauṛ* Bráhmans were also classed by *Balál Sen*, a Raja of Bengal about the eleventh century, in three divisions: 1. *Kulínas*, from *kula*, a family, the most respectable members of the community; 2. *Srotriyas*, those who had passed through the established institutions, and had read part of the Vedas; and 3. *Vanṣajas*, merely born Bráhmans, possessing neither respectability nor learning. There are other divisions of Bengal Bráhmans of a still inferior description, degraded by acting as priests for the mixed castes, or by some peculiarities of a fanciful and fabulous character. The term *Gauṛ* is also applied to other castes or tribes, as specified by Mr. Elliot.

Gauṛ-Bráhman, H. (گوڑ برهمن) The Bráhman of the *Gauṛ* tribe or caste, one of the five *Gauṛs*, but located in the upper provinces throughout the Subah of Dehli to the hills. There are many subdivisions of these *Gauṛ* Bráhmans of Hindustan, who are apparently unknown in

Bengal, as, the *Ádh-Gauṛ*, *Kaithal-Gauṛ*, *Gújar-Gáuṛ*, *Sidh-Gauṛ*, &c., amounting in all to forty-two.

Gauṛ-káyath, H. (گور کایتھ) One of the twelve divisions of the Káyastha tribe, or writer caste. Although properly of Bengal, many are found in the upper provinces, where they settled under the patronage of Násir-ud-din, son of Balban, about six centuries ago.

Gauṛ-Rájpút, H. (گور راجپوت) One of the thirty-six royal Rájput races whose origin is doubtful. They are numerous in the north-western provinces, divided into three principal branches:—the *Bhaṭ-Gauṛ*, *Báhman-Gauṛ*, and *Chamar-Gauṛ*; names derived, Mr. Elliot supposes, from some intercourse with Bháts, Bráhmans, and Chamárs.

Gauṛ-tagá, H. (گور تگا) An important tribe of Bráhmanical descent in the north-west of India, extending through a great part of Rohilkhand, the Upper Doab, and territory of Dehli. According to the fables current among them, they were originally invited from Bengal by Raja Janamejaya, king of Hastinapur, for the purpose of exterminating the Takshakas or snakes, in concert with the Raja. Mr. Elliot considers the *Takshakas* to have been Buddhist Scythians from the north, who invaded India about 500 years B. C. The *Tagas* are so termed, it is said, from the S. *tyága*, abandoning, as they abandoned their Bráhmanical character by accepting and cultivating the lands granted to them by Janamejaya.

Gaur-ṭháhur, H. (گور ٹھاکر) A tribe of Rájputs, settled in the Farakhabad district.

GAUḌ, GAUṚ, or GAUḌA, also spelt GAVUḌA, corruptly, GOWDA, and GOWDOO, Karn. (ಗೌಡ, ಗವುಡ) The head man of a village in the Karnatic who superintends the cultivation and the collection of the revenue, corresponding with the *Pátíl* of the Maraṭha provinces: or one who farms the lands of a village, and lets them out to cultivators, in which case he corresponds with the Zamindar of Bengal.

Huṭṭu-gára-gauḍa, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟುಗಾರಗೌಡ) A head man, who is also a native of the village.

Phaṭṭe-gára-gauḍa, Karn. (ಫಟ್ಟೆಗಾರಗೌಡ) A head man, who is not a native of the village over which he presides.

Gauḍ-áya, Karn. (ಗೌಡಆಯ) Proportion of the crop formerly set apart for the head man, resumed by the Mysore government.

Gauḍa-mányam, Karn. The privilege land and fees of the head man of a village.

Gauḍa-miṛás, Karn. The hereditary privilege land of the head of a village.

Gauḍa-terige, Karn. (ಗೌಡತೆರಿಗೆ) A fee formerly paid to the head man by the villagers, resumed by the government of Mysore.

GAUḌA, or GAUṚA, corruptly, GOWRA, (?) The head man of certain castes—of the potter, the shepherd, and the weaver; also, in parts of the Sahyádri hills, of the cultivator and cowherd caste. (From the locality of its use this should be a Maraṭha term, but it is not found in Molesworth).

GAUDALU, Karn. (ಗೌಡಲು) A caste or tribe in Mysore following agriculture as labourers, or sometimes small farmers under a lease from the landholder.

GAUHÁN, H. (گوهان) A village made over by its proprietors to any person, on a permanent revenue assessment, with all the privileges of a Zamindar (Eastern Oudh).

GAUHÁNÍ, H. (گوهانی, गौहानी) Lands situated close round a village, and commonly left for pasturage: also, the entire lands of the village, or the village itself.

GAUḶIGA, Karn. (ಗೌಳಿಗ) Name of a pastoral and migratory tribe in Mysore, who rear buffaloes, and sell their milk and ghee, and accompany camps; also, a seller of buttermilk.

GAUṆA, S., Ben., &c. (गौण, from गुण, quality, property) Secondary, supplementary, special, or specific.

Gauṇa-mása, S. (from मास, a month) The lunar month, as reckoned from full moon to full moon.

Gauṇa-putra, S. (from पुत्र, a son) A subsidiary or representative son, one by adoption, &c., or any form except by birth.

GAUṆDÍ, Mar. (गौंडी) The name of a caste, or individual of it, by calling a mason or bricklayer.—Nagpore. Jenkins, 204. (It ought to be Maraṭha).

GAÚṆI, Uriya (ଗଉଣି) A measure of rice in the husk, equal to twelve *sérs*. A basket used for measuring grain.

GAUNJÍ, Hindi (गौनजी) Fresh shoots of rice put forth after the crop has been cut and cleared.

GAURÁ, H. (گورا) A tribe of Ahírs.

GAURÁHAR, H. (گوراهر) An obscure tribe of Rájputs on the borders of Badaon and Aligerh.

GAURO, corruptly, GOWRO, (?) A person employed to estimate the crop while standing.

Gaurūa, H. (گورو٘ہ) An inferior class of Rájputs in Agra and Mathura, and other districts west of the Jamuná.

Gautam-Rájpút, Goutum-Rájpoot, H. (گوتم راجپوت) A branch of the Chandravansi, or lunar family; very numerous in the Lower Doab, and formerly very powerful.

Gautamián, H. (گوتمیان) A class of Rájputs in Azimgarh and Gorakhpur, offshoots of the preceding, but of a spurious breed.

Gauyará, or **Gauyeṇḍ**, Hindi, (गौयरा, गौयंड) also written *Goyará*, or *Goïrá*, and *Goyeṇḍ*, (गोयरा, गोयंड) Land immediately next to a village.

Gávada, Karn. (ಗಾವದ) A measure of distance, the largest, between eight and ten miles.

Gavánkár, Tel. (గవాంకారు) The head man of a village.

Gavaríga, Karn. (ಗವರಿಗ) A basketmaker.

Gavya, Tel. (గవ్య) A kaunri shell, used as money.

Gawáh, H. (P. گواه) A witness, an evidence.

Gawáhán-chashm-dídah, H. P. (from چشم, the eye, and دیده, having seen) Eye-witnesses.

Gawáhán-samái, H. P. (from A. سمع, hearing) Hearsay witnesses, persons speaking from what they have been told.

Gawáhí, H. P. (گواهي) Evidence, testimony.

Gwáhí, Mar. (ग्वाही) Evidence: a witness; in the latter also *Gwáhídár*.

Gawaḷí, Mar. (गवळी) The caste of cowherds, or an individual of it.

Gawaḷwáḍá, Mar. (गवळवाडा) The part of a town or village inhabited by the caste of cowherds.

Gawaṇḍí, Gawaṇḍyá, Mar. (गवंडी, गवंड्या) A bricklayer.

Gawat, or **Gavat**, Mar. (गवत) Grass.

Gawatkaṭṭaí, Mar. (गवत, grass, and कट्टई, cutting) A cess formerly imposed on villages in lieu of grass for the government stables, or the grass so furnished; the wages of labourers employed in cutting grass for the public stables; grass-cutting in general.

Gawhaḷá, Mar. (गव्हळा, from गव्ह, wheat) Fitted for wheat (soil, &c.).

Gawháḷ, or *Gawháḷí*, Mar. (गव्हाळ, -ळी) Wheat grounds, fields, &c., suited for wheat crops.

Gawí, Mar. (गवी) A combination among the villagers to reject the government terms of the assessment, or to resist any orders of a public officer.

Gayál, Mar. (गयाळ) Neglected, left uncultivated, as land. Emigrated, as cultivators.

Gayáḷu, Tel. (గయాళు) Land unfit for cultivation.

Gayál, also **Gayári**, H. (گیال, گیاري, from *Gayá*, gone) Land of deceased shareholders unclaimed, or coming under the management of the *Mál-guzár* upon its being abandoned by the cultivator.

Gayatrí, S. (गयत्री) A form of metre, and thence applied to a verse in the Vedas, which is held to be of peculiar sanctity, and is repeated inaudibly in the daily morning worship of the Bráhmans. The sense is, "We meditate on that excellent light of the divine sun: may he enlighten our minds!" *Tat savitur-vareṇyam bhargo devasya dhímahi: dhiyo yo nah prachodayát!*

Gayáwál, or **Gayálí**, corruptly, **Gyal**, H. (गयावाल, गयाली) **Gayáwal**, Mar. (गयावळ) A Bráhman of a class or tribe which claims the privilege of conducting the ceremonies of the pilgrimage at Gayá, and receiving fees for the same. They also officiate as collectors and conductors of pilgrims to the city of Gayá.

Gáyra, or **Gaira**, Mar. (from गाय, a cow) A cowherd.

Gáyrán, or *Gairán*, Mar. (गायरान्) Open pasture-ground, a common; loosely applied to all lands unsuited for cultivation.

Gaz, Guz, vernacularly, **Gaj**, or **Guj**, H. (P. گز) A measure of length, a yard. In the reign of Akbar there prevailed a great number of measures of this denomination, varying in length from 18 to 58 inches; to correct which disorder, they were all abrogated, and a standard *gaz* established in their stead, termed the *Iláhi-gaz*. The actual value of this measure was made the subject of many inquiries and experiments upon the institution of the great revenue survey of the western provinces, when it was found to be the basis of all the records of land measurements in that part of India: as no standard had been preserved, a fixed object of comparison could not be procured, and the different reports and measurements made it vary from 29 to 35 inches, and as the majority of actual measures of land made it 33 inches, that was assumed as the fixed standard value, and it constitutes the basis of the survey measurements. In trade, a greater latitude prevails, and the cloth merchant, in particular, has a *gaz* of his own, equal to two *háts*, or cubits, or an English yard.

Gázar, H. (P. گازر) A washerman by caste as well as occupation.

Gázar-mahál, H. A tax formerly levied on washermen in Bengal.

Gédáta, Karn. (ಗೇದಾಟ) Ploughing or tillage.

Gédára, Karn. (ಗೇದಾರ) A ploughed field.

Gehun, Gehoon, H. (P. گیہون) Wheat, which is extensively cultivated in the upper provinces. Several kinds, but resolvable in native opinion, into two families, red and white, are grown: there is also a beardless species similarly divisible.

Geli, Tel. (గెలి) A heap of salt.

Genjá, Ben. (গেঁজা) The tops of hemp, used to make an intoxicating beverage. See *Gánja*.

Gentoo, (derived from the Portuguese *Gentio*, a Gentile or heathen,) A Hindu, a native of India.

Génu, Karn. (ಗೇಣು) A span from the top of the thumb to that of the little finger.

Geru, H. (گیرو) Soil of a red colour, red ochre, or ochreous clay.

Gerámáti, Hindi (गेरामाटी) Loam of fine clay.

Gerwá, Mar. (गेरवा, from گیرو, red clay) Blight, turning the crop of a brickdust red colour. (The word appears to be the same as the Hindustani *Girwi*, q. v., which is applied in the north-west provinces to the insect causing the disease or blight).

Gésta, Karn. (ಗೇಸ್ತ, from *Grihastha*) A householder.

Ghabár, Mar. (घबाड) A lucky conjunction of the planets.

Ghabármáp, Mar. (घबाडमाप) A weight or measure rather in excess of the market one.

Ghabn-i-fáhish, A. (غبن فاحش) Shamefully fraudulent; applied, in Mohammadan law especially, to the sale of property for a price grossly inadequate to its value; also termed *Nuksán-i-fáhish*. (From غبن, fraud, or نقصان, loss, and فاحش, shameful).

Ghádí, or Ghárí, Mar. (घाडी) A Śúdra attendant in a village temple.

Ghadsí, or Gharsí, or Ghursee, incorrectly, Gursee, Mar. (घडसी) A caste, or person belonging to it, by calling vagrant or village pipers and drummers. They are said to be descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of the great forest of the south, the Dandakáranya.

Ghadír, A. (غدير) A festival observed by the Shias of India on the 18th of Zilhaja, when three images of dough filled with honey are made to represent Abu-bakr, Omar and Othman, which are stuck with knives, and the honey is sipped, as typical of the blood of the usurping khalifs. The festival is named from *ghadir*, a pool; Mohammad, it is said, having declared Âli his successor at a place called Ghadír-khúm, a watering-place for caravans half way between Makka and Medina.

Gharja, (?) Guz. The village barber and barber-surgeon.

Gháfil, H. (A. غافل) Careless, negligent.

Ghaflat, H. (A. غفلت) Carelessness, negligence, inattention.

Ghaí, or Ghye, H. (گهئي) Ground cleaned and raised, on which to raise a stack of straw, or pile of grain.

Ghaib, vernacularly Gaib, (the aspirate being rejected and *g* substituted for the A. *gh*,) H. (A. غيب, गैब) Hidden, concealed, missing, lost.

Ghaibat, or *Gaibatu*, Tel. (గైబతు) Lost, missing; extra (as collections); distant (as an outstation).

Ghaibat-i-munkataá, A. (غيبت منقطع) In Mohammadan law, remote distance. The absence of a husband at such a distance as renders the acts of his wife, with regard to his property, valid.

Ghains, Thug. Uproar, confusion.

Ghair, when adopted in the Hindu dialects, Gair or Gar, H. (A. غير) Gairah, Hindi (गैरह) Mar. (गैर) Tel. (గైర) Ben. (গর) Guz. (ગૈર) Different, other, without; used as a particle to imply the absence or want of a thing.

Gar-ábád, Ben. (গরাবাদ) Devoid of cultivation; land cultivable, but neglected.

Gairádá, Tel. (గైరాదా) Uncultivated, waste.

Gairádásthalamu, Tel. (గైరాదాస్థలము) Waste land.

Ghair-band-o-bast, H. (غير بند و بست) Unsettled; applied to lands not included in the revenue assessment.

Gair-dasta, or *-dastí*, Mar. (गैरदस्त, -दस्ती) Exempt from government imposts (fields, &c.).

Ghair-házir, H. (غيرحاضر) *Gair-hájir*, Mar. (गैरहाजिर) Absent, not in attendance.

Ghair-háziri, H. *Gair-hájirí*, Mar. Absence, being away especially when called for, as in court.

Garjabd, Ben. (গরজব্দ, for A. غيرضبط, *ghair-zabt*) Omitted, excepted; applied to lands in Sylhet not included in any measurement, and consequently unassessed.

Ghair-jamá, H. (غيرجمع) Not paying revenue, rent-free.

Gairhí-kharch, Hindi (गैरहीखरच) Expenses of various kinds incurred by a village, or on account of establishments and collections.

Ghair-kabúl, H. (غيرقبول) *Gar-kabúl*, Ben. (গরকবুল) Denying, not admitting or confessing, not agreeing to.

Gair-kharch, Mar. (गैरखर्च) Extra or miscellaneous expenses.

Ghair-khiráj, H. (غیرخراج) Not paying tribute or revenue, rent-free lands, &c.

Ghair-mahdi H. (غیرمهدي) A sect of Mohammadans who deny the re-appearance of the 12th *Imam*, or the Imam *Mahdi*.

Gair-marang, Hindi (गैरमरंग) Low river lands based on sand, and unable to support vegetation in the dry months (Puraniya).

Ghair-mankúla, H (غیرمنقوله) Immoveable or real property, property other than personal; (*mankúl*.)

Ghair-mashrút, H. (غیرمشروط) Unconditional; applied to grants of land, &c., without any stipulations of service, or the like, being attached to them.

Ghair-maurúsi, H. (غیرموروثي) Not holding by hereditary descent; a tenant or farmer; not inherited; acquired.

Ghair-mazrúá, H. (A. غیرمزروعه) Uncultivated land.

Ghair-mázún, A. (غیرماذون) An absolute slave, one not allowed to do any work on his own account (Mohammadan law).

Ghair-mumkin, H. (A. غیرممکن) Barren, waste; land not capable of cultivation: (from *ghair*, not, and *mumkin*, possible).

Ghair-mustabín, A. (غیرمستبین) A totally irregular and invalid deed (Mohammadan law).

Gair-pancháki, (?) Lands formerly held in Cuttack, which were exempt from any taxes but those specified in the deed of grant.

Ghair-sál, H. (A. غیرسال) Of a different year; applied to coins or currency, implying also their being base or adulterated.

Ghair-sanadi, corruptly, *Ghir-sundee*, H. (غیرسندي) Extra, extraordinary, contingent, not included in the *sanad* or grant.

Ghair-sarsari, H. (غیرسرسري) Regular or legal proceedings.

Ghair-silsila, H. (A. غیرسلسله) Irregular, summary; applied to judicial proceedings.

Ghair-vekenni, or, *-valáni*, corruptly, *Guire-vekenny*, or *-valauny*, (?) Resumption of an allowance of land given up to the Ryots, being the tenth of a *bígha*.—Gl. 5th Rep. (The first word is no doubt intended for *ghair*, the others must be blunders).

Gair-wáká, Mar. (गैरवाका) Misrepresentation, a false statement.

Gháit, Ben. (ঘাইৎ) Fault, crime, misdemeanor.

Gháli-pattuta, Tel. (ఘాలిపట్టుత) Winnowing.

Ghalla, H. (A. غله) Grain, corn; it is sometimes used to denote money.

Ghalla-farosh, H. A corn or grain seller

Ghalla-mislat, A. (غلهمثلة) The proportion of the produce of the labour of a licensed slave which has been reserved for the master.

Ghameta, (?) A subdivision of the Kurmi tribe in Bahar.

Ghamus, A. (غموس) Mysterious: in law, Perjury.

Ghana, Ben. (ঘন) Struck, as a rupee; but applied only to rupees of native coinage.

Ghana, Mar. (घण) A sledge-hammer.

Ghaná, Ghuna, H. (گهنا) A preserve for game.

Ghání, Gháni, H. (گهانا, گهاني) A sugar-cane press. Mar. (घाणा) An oil-mill: (see the next).

Ghá ná, Ghá ní, Mar. (घाणा, घाणी) The quantity of material put into a mill at once, or of cane into the sugar-mill, rice into the mortar, or of any thing to be pounded or triturated into the triturating machine. A heap of grain which, at the *Mahara Sankránti*, or sun's entrance into Capricorn, the mistress of a house places on a mortar to be given to a Bráhman.

Ghánchi, Guz. (ઘાંચી) An oil maker, an oil dealer, one who expresses it or sells it.

Gháncho, Guz. (ઘાંચો) A man of a caste whose occupation is mat-making.

Ghand, H. (گهند) A branch of the Ját tribe.

Ghanghas, H. (گهنگهس) A branch of the Ját tribe.

Gháni, Ben. (ঘানি) An oil mill.

Gháni-gáchh, Ben. (ঘানিগাছ) The hollow trunk of a tree forming part of an oil mill which receives the seed, and having a hole through which the oil issues.

Ghani, A. (غني) A rich person: in law, one not poor enough to be entitled to alms.

Ghantá, S. &c., in some dialects, Gantá, (घंटा) A bell, a plate of metal on which the hours are struck; an hour.

Ghar, Ghur, H., Ben., Mar., &c. (گهر, ঘর, घर) A house, a dwelling, a habitation: a family, the people of the house.

Gharbaithá, Mar. (घरबैठा) Whilst staying at home; said of work or business done at home; without employment or service abroad.

Ghar-bandí, H. &c. (گهربندي) A slave born in the house.

Gharbár, H. (گهربار) Household concerns.

Gharbári, H. (گهرباري) A householder, the head of a house.

Ghar-bári, Mar. (घरबाडी) Rent of houses without owners,

levied in some towns by the former government. Uriya, (ଘରବାରି) A dwelling-house. See *Gharwári*.

Ghar-bhádá, or *-bhárá*, H. (گھربهاڑا) *Ghar-bhaḍen*, Mar. (घरभाडें) House-rent.

Ghar-bharaṇí, Mar. (घरभरणी) Ceremonies observed on taking possession of a new house, house-warming.

Ghar-chár, or *Gharáchár*, Mar. (घरचार, घराचार) The rules or customs of a household or family.

Ghar-dár, Mar. (घरदार) A family, a household.

Ghar-deṇe, Mar. (घरदेणे) House tax.

Ghar-dwárí, corruptly, *Ghur-dewary*, H. (گھردواری) House tax: also an illegal cess upon shopkeepers and householders.

Gharganti, Mar. (घरगणती) Enumeration of houses in a town or village.

Ghar-jamá, (?) corruptly, *Ghur-jummah*, Mar. (घरजमा) House tax.

Gharjáwai, Mar. (घरजावई) One who with his wife lives in the house of his father-in-law, and manages his affairs.

Gharkarí, Mar. (घरकरी) The master of a house, the head of the family.

Gharpaṭṭí, Mar. (घरपट्टी) House tax; levy or collection per house, from which Bráhman village officers were exempted.

Gharsabíl, H. (گھرسبیل) Advances to peasants to enable them to build their cottages.

Gharsárá, Mar. (घरसारा) House tax.

Gharṭí, or *Gharṭís*, Mar. (घरटी, घरटीस) Relating to each house severally, per house, as contributions, charges, taxes, &c.

Gharṭíp, Mar. (घरटीप) The numbering of the houses in a village or town; the list so taken.

Gharwaṇ, Mar. (घरवण) House tax.

Gharwárí, Mar. (घरवाडी) An inclosure in which is a dwelling-house. See *Gharbárí*.

Ghár, Ghár, H. (گھار, or گھاڑ, from H. گڑھا, S. गर्त्त, a cavity) Clay soil in low situations where rain lies for a long time; land that has been worn away by running water; a subdivision of Matiár soil; a name given in the north-west provinces to strips of land lying along the banks of the Jamna, or, in the Agra districts, to the tract intermediate between that and the more northern portion.

Ghár, H. (A. غار) A cave, a pit, a ravine.

Ghaṛá, H. (گھڑا, S. घट) An earthen water-pot or jar.

Ghara, Uriya (ଘର) A column (in a book or account).

Gharáb, commonly Grab, A. (غراب) Guráb, Mar. (गुराब) A vessel of a peculiar build used on the Malabar coast and in the Arabian gulf.

Gharámí, Ben. (घरामी, from घर, a house) A man whose business it is to construct the mat houses of the poorer natives, or roof them with thatch. A thatcher.

Gharaṇí, Mar. (घडणी) Document kept by the *Kulkarni* in account with the several families of a village.

Gharar, H. (گھرڑ) The dry *Moth* plant, given as fodder to cattle.

Ghareṇe, Guz. (ઘરેણું) Mortgaged, pledged.

Gharenáuṇ-khat, Guz. (ઘરેણાઉંખત) A mortgage-bond, a written acknowledgment of money borrowed, or property mortgaged or pledged.

Ghareṇíá, incorrectly, *Gerania*, Guz. (ઘરેણીઆ) Lands held in mortgage or pledge.

Ghareṇíá-nakaríá, Guz. (ઘરેણીઆનકરીઆ) Private lands in mortgage.

Ghareṇíá-salámiá, Guz. (ઘરેણીઆસલામીઆ) Mortgaged lands paying a quit-rent.

Ghari, Ghuree, inaccurately, Ghurree, H. (گھڑی) Gharí or Ghaṭí, Ben. (घडी, गंडी) Gharí and Ghaṭí, Mar. (घडी, घटी) Ghadi or Ghalige, Karn. (ಘಳಿ, ಘಳಿಗೆ) Ghaṭika, Tel. (ఘటిక) A measure of time, a term of twenty-four minutes, being one sixtieth part of a day and night: in common use it has also come to signify an English hour. Any instrument for computing and announcing time; originally the Hindu clepsydra and the brass plate or gong on which the hours were struck, but latterly the English watch or clock. The term, in its signification of an hour of twenty-four minutes, was applied also, in the Delhi district, to one mode of distributing the assessment of a village: each cultivator being charged one sixtieth of the whole for each *ghaṛi* in the day during which he had drawn water for the irrigation of his lands from the royal canal. It also denotes the subdivision of a village in the Dehli district, as, *Khandigaon*, which is divided into 144 *langris*, and each *langri* into eight *ghaṛis*. The vernacular terms are derived from the S., in which *ghaṭí* is the timepiece, and *ghaṭiká* the hour which it marks; but in use both meanings are commonly attached to the same word.

Ghariál, H. &c. (گھڑیال) *Gharyal*, Mar. (घऱ्याळ) The plate or gong on which the hours are struck with a wooden mallet.

Ghariálá, or *Ghariali*, H. &c. (گهریالي, گهریالا) *Gharyál-chi*, Mar. (घऱ्यालची) The gong striker, the bellman.

GHÁRI, GHÁDÍ, Mar. (घाडी) A Súdra attendant on a temple, corresponding with a *Gurav*.

GHARÍB, H. (A. غريب) Strange, foreign; poor, distressed, helpless.

Gharib-parwar, or *Gharib-nawáz*, H. (from P. پرور, who protects, or نواز, who is kind to) Cherisher of the poor; an expression commonly addressed to a superior, or to a European functionary, by natives of inferior rank, especially if supplicants or suitors.

GHÁRIM, A. (غارم) A debtor, so helpless as to be a proper object of *zikát* or alms.

GHARKI, GHURKEE, H. (A. غرقي) Overflowed, inundated.

GHARPHÁNT, also written GURPHANT, (?) H. (گهرپهانت) An arrangement made by the manager of an estate, or by the shareholders themselves, for the payment of the government revenue by each village, when more than one is included in the lease (Kamaon).

GHARSÍ, Mar. (घडसी) A man of a particular caste, or the caste itself: the members are musicians and singers.

GHARSU BHÚMI, (?) Tel. A strong red soil (Warangal).

GHARTÁ, or GHARTÍ, Mar. (घरटा, घरटी) A large hand-mill.

Gharti-bhar-sárá, Mar. (?) A tax formerly levied by the Maratha government on millstones.

Gharti-khoti, Mar. (घरटीखोटी) A contract or farm of the exclusive privilege of grinding corn.

GHARWÁ, Hindi (घडवा) Gleanings from the threshing-floor fallen amidst rubbish and dirt, the perquisite of the lowest castes.

GHAS, Mar. (घस) Loss in trade, loss in drying, leakage, &c.

GHÁS, H. B. (گهاس, घास) GHÁNS, Dakh. (گهانس) also either GHÁS, or GHÁNS, Mar. (घास, घांस) Grass, meadow grass, hay, forage. In Mar. it also implies a mouthful, or a quantity equivalent, (more correctly, *Grás*, q. v.); also the quantity of grain put into a mill at once, and the grain which falls into the hollow and remains unground.

Ghás-berá-mahál, Ben. (घासबेडामहाल) Land inclosed or set apart for pasturage, meadow lands.

Ghás-dáná, Mar. (घासदाणा) A military contribution; grass and grain for the horses, or a contribution in lieu of it.

Ghás-gaháníya, Mar. (?) corruptly, *Ghas-grenia*, A mortgage with possession, under which the produce of the land is taken instead of interest. See *Gahán*.

Ghasiárá, H. (گهسيارا) A grass-cutter. See *Ghás-hátá*.

Ghás-kar, *-kur*, Ben. (घासकर) A tax on grass or forage.

Ghás-hátá, corruptly, *Gras-kut*, H., Ben. (گهاسکاٹا, घासकाटा) A man whose business it is to cut fresh grass daily for the horses of his employer.

Ghás-hátani, corruptly, *Ghas-huttanee*, Mar. (घासकाटणी) Cutting grass, a fee or tax for cutting grass on government land.

Ghásuá-bhumi, Uriya (ଘାସୁଆଭୂମି) Pasture land.

GHASB or GHAZAB, GHUSB, GHUZB, A. (غصب, غضب) Violence, oppression, seizing any thing by force. In Mohammadan law, forcible or unauthorised possession and use of property belonging to another.

GHÁT, corruptly, GHAUT, or GAUT, H. (گهات) Ben. (घाट) Mar. (घाट, from the S. घट्ट) which the Tel. and Karn. adhere to (ఘట్టము, ఘట్టు, ಘಟ್ಟ) A landing-place, steps on the bank of a river, a quay, a wharf where customs are commonly levied. A pass through the mountains: the mountains themselves, especially applied to the eastern and western ranges of the south of India; or, in the Maratha country, to the *Sahyádri* range, and to the *Des*, or tract above.

Ghátáni, H. (گهاٹاني) A toll levied on crossing rivers or hill passes.

Ghát-bárí, H. (گهاٹباري) Lands attached to a ferry. Duty or toll levied at landing-places upon the boats that come to at them.

Ghát-bandí, Mar. (घाटबन्दी) Blocking up a pass over a hill. Toll or tax levied on passengers for keeping a pass or landing-place in repair.

Ghátí, or *Ghátiá*, Uriya, A watchman, a police or revenue officer, especially one in charge of passes or landing-places. Mar. (घाटी) Of or belonging to the country above the *Sahyádri* range (products): when the people are meant, the term is *Ghátwal* (घाटवळ).

Ghátiyá, *Ghátyá*, H. &c. (گهاٹيا, घाटिया, घाट्या) A Bráhman who attends where pilgrims bathe, as at Benares, to take care of their clothes, and supply sandal, flowers, &c., for certain fees, which he exacts as a right, denouncing imprecations on any who resist his exactions: these people sometimes repair to a distance to escort pilgrims to their places of ablution.

Ghátmánjhi, H., Ben. (گهاٹمانجهي) A ferryman; applied also to a man who regulates the hire of boats, supplies

boats, provides crews, and generally superintends, more by usurpation than by authority, the details of a landing-place on the river.

Ghátmárá, H., Ben. (گهاتمارا) Smuggling; a smuggler, one who evades the tolls at landing-places.

Ghátpáṇḍyá, Mar. (घाटपांड्या) An officer presiding over landing-places.

Ghát-rakhwálí, Mar. (घाटरखवाली) A guard at a pass in the hills.

Ghaṭṭí, Ben. (घट्टि) A private wharf or steps to the river.

Ghaṭṭíghoshaná, Ben. (घट्टिघोषना) Proclaiming news, making any thing public.

Ghát-ṭhíkádár, H. (گهات ٹهیکادار) The farmer or contractor for a ferry.

Ghátwál, or *Ghátwálá*, H. (گهاتوال, گهاتوالا) A ferryman, a person in charge of a landing-place, or a mountain pass. A member of a class of landholders in Birbhúm, holding lands under a peculiar tenure: (see the next). It is also read with the short vowel, *Ghaṭwár* or *Ghaṭwál*.

Ghátwáli, *Ghátwáli-mahál*, or *Ghátwáli-zamín*, H. (from محال, places, or زمین, land) Lands granted either rent-free or at a low rate of assessment to public ferrymen, or to officers guarding passes in the hills. In Birbhúm the lands were granted at a fixed rate of assessment in perpetuity to the holders and their descendants, as long as the revenue is paid, although apparently no longer connected with the performance of any particular duty.—Reg. xxix. 1814.

Ghatwan, (?) Ben. A man of a low caste, frequently a predial slave, in Ramgarh.

GHAṬ, GHUṬ, H., Ben., &c. (گهت, from the S. GHAṬA, घट) A water-pot or jar, representing, on some occasions, the goddess Durgá.

Ghaṭapújá, S. (घटपूजा) Worship of the water-jar as Durgá. See *Ghaṭasthápana*.

Ghaṭasphoṭa, Mar. (घटस्फोट, from the S. *Sphoṭa*, a breaking) Ceremony of the ejection of a person from his caste, or of the repudiation of a wife; typically expressed by the actual breaking of a pitcher on the occasion.

Ghaṭasthápana, S. (from स्थापन, placing) The ceremony of placing a water pot as a type or receptacle of Durgá, who, after certain invocations, is supposed to be present in it, and to receive the worship addressed to her. It is one of the essential ceremonies of the Durgá-Pújá.

GHAṬ, GHAṬI, or GHAṬṬÍ, H. (گهت, گهٹي, from the v. گهٹنا, to abate) Deficiency, decrease, lightness in weight, fall in price or value.

GHÁT, H., Ben. (S. گهات, घाত) A blow, a wound, striking, killing; what is struck or hurt.

Ghátaka, H., Ben. (گهاتک, घातक) A murderer, one who wounds or kills.

Gháta-chandra, *Gháta-tithí*, Mar. (from चंद्र, the moon, or तिथी, a lunar day) An inauspicious day.

GHAṬÁ, Ben. (घटা) A crowd, a procession.

GHAṬAKA, Ben., Mar. (घटक) A person who negociates marriages between families, especially in Bengal: also, a manager, or leading man in general.

GHAṬÍ, Ben. (घटी) A clock. The native clock is a brass plate, or *gong*, on which the hour is struck with a wooden mallet. See *Ghaṛí*.

Ghaṭiká, Ben. (S. घटिका) *Ghaṭaká*, Mar. (घटका) An hour, properly of 24 minutes: the little metal vessel, by the sinking of which in water the hour is measured. See *Ghaṛi*.

GHÁYÍ, or GHÁÍ, Tel. (ఘాయి) An embankment to confine water, a reservoir.

GHÁZI, A. (غازي) A champion, a hero; especially one who fights against infidels.

Ghazi-mián, H. (غازي ميان) A saint held in high repute in Hindustan, in whose honour an annual festival is celebrated in most large towns, but particularly at Barech, in the month of Jeth. It is commonly called the Shádi, or marriage of the saint, in allusion, according to one tradition, to his having suffered martyrdom on the eve of his nuptials. The origin of the festival, which is equally popular with Hindus and Mohammadans, is, however, doubtful, and much uncertainty prevails regarding the person of the saint. The most particular accounts make him a nephew of Mahmud of Ghazni, born at Ajmer, and killed in battle with the Hindus at Barech, after Mahmud's death.

GHEGARÁ, or GHEGHARÁ. GHEGURA, GHEGHURA, H. (گهيگرا, گهيگهرا) The unripe pod of gram. The unripe bole of cotton before it bursts.

GHELÁUNÍ, H. (گهيلاوني) An addition to an article sold in favour of the purchaser. An additional per centage of an article counted, as, 110 *bambus*, or 120 *mangoes*, rated as 100 only.

GHENAI, Thug. Fetters.

GHENEDEṆE, Mar. (घेणेदेणे, from घेणे, to take, and देणे, to

give) Borrowing and lending, dealing with, traffic, mercantile intercourse.

Ghetádetá, Mar. (घतादेता) A regular customer, one who punctually pays what he owes.

Ghetáṇdetáṇ, Mar. (घेतांदेतां) On the conclusion of a bargain.

Ghepodepo, Mar. (घेपोदेपो) Money lending without interest, unprofitable or troublesome lending and taking back.

Ghewádewá, or *-wí*, Mar. (घेवादेवा) Traffic, dealing with, borrowing and lending, &c.

GHENṬÍ, H. (گهينتي) The unripe pod of gram and other kinds of pulse.

GHER, or GHERÁ, H. &c. (گهير, from *Gherna*, to surround) Enclosing, surrounding; an enclosure, a fence, a bound-hedge.

GHERUĀ, (?) H. A mortgagee holding land in possession as security, and in payment of the interest. See *Giro*.

GHEWÁRÍ, Mar. (घेवारी) A retail dealer, a huckster; in some places limited to one who buys and retails garden produce.

GHÍ, GHEE, H. &c. (گهي, from S. घृत) Ben. GHI, (घि) GHÍ, Mar. (घी) Clarified or oiled butter; butter boiled and then set to cool, when it remains in a semi-liquid or oily state, and is used in cooking, or is drank by the natives: (the primitive GHṚITA is also current in most dialects).

Ghí-guttá, corruptly, *Gheecottah*, or *Gheegootah*, Mar. (घीगुत्ता) The exclusive right of the renter of a village to the buying and selling of *ghí* in retail.

GHISÁṚÍ, Mar. (घिसाडी) A low caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is manufacturing common iron utensils.

GHOÍLA, Thug. Copper coin, pice.

GHOL, Ben. (ঘোল) Butter milk.

GHOḶ, Mar. (घोळ) A ring, with bits of iron attached to it, at the end of a staff, to make a noise with to frighten reptiles, birds, &c.

GHONṬÁ, or GHOṬÁ, Mar. (घोंटा, घोटा) An intoxicating potion, an infusion of the leaves of the hemp.

GHONGHÍ, H. (گهونگهي) Tying the end of a blanket in a knot, and placing it on the head, so as to keep off rain. Wrapping oneself up in a blanket.

GHOṚÁ, H. &c. (S. گهورا, घोडा) A horse.

Ghoṛavíra, (?) (from *Ghoḍa*, or *Ghoṛa*, a horse) A tax paid by Rájput tribes to their chiefs in commutation of a gift of a horse.

Ghoṛcharha, H. (from *Ghora* and *charhná*, چڑهنا, to mount)

Ghoṛáchaṛa, Ben. (ঘোড়াচড়া) A rider, a horseman: a subdivision of the Kurmi or Kumbi tribe, which is extensively spread throughout India, and follows principally agricultural occupations.

Ghoṛe-khád, Mar. (घोडेखाद) Grazing or pasturing of horses.

Ghoṛe-ráút, *Ghoṛe-swár*, Mar. (घोडेराऊत, घोडेस्वार) A trooper, a horse-soldier.

Ghoṛeváṭ, Mar. (घोडेवाट) A horse-path; especially a practicable path for horses over hilly ground.

GHOSH, corruptly, GHOSE, Ben. (ঘোষ, from S. घुष, to cry) The name of a division of the writer caste, and commonly used as their family name, as, *Chandra-ghose*: also the name of a tribe of herdsmen in Bengal. A station of cowherds.

Ghoshaṇá, Ben. (S. ঘোষনা) A proclamation.

Ghosí, *Ghosee*, H. (S. گهوسي) A herdsman, a milkman: also, in the north-west provinces, a class of milkmen, who, although said to be descended from the Ahírs, are now mostly Mohammadans.

GHOṬAKHOR, Hindi (घोटखोर, from घोट, a gulp, and P. खोर, who swallows) A diver: in some villages in the western Maraṭha states a diver forms one of the servants, and is employed in recovering articles dropped in tanks and wells.

GHOṬÍ, H. (گهوتي) Land which has been under a rice crop.

GHUGRÍ, Mar. (घुगरी) Grain boiled in the husk. Grain presented to the head of the village, or the government officers, on the ripening of the crop: a cess formerly imposed in its stead.

GHULÁM, in some dialects, GULÁM, corrupted in pronouncing to GULÁP and GULÁB, H. (A. غلام) GULÁMU, Tel. (గులాము) A youth, a servant, a slave.

GHÚMÁO, GHOOMÁO, H. (گهوماو, lit., a turning round, from گهمنا, to turn round) As much land as can be ploughed in one day by a pair of bullocks.

GHUN, GHOON, H. (گهن) A weevil destructive of wood and grain.

GHUNDÍ, H. (گهندي) A herb that grows in rice fields after the crop is cut: camels are fond of it, and it is used in medicine.

GHUNGCHI, H. (گهنگچي) The seed of the Abrus precatorius; especially as a standard measure of weight: more usually *Gunja*, q. v.

GHÚNGÍ, GHOONGEE, H. (گهونگي) An insect destructive of growing gram; also *Gindar*.

Ghungrú, H. &c. (گھنگرو, घुंगरू) Small bells fastened round the ancles or wrists of women, sometimes worn on the toes, especially of dancing girls.

Ghúnt, Ghoont, H. (گھونت) Rent from lands granted as endowments of religious establishments (Kamaon).

Ghúr, Ghoor, H. (گھور, घूर) The soil of the sandy ridge east of Muzaffarnagar.

Ghúra, H. (گھورا) Soil, manure.

Ghuráb, Mar. (घुराब, A. غراب) A kind of vessel, a sloop with long projecting bows, used on the Malabar coast.

Ghurat, Ghoorut, H. (گھرت) Cattle pens (Eastern Oudh).

Ghúr-barár, Ghoor-burar, H. (گھوربرار) Dues levied on every sharer and under-tenant, in proportion to the expenses of the village for the year: from H. Ghúrá, a dunghill or sweepings, all miscellaneous charges being heaped together (Bundelkhand).

Ghurrah, or Ghurrat, incorrectly, Ghorra, A. (غرة) A fine of 500 *dirms*, being the value of a male or female slave of that price, to whom also the term is applied (Mohammadan law).

Ghurrat, H. (A. غرة, whiteness, &c.) The first day of the moon's age.

Ghús, H. (گھوس) Ghush, Ben. (घुष) A bribe.

Ghusl, H. &c. (غسل) Bathing, ablution; especially the ablutions of the Mohammadans.

Ghassál, H. &c. (غسّال) A bather, an attendant on a bath; but applied more especially to one who washes the dead.

Ghusránd, H. (گھسراند) A creeping grass with a yellow flower, bearing a bitter fruit; used as a condiment for horses, but considered poisonous to men.

Giárwáṇ, Giarwíṇ, Dakhini H. (گیاروان, گیاروین, for *Igarah*) Eleventh. The eleventh of Rabi-us-ṣáni, a day dedicated to the homage of Pír-i-Dastagír, a Mohammadan saint in the south of India.

Gíchuvalí, Karn. (ಗಿಚುವಳಿ) Farming, agriculture.

Gída, Thug. Impure, unclean; a man of a very low caste.

Gidagáwal, Tel. (గిడగావల) Taxes levied on forest produce.

Gídarmár, H. (گیدرمار, lit., jackal-killer) A vagrant and thief in Upper India.

Gidda, Gidde, Tel. (గిడ్డ, గిడ్డె) The smallest measure of capacity in use, varying in different places, but calculated by Captain Jervis at 900 grains=5·837 cubic inches, the fourth of a *Sola*.

Giddana, Karn. (ಗಿಡ್ಡನ) The fourteenth part of a *maund*.

Giddáṇi, Karn. (ಗಿಡ್ಡಾಣಿ) The 256th fraction of a fanam, or a rupee.

Gíḍḍangí, Tel. Karn (గిడ్డంగి) A shop, a storehouse, a granary, a jail.

Gídía, Geedeea, H. (گیدیا) A class of vagrants and thieves in Upper India.

Gidna, Karn. (ಗಿದ್ನ) A measure of grain, equal to four *Solige*, q. v.

Gila, H. (گلہ) Gillá, Mar. (गिल्ला, both from the P. گلہ) A complaint, a remonstrance, abuse, reproach.

Gilandázi, H. (گلندازي, from گل, clay, earth, and اندازي, throwing) An embankment: charge for making and repairing embankments, allowed formerly in the village accounts.

Gím, Thug. Search after Thugs: also theft.

Gimwá, or Gimhwá, Mar. (गिमवा, गिम्हवा, from गीम, or गीम्ह, vernacular of S. ग्रीष्म, the hot season) Grain raised in the hot season by irrigation.

Gimwas, Mar. (गिमवस) A field prepared for the growth of grain in the hot season by irrigating; the grain so raised.

Gindar, H. (گندر) An insect very destructive of growing pulse: also *Ghungi*.

Ginduri, H. (گندري) A circular twist of straw or grass to support a vessel with a round bottom.

Ginna, Karn. (ಗಿಂಣ) Cheese.

Ginnagaḍḍe, Karn. (ಗಿಂಣಗಡ್ಡೆ) A cheese.

Ginṭí, Karn. (ಗಿಂಟಿ) Double-thread texture.

Ginṭadavalli, Karn. (ಗಿಂಟದವಲ್ಲಿ) A single cotton cloth woven with double threads.

Ginṭadabaṭṭe, Karn. (ಗಿಂಟದಬಟ್ಟೆ) A double cloth woven with double threads.

Ginti, H. (گنتي, from S. गण, to count) Number, reckoning: the first day of the month: a specimen, a muster.

Girá, Mar. (गिरा) A measure of length, a *Tasu* and a half, or one-fourteenth or one-sixteenth of a *gaz*, q. v.

Girakálu, Karn. (ಗಿರಕಾಲು) One-sixteenth of a rupee.

Girán, H. (P گران) Dear: heavy.

Giráni, H. (گراني) Dearness, dearth, scarcity: weight.

Giráṣí, Girásí, Mar. (गिराशी -सी) A caste, or individual of it, living by piracy &c.

Gird, H. (P. گرد) Round, surrounding, a wall, an inclosure, a circle, a department.

Girdwár, or *Girdáwar*, H. (گردوار, گرداور) A patrol, a watch, a guard, a superintendant or inspector of police or customs.

Girdáwari, H. (گرداوري) Inspection, patrolling, going the rounds: looking after smugglers or contraband goods: a circular order.

GIRDA, Karn. (ಗಿರ್ದ) The fourth of a fanam.

Girdaṇa, Karn. (ಗಿರ್ದಣ) The fourth of a *Solige*, a dry measure.

Girdásaga, Karn. (ಗಿರ್ದಾಸಗ) The eighth of a fanam.

GIRDÍ-NAWÁYÁ, Mar. (गिरदीनवाया, from A. *Nawáh*, environs) A surrounding tract, land round any particular spot or fort. A tax levied on villages so situated, in lieu of supplies to the garrison, &c.

GIRHÁÍK, Mar. (गिऱ्हाईक, from S. ग्राहक) A purchaser, a bidder.

GIRIFT, H. (P. گرفت) Capture, apprehension.

Giriftár, H. (گرفتار) A prisoner, one seized or apprehended.

Giriftárí, H. (P. گرفتاري) Apprehension, seizure, taking up, arrest.

GIRIKE, GIRUKE, Karn. (ಗಿರಿಕೆ, ಗಿರುಕೆ) An instrument for separating cotton from the seed.

GIRO, or GIRAU, H. (P. گرو) GIRAVU, Tel. (గిరవు) A pawn, a pledge, a mortgage, a contract. (The term *Gherroas*, holders of lands on mortgage, Ben. Reg. ii. 1795, is no doubt intended to represent some derivative from this word).

Girvi, or *Girwi*, or, vernacularly, *Girbi*, H. (گروي) A pledge, a mortgage; the thing pledged or mortgaged.

Girwidár, H. (گرويدار) The holder of a pledge or mortgage.

Girwináma, H. (گروينامه) A deed of mortgage.

GIRWÍ, H. (P. گروي) An insect mischievous to standing corn: see *Gerwá*.

GO (गो, properly the crude form of the S. noun, nom. *Gau*, or *Gao*, गौः, in which form it is most commonly used), A cow: (the word *Go* is also used singly in the dialects for any animal of the cow kind, but its more common application is in forming derivatives and compounds).

Gáo, H. &c. (گاو) or *Gái*, *Gay*, Mar. (गाई, गाय) A cow, a bull.

Goálá, pronounced like *Gwálá*, Ben. (গোআলা) A cowherd, one whose business or caste it is to attend cattle and sell milk, (the word, orignally *Gopála*, is modified vernacularly as *Gonwála*, or Hindi, *Gwála*, &c. q. v.).

Goálá-páṛá, Ben, (গোআলাপাড়া) A village, or part of one, or of a town, inhabited by cow-keepers.

Gobaidya, Ben. (গোবৈদ্য) A cow doctor, a quack.

Gobar, *Gobur*, H. (گوبر) *Gowar*, Mar. (गोवर) Dried cow-dung, used as fuel, or for plastering floors.

Gobaráṭ, Ben. (গোবরাট) The threshold of a door, from its being made smooth with cow-dung effused in water, forming a sort of plaster.

Gobarí, or *Gobrí*, H. (گوبري) *Gowarí*, Mar. (गोवरी) A piece or cake of dried cow-dung; paste or plaster made with it.

Gochar, *Gochará*, *Gocharái*, H. &c, (گوچراي , گوچرا , گوچر) Pasture land, land kept free from cultivation as the grazing ground of the village.

Gocharma, Mar. (S. गोचर्म्म) A cow's hide, a measure of land as much as can be comprehended by a cow's hide.

Godandá, Uriya. (ଗୋଦଣ୍ଡା) Pasture land.

Godána, (S. गोदान) The gift of a cow to a Bráhman, to a bridegroom, or at religious ceremonies: it is also, among the Maraṭhas, a name of the *Sanskára* of shaving: see *Chúdá*.

Godhúl, Mar. (गोधूल) lit. cow dust: hence, Evening twilight (from the dust raised by the cows returning from pasture). A certain division of time, thirty *palas* before and thirty after sunset: it is considered an auspicious hour for marriages.

Gográsam, Tel. (గోగ్రాసం) Fodder of a cow.

Gohái, H. (گوهاي) Treading out grain by bullocks.

Gohar, *Gohur*, H. (گوهر) A broad pathway for cattle, the preservation of which is considered as obligatory as that of a boundary.

Gohatyá, S. &c. (गोहत्या) Killing a cow—a heinous crime.

Go-ín, *Goeen*, H. (گوين) A pair of plough oxen, sometimes called *Do-gawá*, also *Gora*.

Gokallu, Karn. (ಗೋಕಲ್ಲು) Cow-stone, stones set up in Kanara for cows to rub themselves against.

Gokhadá, Uriya (ଗୋଖଦା) Damage done by stray cattle to the crops of the cultivators, for which an allowance is sometimes made.

Gokhaṭi, Uriya, (ଗୋଖଟି) Fine for stray cattle.

Gokul, H. (گوکل) A herd of cattle. The country about Brindávan, where Kṛishṇa passed his boyhood.

Gomaya, Mar. (S. गोमय) Cow-dung.

Gomedh, S. (गोमेधः) Sacrifice of a cow.

Goṇwaḷá, or *Goṇwáḷá*, Mar. (गोंवळा, गोंवाळा) A cowherd.

Gop, H. (گوپ) *Gopa*, S. (गोपः) A cowherd, a man who by caste breeds and attends on horned cattle, and sells their milk, butter, &c. fem. *Gopí*, (गोपी) a woman of the same caste; also *Gopiká*.

Gopa- or *Gopi-chandana*, S. &c. (गोपचन्दन) lit., cow-

herds' sandal, a sort of whitish and saponaceous clay found at Dwáraká, and valued as the most appropriate pigment with which to mark the person with the sectarial insignia of the Vaishnava sects; also called *Gopa-máṭí*, cowherds' earth.

Gopála, H. (S. गोपालः) A cowherd by caste and occupation.

Gopandhábhúmí, Tel. (గోపంధాభూమి) Pasture land, or place where cattle go: (see the next, *Pandhá* being the same word as the S. *Panthá*).

Gopanth, Ben. (S. गोपन्थ) A road or path for cattle.

Gopáshṭamí, S. &c. (गोपाष्टमी) The eighth day of the light half of the month Kártik (Oct.-Nov.), when cattle are fed, and decorated with garlands, in commemoration of Kṛishna's passing his youth among the cow-pastures of Brindávan.

Gopmahál, H. (گوپمحال) Pasture grounds.

Gorakṣh, or *Gorakshaka*, vernacularly, *Gorakh*, H. &c. (from S. रक्ष, to preserve) A cowkeeper, a cowherd.

Goras, *Gorus*, H. &c. (from S. रस, juice) Milk, curds, &c., the fluid produce of a cow.

Gorsi, more correctly, *Gorasí*, H. (گورسي, from S. गोरस, milk) A milkpail.

Goru, *Goroo*, also Mar. *Gurú*, *Gooroo*, q. v. H. (گورو, from S. गो) A cow, an ox.

Goruá-ḍhuhán, H. (گوروا ڈھکان) Twilight, time of bringing home the cows.

Goruárí-berá, H. (گوروارې بيرا) Evening, time of bringing home cattle.

Gorukhiyá, Uriya (ଗୋରୁଖିଆ) Damage or destruction by cattle.

Goṣálá, H. (S. शाला, a hall) A cowhouse.

Goshṭha, S. &c. (गोष्ठः) A station of cowherds, a cowpen, pasture, or the like; a herd of cattle: also, vernacularly, as in Bengali, *Goṭh*, or *Goṭha* (গোঠ).

Goshtáshṭamí, H. S. The same as *Gopáshṭhamí*, q. v.

Gothán, H. (گوتهان, from S. स्थान, a place) Place of assembling the cattle of a village.

Gová, Hindi (गोवा) Manure, cow-dung.

Gowárí, Mar. (गोवारी) A cowherd.

Gowárí, H. (گواري) A dwelling-house, a family, a cowhouse (Dehli).

Gwál, or *Gwálá*, also read *Gual*, *Gooal*, but less correctly and more barbarously, *Gwaller*, H. (گوال, گوالا, S. गोपाल) A cowherd, one whose caste it is to tend cattle, and sell milk, butter, &c. The caste of cowherds in Orissa furnishes also palankín-bearers and domestic servants to Europeans and natives in Bengal.

Gwálin, or *Gwálaní*, H. (گوالن) A female of the cowherd caste.

Go-ÁL, H. (گوال) Unclaimed land (Dehli).

GOBBA, Thug. A circular grave.

GOBRI, H. (گوبري) A tribe in Rohilkhand, now living just under the hills.

GODA, Tel. (గోడ) Any horned cattle.

GODAGARA, or GODÁRI-VÁḌU, Tel. (గోడగర, గోడారివాడు) A shoemaker, a worker in leather, sprung from a female of the barber caste by a potter.

GODÁRÁ, H. (گودارا) A large subdivision of the Ját tribe on the borders of Hariana.

GODARÍ, H. (گودري) A circular twist of grass or twine supporting the bottom of a round vessel.

GODHAṚ, H. (گودھڑ) The weeds and grasses collected from a ploughed field by a harrow.

GÓDI, GÓDE, Karn, (ಗೋಧಿ, ಗೋಧೆ) Wheat.

GODIYÁBHUMI, Tel. (గొడియాభూమి) Stony soil.

GODNA, H. (گودنا) GOṆDNE, Mar (गोंदणे) Tattooing, puncturing the skin, and rubbing it with the leaves of plants, yielding a dark dye chiefly produced by women. Branding as a criminal punishment, (abolished Act. ii 1849).

GODOWN, Ben. GUDÁM, (गुदाम) (from the Malay GADANG, گدڠ) An outhouse, a warehouse, a place where household implements or goods are kept. The 'black hole' was nothing else than a Godown.

GOEND, GWEND, or GWEṆDÁ, H. (گوند, گويندا) A suburb, fields near a village, a homestead or neighbourhood.

GOGÁ-PIR, H, (گوگاپير) A saint held in much veneration by the agricultural population of Dehli and the Upper Doab, who, in the month Bhádon, present offerings at his shrine which is at Dudiera, 200 miles south-west of Hisar,

GOHÁNÍ, Hindi (गोहानी) Land near a village, well manured land.

GOHÁRÍ, H. (گوهاري) Rich highly-cultivated land (Ságar).

GOÏNDA, commonly, GOYINDA or GOYENDA, H. (گوينده, from P. گفتن, to speak) GOENDÁ, Ben. (গোএন্দা) An informer, a spy.

GOJAI, GOJYEE, also GOJI, and GOJARI, H. (گوجئي) Wheat and barley sown in the same field.

GOJARA H. (گوجره) Barley and chana, or chick-pea, sown together.

GOJHÁ, H. (گوجها) A species of thorny grass which springs up during the rains.

GOKHÁ, Uriya. (ଗୋଖା) A caste of fishermen, or a man of that caste.

GOKHRU, H. (گوکهرو) A herb which springs up on *bhúr* land, bearing a fruit coverered with small prickles (Tribulus lanuginosus): in seasons of dearth the poor of Hariána feed on the pounded seed: a large kind called Gokhru Dakhini bears a fruit of a triangular shape, with prickles at the angles, and hence the same name is given to the iron crows' feet thrown on the ground to check the advance of cavalry.

GOL, H. &c. (گول) A ball, a circle, any thing round, a mass of people, an associated body or society, a crowd, a troop, a brigade, a party from a different village sojourning with their cattle for pasture.

Golá, *Golí*, H. (گولا, گولي, from *Gol*, round) A ball, a cannon ball; a mode of trial by ordeal, in which the accused carried a heated ball of iron in his hand for a given distance, and, if his hands were unscorched, was declared innocent.

Golandáz, H. (from the P. انداز, who throws) A native artilleryman.

GOLÁ, H. (گولا, from *Gól*, round) A granary, a storeroom, a place in which grain or salt is kept for a season. In Bengal it is usually a circular structure of mats or clay, raised two or three feet from the ground upon short pillars of wood or stone, and covered by a thatch. A grain or salt store or market; a place where it is sold wholesale. A salt or saltpetre manufactory (Agra).

Goládár, H. &c. (گولادار) *Goldár*, Ben. (গোলদার) A wholesale grain merchant or salt dealer, one who keeps a store.

Golákhati, Uriya (ଗୋଲାଖଟି) Dépôt for salt after weighing.

Golápaharu, Uriya (ଗୋଲାପହରୁ) A watchman over a salt store.

GOLÁ, H. (گولا) Name of an inferior caste, who are employed as cleaners of rice; or of one whose business is the manufacture of salt.

Golápúrab, H. (گولاپورب) An inferior tribe of Sunadh Bráhmans, who cultivate lands in the Agra district.

GOLAKA, S. &c. (गोलक) A son born of a widow. Among the Marathas, the term *Golak* is considered to apply to a caste supposed to be descended from the illegitimate offspring of a woman of the Bráhman caste; distinguished as the *Kuṇda-golak*, (कुण्डगोलक) the adulterous progeny of a woman who has a husband, and *Raṇda-golak*, (रण्डगोलक) the illegitimate son of a widow. The members of this caste at Puna act as astrologers, agents, money-changers, and are held as no better than Súdras.

GOḶKÁR, Karn. (ಗೊಳ್ಕಾರ) Sons of female slaves or bondwomen.

GOLLA, Tel. Karn. (గొల్ల) A shepherd, a man of a caste whose duty it is to graze sheep or cattle, sometimes employed as confidential servants and assistants in public treasuries. Also *Golládu*, *Gollavádu*, plur. *Gollavándlu*, Karn *Gollar*, or *Gollaru*.

Golla-karamu, Tel. (గొల్లకరము) A tax on herdsmen and shepherds.

Golla-palli, Karn. (గొల్లపల్లి) A village of cowherds or shepherds.

Gollar-mányam, Karn. (గొల్లరమాన్యం) Taxes levied from shepherds.

GOLLI, Thug. Coral.

GOLYÁ, Mar (गोल्या) A rice pounder or pestle, a man who gains a living by pounding rice.

GOMA, Thug. Omen from the flight of a shrike, considered good on whichever side it is observed.

GOMÁJÍ KÁPAṢÁ, Mar. (गोमाजी कापशा) A fictitious name sometimes inserted in accounts as the name of a revenue defaulter for arrears for which the head of the village, or revenue officer, is responsible: (from *Gomá*, pretended ignorance: *kápaṣá or kápsá* appears to be merely an unmeaning adjunct).

GOṆA, or GOṆÍ, Ben., Mar., &c. (S. গোণ, गोणी) A coarse sack made from the fibres of the *Pát*. The coarse sort of canvas of which it is made is commonly called *Gunny*: see *Ganni*.

Goṇapaṭ, or *Goṇapáṭ*, or *Goṇatáṭ*, Mar. (गोणपट, or -पाट, or -ताट) The coarse canvas or sackcloth made from the fibres of the *Pát* (Corchorus capsularis), of which sacks or bags of various sizes are fabricated.

GONA, Thug. The hand; also, amongst the Dakhini Thugs, Fine.

GONAGÁR-ÁYA-JODI, Karn. (ಗೊನಗಾರಆಯಜೋಡಿ) A tax levied on those who cut betel-nuts for the village.

GOṆAKALLU, read also GOṆIKAL, (?) Karn. (ಗೊಣಕಲ್ಲು) A rough stone; stony or gravelly soil.

Goṇakalluhádi, Karn. (ಗೊಣಕಲ್ಲುಹಾದಿ) A rough road.

GONCHI, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಿ) A field, especially one rented by different tenants.

Gonchigár, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಿಗಾರ) A proprietor or occupant of a field.

Gonchipatta, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಿಪಟ್ಟೆ) A lease of fields or lands held jointly by several co-occupants.

Gonchálu, Karn. (ಗೊಂಚಾಳು) A man set to watch a field.

GOND, H. &c. (P. گوند) Gum; a solution of gum used to fasten the envelopes of letters.

Gond-dání, H. (P. دان, holding) The gum-stand.

Gond-kast, H. (P. کست, spreading) An instrument for applying the gum to envelopes.

GOND, H. (گوند) A sort of rush used in making mats and baskets.

GOND, (?) Hindi. Land immediately adjacent to a village, and, being richly manured, cultivated for vegetables and tobacco (Bundelkhand).

GOND, corruptly, GOAND, H. (S. گوڈ) The half barbarous inhabitants of the eastern branches of the Vindhya mountains, between Bundelkhand and Berár, and subject partly to the British government, and partly to that of Nagpore, giving its appellation to the country of Gondwána. A small portion of them is found in different tracts, bearing the title of *Ráj-gond*, who are looked upon with respect by the other *Gonds*.

GONDÁ, H. (گونڈا) A branch of the Ahír caste.

GONDANA, GONDALA, or GONDLI, Karn. (ಗೊಂದಣ, ಗೊಂದಳ, ಗೊಂದ್ಲಿ) GONDHALA, or GONDHAL, Mar. (गोंधल) A tumultuous festivity in honour of the goddess Deví, celebrated, even in Mysore, chiefly by Maratha Bráhmans, it being a Maratha festival, (from the Mar. *Gondhala*, tumult, bustle,) consisting of music, and dancing, and recitation of mythological stories. The word in Kanarese, spelled with a long ō (ಗೋಂದಳ) is said also to mean a ceremony performed for the sick, on the birth of a child, at marriages, &c., when the tutelary household divinity is splendidly attired, and music and dancing are performed by hired musicians in the outer court. It is probably the same thing as the *Gondhal*.

Gondhalí, incorrectly *Gondali*, and *Gondli*, or *Gondlee*, corruptly *Gonedullee*, Mar. (गोंधली) The name of a caste, or individual of it, whose business it is to sing and dance, and perform the *Gondhal*: in some places the *Gondhalí* is the village drummer; sometimes he is a vagrant musician, dancer, and tumbler, or subsists by begging.

GONEWÁR, (?) Tel. An inferior division of the Kunbi or agricultural tribe in the northern Sirkars. See *Gorivár*.

GONGADI, GONGARI, Karn. (ಗೊಂಗಡಿ) A woollen cloth or blanket. See *Kambal*.

GUNDRÁ, or GONRA, H. (گونڈرا, گونرا) A reservoir to which water is thrown up from a pond or pool below. The straw or reeds which are placed to protect the side of the upper reservoir. (Central and lower Doab).

GONI, Thug. A shoe.

GONIAYAT, Thug. A man who has lost his hand or nose: it is unlucky to murder him.

GONTIÁ, H. (گونٹیا) The head man of a village, a Patel. In some places the term is restricted to a Bráhman holding that office.

GOPHNÁ, GOPHNÍ, or GOPHIÁ, H. (گوپھنا, گوپھنی, گوپھیا, गोफनी, गोफया) GOPHAN, Mar. (गोफण) A sling, especially one used by persons stationed on a platform in a field of corn to drive away cattle, birds, &c.

GOPO, Uriya. (ଗୋପୋ) The whole household: lit., cows and children.

GOPURA, Mar, &c. (S. गोपुर) A gate, a town gate, but more especially applied in the south to the elevated and ornamented gateway or entrance tower of a Hindu temple.

GOPYA, S. (गोप्य, from गुप, to preserve) To be preserved or taken care of, as a deposit.

Gopyádhi, S. (गोप्याधिः) A pledge or deposit to be preserved, one that is not to be made any use of while in deposit: also *Gopyabandha*, &c.

GORÁ, H. (گورا) Fair, white, a European; but, when applied to cattle, red.

GORÁ, or GODÁ, Ben. (গোড়া) A foundation, a source.

Goragori, Ben. (গোড়াগোড়ি) From the beginning, from the origin or foundation.

GORABA, GORAVA, Karn. (ಗೊರಬ, ಗೊರವ) A shepherd's priest.

GORÁÍ, Hindi (गोराई) A clan of Rájputs in the Agra district.

GORÁÍ-ZAMÍN, (? *zamín* is Persian, and *gorái* may come from *gorá*, fair, but the compound is not met with in any dictionary, nor is it confirmed by any local authority) Mixed soil of sand and fine red earth, the latter predominating, producing all kinds of grain except wheat and rice: on the best kind, sugar-cane, chilis, and tobacco may be raised.

GORANT, (?) A light soil (Bundelkhand): (probably the same as the next word).

GORAT, Guz. (ગોરાટ) A light sandy soil; one of the two principal kinds found in Guzerat: also termed *Marwá*.

Goret, or Gorai-iṭ, corruptly, Gorayt, Gorayat, or Ghorite, H. (گوریت, गोरेट, गोरैइट) A watchman, a village watchman and messenger, one whose duty it is to guard the village and prevent depredations on the crops, also to carry messages for the superior village officers: he is, in most places in Upper India, one of the municipal establishment, and is especially employed under the *Patwári* to call the villagers to the public office when required.

Gorgárí, H. (گورگاري, perhaps from P. گور, a grave) A method of deciding village boundary disputes in Chota Nagpur: two holes are dug on a spot in the contested limits, in which the watchmen of the two contending villages are severally buried up to the waist: whichever holds out longest gains the cause.

Goṛhá, H. (گوڑھا) Fields near a village homestead.

Gorha, or Gorhoni, Thug. Bread.

Gorhna, Thug. To strangle.

Goḍná, Gorná, H. (گوڈنا, گورنا, गोडना, गोरना) A sort of hoe used for digging up sugar-cane, and the like.

Goríwár, (?) Tel. A division of the Kunbi, or agricultural caste in the northern Sirkars: (*wár* is the vulgar form of *váḍu*, an individual).

Goṛṛu, Tel. (గొఱ్ఱు) A land measure, equal to 125 *kuntas*, or 45,375 square yards, or 3⅜ acres: also an instrument of husbandry, used as a sort of harrow, or as a drill-plough, or sometimes for weeding after the grain is in stalk.

Gosain, H. (گوساين) A religious mendicant: see *Goswámí*.

Gosain ṭáki, H. (گوسين ٹاکي) A cess of a quarter ana per rupee on the revenue, formerly granted by a Zamindar of Bírbhúm to establishments of Gosains in the Zamindárí, and collected by them from the Ryots: as many disputes arose out of the arrangement, the right to levy the tax was finally restricted to the Zamindar, and the payment of the *Gosain-ṭáki* left to his own discretion.

Goṣangiváḍu, Tel. (గొసంగివాడు) A shoemaker, a worker in leather; a low caste, whose occupation is working in skins and leather.

Gosáví, Mar. (गोसावी) A religious mendicant: see *Goswámí*.

Gosávi-paṭṭí, Mar. (गोसावीपट्टि) A cess self imposed formerly by the villagers to raise a fund for paying *Gosains*.

Gosha-nashín, H. (گوشه نشين) A Mohammadan ascetic or recluse, one who professes to have withdrawn from the world; lit., one sitting in a corner: hence, also said of a woman of rank or respectability, though the term for her is more properly *Parda-nashín*.

Goshta, Mar. (गोष्ट) A story, an affair, a circumstance.

Goshṭhí, Ben. (S. গোষ্ঠী) Goshta or Goshṭí, the unaspirated letter being substituted for the original, Mar. (गोष्ट, गोष्टी) An assembly, a meeting, especially one held for discussion or debate. Family connexions, relations, kindred.

Goshṭi-sráddh, Mar. (from S. श्राद्ध, a funeral ceremony) An obsequial ceremony performed in words only, when circumstances prevent its actual performance.

Goshwára, H. (P. گوشواره, गोशवारा) vernacularly modified as Goṣerá, or Goṣwárá, Goshwárá, corruptly Gooshwarah, Mar (गोशेरा, गोष्वारा, गोष्वारा) Gosbárá, or Goswárá, Ben. (গোসবারা) Goshupárá, Tel. (గోషుపారా) Goshuáṛá, Uriya (ଗୋଶୁଆରା) An abstract statement, giving the substance of different documents, the abstract or sum of a village or Zamindárí account, shewing the total quantity of land, and its distribution, as waste, cultivated, fallow, productive, &c., made up from the *Chiṭṭhás*, q. v. An index, a summary.

Goshwára-kabulíat, H. (A. قبوليت, agreement) Counterpart or acceptance of an abstract account.

Goshwára -ul, H. (from A. كُل, all) A complete abstract or summ... of the whole.

Goswámí, S. (गो, sense or passion &c., स्वामी, master, one who restrains l... ssions, modified vernacularly as Gosáin, Goosáin, Gosámi, or simply Sámi or Swámi, Gosáí, Gosávi, Gosáyí, &c.) A religious mendicant in general. As a special name it is applied to very different classes of persons, identified only by their professing a religious and mendicant life. The most respectable are the reputed descendants spiritually of Sankara Ácharya, of whom there are ten chief branches, and who are thence also called the *Daṣ-námi*, or ten-named Gosains, attaching to the ordinary Hindu appellation one of the terms, *Tírtha*, (shrine), *Ásrama*, (an order), *Vana* and *Aranya*, (a wood), *Saraswatí*, (the goddess of eloquence). *Bhárati*, (the goddess of speech), *Puri*, (a city), *Giri* and *Parvata*, (a hill), or *Ságara*, (the ocean), as, *Ananda-giri Vidyáraṇya*, *Puran-gír*, *Rama-ásrama*. These, although they are occasionally vagrants, are usually assembled in *maths*, or conventual residences, under a superior: some of their establishments are liberally endowed, and of great reputed sanctity, particularly that of Sringeri, in the western Ghats, near the sources of the *Tungabhadrá*, said to have been founded by *Sankara* himself. Individuals of the

three pure castes are admissible, and in some cases Śúdras also; but as they profess celibacy, their numbers are in part recruited by the purchase or adoption of boys at an early age. The *Daṣ-námi Gosains* worship preferentially *Şiva*, of whom *Şankara* is said to have been an *avatára*; but many have been distinguished as advocates of the Vedánta doctrines. One division of them, termed *Atíts*, differs from the more rigid *Daṇḍí-gosains*, in following secular pursuits, as traders and ministrant priests of temples: some of them even marry and settle, when they are termed *Samyogis*, or *Gharbáris*. These Gosains, although met with in Upper India, are most numerous and influential in the south. In Hindustan the name is more correctly applied to two different classes, both worshippers of Vishṇu, the *Gosains* of *Gokul*, who are descended from *Vallabha Áchárya*, and, although religious characters, are allowed to marry and follow secular pursuits, and the *Gosains* of Bengal, who are the disciples of *Chaitanya*, a native of Bengal, who instituted a new form of Vaishnava worship at the end of the fifteenth century. They also marry, and, like the *Gokulastha*, lead domestic and respectable lives. The term is also applied loosely to mere vagrants, some of whom wandered about formerly in armed gangs, and levied contributions forcibly on the villages, plundered them, or now, [illegible], or in small bodies, extort money by inflicting disgusting tortures upon themselves: these sometimes go naked.

Gosávní, Mar. (गोसावनी) A female Gosain; one who, on arriving at years of discretion, adopts a life of continence and mendicancy.

Daurí-Gosávi, Mar. (डौरी गोसावी) A class of religious vagrants, said to be disciples of Gorakhnáth; in which case they are not properly Gosains, but Jogis: they sing hymns in honour of Bhairava, playing on the *ḍaura* (डौर), or a small drum shaped like an hour-glass; whence their name, *ḍaurí*, a player on the *ḍaura*.

Got, H. &c. (گوت, abbreviated from गोत्र, q. v.) A family, a race; a family of Bráhmans, bearing the common name of some Ṛishi, their supposed progenitor, or primitive spiritual head, as, *Sáṇḍilya, Kásyapa, Bháradwaja*, &c. Any branch or subdivision of a tribe or caste. A caste collectively.

Got, Thug. A large city.

Gota, Thug. Stones, especially from graves.

Gotá, Hindi (गोता) The mustard-seed crop (Puraniya).

Gotáí, Mar. (गोताई) Ceremonies observed by Şúdras prior to the re-admission of a man who has forfeited his caste.

Gotpat, or *-pát*, Mar. (गोतपत-पात) A caste or family collectively. Ceremonies of receiving back a man who has lost caste among Şúdras.

Goth, Guz. (ગોથ) Four; a private number used by merchants, &c. *Goth-padi*, fourteen.

Gótámu, Tel. (గోతాము) A coarse canvas or *ganni* bag.

Goṭáṛá, Hindi (गोटारा) The rich lands immediately adjacent to the village (Puraniya).

Goṭbastí, Hindi (गोटबसती) The chief or first assemblage of houses erected on the settlement of a village: those subsequently built form the *thola* or *paṭṭí*.

Gotra, S. &c. (गोत्रः) Family, lineage, relationship by descent from a common ancestor of the same name. A family, a tribe, especially applied to races of Bráhmans who profess to regard some celebrated saint as their progenitor or their primitive spiritual head, and whose designation they bear; as, the *Bháradwája-gotra, Kásyapa-gotra, Sáṇḍilya-gotra*, &c. The term, at least in its vernacular form *Got*, has come to signify a subdivision of any common tribe or caste.

Gotraja, S. (गोत्रज) A kinsman of the same family and name, the '*gentile*,' in opposition to the *bandhu* or kinsman of a different family or cognate. Adoption is preferably enjoined in the same *gotra*, while marriage is prohibited.

Gotrahatyá, S. (हत्या, killing) Striking or killing a person of the same *gotra*.

Gotra-varanam, S. (from वरणं, choosing) Ceremony of repeating the genealogy of the bride and bridegroom at a marriage: (it should probably be *varṇanam*, describing, relating).

Graha, S. (ग्रह, from गृह, to take) A planet.

Grahapatra, S. (from पत्र, a leaf) A horoscope, a table indicating the positions and aspects of the planets at any particular moment, as at birth, marriage, &c.

Grahapújá, S. (from पूजा, worship) Worship of the planets, to render them propitious.

Grahaṇa, S., Ben., &c. (ग्रहण) An eclipse. Taking, accepting, seizing, apprehending. In the dialects more usually *Gahan*.

Grahiá, Uriya (ଗ୍ରହିଆ) A mortgage, chiefly of lands.

Gram, English. The term current for varieties of pulse, especially for native chaná, the chick-pea (Acer arietinum).

The word is probably of Portuguese origin, from *Grao*, grain.

GRÁM, or GRÁMA, S. &c. (ग्राम), the term occurs in all the dialects, sometimes in the primitive form, but usually modified, as, GÁM, GÁNW, or GÁON, corruptly GAUM, (गाम, गांव, गाओं), also varied according to inflexion, as, GRÁMAMU, Tel. (గ్రామము), or to alphabetical peculiarities, as, KÍRÁMAM, (so written though pronounced GRÁMAM), Tam. (கிராமம்), GRÁMAM, Mal. (ഗ്രാമം) A village, literally; but, as specifying a municipal and fiscal division, a hamlet, a township, consisting not only of the residences of the inhabitants, but of a tract of land around them within determinate boundaries, including arable and pasture lands, wood, waste, and water. The organization of such townships prevails, in principle, throughout India, but varies in practice in different parts of the country: they are, however, reducible, in the first instance, to two principal classes, one of which is so far the property of one individual that a single person is responsible for the revenue, and collects it from the cultivators as if from his tenants, exercising the right to distrain their goods, or eject them altogether, on failure of their paying their stipulated or customary share of the government demand, and claiming also a right to impose upon them occasionally cesses and charges, and, in some cases, to let the lands to temporary occupants at a stipulated rent: in the second great class the government revenue is paid direct by a number of individuals claiming proprietary rights in the village lands, paying either severally, or through a head man, who is one of their own community, representing them either by hereditary descent or election. Modifications of both these descriptions occur: thus, of the first, in Bengal generally, and in the north-west provinces occasionally, the proprietary right is vested in one individual, either by his having been in possession of such right from the earliest recorded period, or from having acquired it by purchase when lands have been sold for arrears of revenue: these are known as Zamindárí tenures. In the south of India, in the Tamil provinces, an *Ekabhogam* (sole enjoyment), or *Ijamán* (*yajamána*, or householder) *Grámam* is usually the property of a single individual, either in his own person or as head of his family: sometimes, however, the village is distributed amongst a body of hereditary proprietors, over whom the *Ijamán* has a controlling power, allotting the lands amongst them according to their shares, and apportioning and collecting the revenue: no sale of the land can be effected without his sanction. The second great class of villages, in which the proprietary right is vested in a certain number of individuals, who are responsible for the public revenue, is the most numerous class, and may once have been universal: these coparcenary tenures present many peculiarities, which it is necessary to become acquainted with for each in particular, in assessing the public revenue, but they may be chiefly distinguished as of three kinds: 1. Those in which the whole land is held and managed in common; the rents paid by the cultivators, whether they be the proprietors themselves or tenants under the proprietors, being thrown into a common stock, with all other profits from the estate, and, after deducting expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors, according to old and established practice: these are called in Hindustan *Zamindárí* villages, as the occupants are termed village *Zamindars*, to distinguish them from the *Zamindárs* of Bengal, or they are termed *Bhayachara*, or brotherhood villages. In the south of India they are called *Pasung-karai* and *Pangu-vaḷi*, or by the S. terms *Samudayam* or *Samohi*. *Panguvaḷi* and *Samudayam* are especially applied to coparcenary tenures, in which the allotments are liable to revision and re-adjustment from time to time, on the agreement of the occupants. 2. The more general form of coparcenary villages is that termed in the north-west provinces, *Paṭṭídárí*, in which the lands are divided into *Paṭṭís*, or shares, and held in severalty by the different proprietors, or *Paṭṭídárs*, each person managing his own lands, and paying his fixed share of the government revenue; the whole being jointly responsible, in the event of any one sharer failing to fulfil his engagements: in the south these tenures are known as *Arudi-karai*, *Áchandrárkam*, *Bhaṭṭavrittí* or *Bharttvartí*, *Palabhogam*, q. v. 3. A third form is that known in the north-west provinces as the *imperfect Paṭṭídárí* village, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty; the profits of the land held in common being first appropriated to the government revenue and the village expenses, and the overplus being distributed, or the deficiency made good, according to a rate on the several holdings, when the proprietors are said to pay their revenue by *Dhár-báchh* or *Bíghadám*, q. v. Villages may also be denominated from the mode of the dis-

tribution of the lands, as the *Bíghati* of the upper provinces, where the division of the allotments usually held in severalty is by *bíghás*, or their fractions: the *Vísabadi* of the Ceded districts, where the division is by *visas*, or sixteenths, which are usually held in common: the *Nírwa* or *Bhágwár* villages of Guzerat, in which the village is distributed into *bhágas*, or portions according to the original number of sharers: these *bhágas* are subdivided by *ánas*, or sixteenths, amongst the heirs of a deceased proprietor, according to their number and respective rights, and these *ánas* may be again subdivided into fractional sixteenths, termed *ánis* and *cháwals*: *Bhágwár* villages are usually held in severalty. In some parts of Hindustan villages are primarily divided into a certain number of nominal integral parts, usually twenty, which are called *biswas*, and then again into fractions of twentieths, termed *biswánsís* and *karwánsís*: these portions are distributed amongst the representatives of the original proprietor or proprietors, constituting the proprietary shares, termed *Paṭṭís*, or sometimes *Péns*, q. v.: the *Paṭṭí* is divisible according to the number of the heirs of a *Paṭṭídár*, into smaller portions, called *thoks*, *tholas*, or *ḍheris*, and these may again be subdivided into smaller shares, termed *behrís*. *Thok* is sometimes convertible into *Paṭṭí*: see these terms severally, also the Tamil terms, *Pangu* and *Karai*. When the proprietors of a village are of different classes or religions, it is primarily divided between them according to their respective interests, and the portions in Hindustan are termed *tarafs*; so that there may be a Mohammadan and a Hindu *taraf* in one village, each being severally divisible according to the prevailing usage. Every village has an establishment of municipal officers and servants, more or less complete, according as its organization has been more or less interfered with: see under the word *Baluta*.

Grámadevatá, H. (S. ग्रामदेवता) *Grámdebta*, or *-debtá*, Ben. and Uriya (গ্রামদেবতা) *Grámdeo*, Mar. (ग्रामदेव) The tutelary divinity of a village; sometimes this is one of the ordinary pantheon, but it is more usually local, and is not uncommonly a rude block of stone: the term is also applied to lunds appropriated to the expense of the village idol.

Grámádhtkárí, vernacularly, *Grámadhihár*, incorrectly, *Grámádikár*, S. (from अधिकारी, one who has a right) The head of a village; either the proprietor, the head man, or the collector of the revenue on government account.

Grámádhínan, Mal. (ഗ്രാമാധിനൻ) A village carpenter.

Grámádhipati, S. (from अधिपति, master) *Grámádhipan*, Mal. (ഗ്രാമാധിപൻ) The head of a village, commonly charged also by the government with the general control of it, and the collection of the revenue.

Gráma-hissebu, Tel. (గ్రామహిస్సెబు, from the P. *Hisáb*, حساب) The general account of the collection and balance due delivered to the landlord at the time of settlement.

Gráma-kaṇakan, Tam. (கணக்கன்) S. (गणक:) *Gráma karnam*, Tel. The village accountant.

Gráma-kanthamu, Tel. (గ్రామకంఠము) A spot of ground in a village for building huts upon.

Grám, or *Gáon*, or *Gráma kharch*, H. (گرام خرچ) *Gráma kharchu*, Tel. (గ్రామఖర్చు) The private expenses of a village; the charges borne by it independently of the payments on account of revenue.

Gráma-kável, Tam. (காவல்) The village watch.

Gráma-kharch-taksím, (S. and A.) Account shewing the proportion of village charges to be borne by each Ryot. Ceded districts.

Gráma-kharch-zábita, (S. and A.) Account of the village disbursements. Ceded districts.

Grámalu-múlu, Tel. An allowance given by villages to Bráhmans of a quantity of rice in the husk at the time of harvest. Ceded districts.

Grámá mániam, Tam. (மானியம்) A certain extent of land enjoyed rent-free by a hereditary proprietor of part of the village lands, as a personal privilege attached to such a share (Ellis).

Gráma-merai, Tam. (கிராமமெரை) Allowances of a portion of the crop to the village officers and servants.

Grámamukham, Mal. (ഗ്രാമമുഖം) A market town.

Grámanattam, Tam. (கிராமநத்தம்) Ground set apart, on which the houses of a village may be built.

Gramaṇí, incorrectly, *Gramṇi*, S. &c. (ग्रामणी) Tam. (கிராமணி) The head man of a village. It is also a title assumed in the Tamil countries by the drawers of the *Tári* juice. In several dialects, as, Bengali, Uriya, Tel., Karn., and Mal., it denotes also the village barber.

Grámanyan, Mal. (ഗ്രാമണ്യൻ) The head man of a village.

Gráma-otti-shettu, (?) The mortgage-deed of a village.

Gráma-purohitan, Tam. (புரோகிதன், from S. *Purohita*) The village priest and astronomer.

Gramasamishti bhumi, Tel. (గ్రామసమిష్టిభూమి) Land possessed by the villagers conjointly.

Gráma terige, Karn. (ಗ್ರಾಮತೆರಿಗೆ) A fine levied in Mysore on Ryots who have left their own villages and settled in others.

Grámattán, also, corruptly, *Graumutta* and *Graumuttan,* (கிராமத்தான்) The head man of a village (in the Tamil countries).

Grámattan-mániam, A grant of rent-free land to the head of a village, in addition to his own share of the common property paying revenue: see *Grámamániam.*

Grámattan-sutantram, (சுதந்தரம்) Fees and privileges enjoyed by the head man of a village.

Grámattár, Tam., (கிராமத்தார்) sing. An inhabitant of a village, *the* inhabitant *par excellence,* the head man: plur. The inhabitants of a village.

Grámbheṭi, Ben. (গ্রামভেটী) A present or fee to a Zamindar on the marriage of a tenant's children.

Grám, or *Gám-chálí,* Mar. (ग्रामचाली) Village usage or custom.

Grám-joshí, or *Grama-jyotishí,* Mar., S., (ग्रामजोशी, ग्रामज्योतिषी) The village astronomer, who casts nativities and calculates times and seasons.

Grám-lekhaka, Mar (S. लेखक, a writer) The village accountant.

Grámopadhyáya, S., Mar. (from S. उपाध्याय) A village priest or schoolmaster, if a Bráhman.

Grám-saranjámi, H. (P. سرنجامي, effects) The requisite establishment or implements for the business of a village.

Grámwár, or *Grámawár,* H. By villages, as a village settlement.

Grám-, or *Gám-nisbat-inámatí,* Mar. (ग्राम-, गामनिसबत-इनामती) Rent-free lands granted to village officers or servants, on the part of, and by, the village community, usually of its own free will, but occasionally under the orders of the government.

Grámya, S. &c. (ग्राम्य) Village, rustic; any thing relating to or concerning a village, or to the practices and manners of the villagers.

Grámyadebatá, Ben. (S. গ্রাম্যদেবতা) A village or rustic deity, often represented by a rude stone placed under a large tree.

Grámyájak, or *Grámayájaka,* (S. याजकः) The village priest, who conducts the ceremonies for any or all classes. An attendant on an idol.

GRANTHA, S. (ग्रन्थ) A book in general. The book of the Sikhs, a large collection of short moral poems by Nának and others in Panjabi and Hindi.

GRANTHÍ, S. (ग्रन्थिः) A knot, a tie, a tying together.

Granthi-mochaka, S. (from मोचक, who loosens) A thief, a cut-purse, or parcel pilferer.

GRÁSA, or GRÁS, corruptly, GRASS, or GURAS, S., used in all the Hindu dialects, (ग्रासः, from ग्रस, to swallow) GHÁS, or GHÁNS, Mar. (घास, घांस) and GARÁS, pronounced GRÁS, Guz. (ગરાસ) A mouthful, or a quantity equivalent to it. Fodder for cattle. A hereditary claim to a small portion (a mouthful) of the produce of a village or villages by various Rájput chiefs, granted them by the local governments in remuneration of military service, and commuted for a pecuniary payment out of the revenue paid by the villagers. A fixed payment made to military and predatory chiefs in Guzerat and Malwa, especially in lieu of lands held by them, or in purchase of their refraining from plunder. Also lands held by Grásias in Guzerat.

Grásiá, H. (گراسيا, गरासीया) *Garásio,* Guz. (ગરાસીઓ) A military and predatory chief in Malwa, Rajputana Guzerat, and Cutch, claiming a portion of the revenues of certain villages, either as a grant originally from the superior authority, in requital of military service, or as the price of forbearance from plunder. In Mewar the designation applies to military chiefs of mixed Rájput and Bhil descent, holding jagirs in nominal vassalage to the Rana of Udayapur, and engaging to pay a stipulated tribute. In Guzerat the term also designates a plunderer or robber.

GṚIHA, S. &c. (गृहं) A house.

Gṛihadáha, S. &c. (from दाह, burning) Arson, house burning.

Gṛihadeva, or *-devatá,* S. &c. (from देव, or देवता, a divinity) The household deity, the tutelary deity of a house, rarely bearing any specific designation, and not unusually represented by a water-pot; a rude figure; a *Sálagráma* stone or Ammonite, or the *Tulasí* plant, or sacred Basil.

Gṛihajáta, S. (from जात, born) A description of slave, one born of a female slave in the house of her master.

Gṛihapati, S. &c. (from पति, a master) A householder.

Gṛihapraveṣa, S. &c. (from प्रवेशः, entrance) The ceremonies observed upon taking possession of a new house, or upon the first reception of a bride in her husband's dwelling.

Gṛihastha, S. &c., also vernacularly, but incorrectly, *Grahasth, Girhast, Girhist, Giristh*, &c. (from गृह, a house, and स्थ, who stays or dwells in) A householder; the Hindu of the second order, who, after his course as a religious student, marries and keeps house; a respectable person; a villager or cultivator, whence, *Grahasthi*, or, vernacularly, *Girhistí*, husbandry.

Gṛihayajna, S. (from यज्ञ, worship) Domestic worship, especially the oblation of oiled butter on the household fire, a fire perpetually preserved by some classes of Bráhman householders.

Gṛihí, S. &c. (गृही) A householder.

Gṛihiṇí, S. &c. (गृहिणी) The mistress of a house, the wife of a householder.

GṚIHÍTÁ, S., also Uriya, &c. (ଗୃହୀତା, from S. ग्रह, to take, or seize) A creditor, a donor, one who claims or receives any thing.

GUÁ, GUYÁ, Ben. (গুআ, গুয়া, S. गुवाक) Betel-nut; also the tree that bears it (Areca catechu).

GÚḌA, or GÚṚA, Tel. (గూడ) A basket for throwing up water for irrigation.

GUḌÁKU, Karn. (ಗುಡಾಕು) Prepared tobacco for smoking in a *hukka*.

GÚḌALU, Tel. (గూడలు) A basket made of woven bambu strips for drawing up water.

GUDÁM, Ben. (গদাম) A magazine, a storeroom, a warehouse: see *Godown*.

GUDÁR, or GUDÁR-GHÁṬÁ, Ben. (গুদারঘাটা, vernacular corruption of P گزارا, GUZARA, crossing) A ferry, a landing-place.

GUDAST, Mar. (गुदस्त, vernacular corruption of P. گزشت, GUZASHT, past) Past, gone by. *Sál-gudast*, last year. See *Guzasht*.

Gudast-báḱí, Mar. (from A. باقي, remainder) Balance remaining of a closed account.

GÚḌAVU, Karn. (ಗೂಡವು) A small hamlet near a village.

GUDDALI, Karn. (ಗುದ್ದಲಿ) A native spade or hoe.

Guddali-pommu, Karn. (ಗುದ್ದಲಿ-ಪೊಮ್ಮು) A cess levied on vegetable gardeners at so much per spade or hoe.

GUḌḌE, Tel. (గుడ్డె) High ground for dry cultivation.

Guḍḍa, Karn. (ಗುಡ್ಡ) A hill, a mountain.

Guḍḍada-kóṭi, Karn. (ಗುಡ್ಡದಕೋಟೆ) A hill fort.

GUḌEMU, Tel. (గుడెము) A hamlet.

GÚḌEMU, Tel. (గూడెము) A small hamlet near a village.

GUḌAGÁVAL-GUTTA, Karn. (ಗುಡಗಾವಲಗುತ್ತ) Taxes on the gatherers of wild fruits in Mysore.

GÚḌHAJA, pronounced commonly, GÚṚHAJA, S. &c. (गूढ, secret, and ज, born) The son of concealed birth, born privately of a woman whose husband is absent, the real father being unknown: also *Gúḍhotpanna*, &c.

GUḌHÁR, Mar. (गुढार) Flight of a whole people of a village from an enemy.

GUḌHI, GUṚHI, Mar. (गुढी) A pole erected on the first day of the year before the house door, and covered with cloth, mango-sprigs, &c. Flowers or grains of rice stuck on an idol consulted as an oracle: the answer is inferred from the order in which they fall off.

GÚDÍ, Ben. (গুদী) A sort of dry dock, a place made by the side of a river for repairing and caulking boats.

GUḌI, Tel. Karn. (గుడి) A temple, a pagoda.

Guḍikaṭle, Karn. (ಗುಡಿಕಟ್ಲೆ) Fixed allowance for a temple.

Guḍikaṭṭu, Tel. (గుడికట్టు) The whole extent of land attached to a temple, or a statement exhibiting it.

Guḍipárupatya, Karn. (ಗುಡಿಪಾರುಪತ್ಯ) Superintendence of a temple.

GUDIGÁR, Karn. (ಗುಡಿಗಾರ) A caste, or individual of it, at Nagar, in Mysore, carvers in sandal-wood, horn, and ivory.

GUḌISARAKU, Karn. (ಗುಡಿಸರಕು) A term used for the ordinary price of a pair of shoes at Nagar (Mysore).

GUḌIVARAM, Tel. (గుడివరం) The Ryot's share of the crop.

GUDṚÍ, H. (گدري) A daily market.

GUDU, GOODOO, (?) A money fee payable by landholders on the Nilghari hills to the *Todas*, or native hill-men.

GÚGARI, corruptly, GÚGRÍ, GOOGREE, Karn. (ಗೂಗರಿ) Any fee or perquisite of the head of a village.

Gúgarí-biḷ, Karn. (ಗೂಗರಿಬಿಳ್) Pasture ground granted rent-free to a headman.

GUGOAL, Mar. (?) Fees leviable on Lingáyats by landholders in the Dakhin.

GUGLI, GOOGLEE, (?) Said to denote a class of Bráhmans attached to the Vaishnava objects of pilgrimage in Kattiwar.

GUJAÍ, corruptly, GOOJEY, Hindi (गुजई) A mixed crop of barley and wheat in the north-west provinces.

GÚJAR, H. (گوجر, गूजर) The name of a numerous class in the north-west provinces, chiefly engaged in agriculture, though formerly notorious for their martial and predatory character. They profess to descend from Rájput fathers by women of inferior castes. Mr. Elliot considers them as having given their appellation to the principality of Guzerat, in the west of India, and the district of the same name in the Panjáb. In the Dakhin the term is con-

sidered synonymous with *Gujaráti*, and applied to any native of Guzerat, but more especially to the traders and dealers from that country. In Bengal and Bahar one subdivision of the *Kúrmi*, or agricultural tribe, is called *Gujaráti*, having come perhaps originally from thence.

Gujar, also Gujráṇ, or Gujárá, Mar. (गुजर, गुजराण, गुजारा, from P. *Guzar*, گزر, passing) Bare subsistence, mere means of livelihood.

Gujárá, Ben. (গুজারা, vernacular corruption of P. گذر) A ferry.

Gujárat, Mar. (गुजारत्) Through the medium, or by the hands of; (said of money paid ;) presence or act of witnessing, though without responsibility (in money transactions).

Gujárati, Tel. (గుజారతి) Possession.

Gujrí, Tel. (గుజ్రి, from the H. گزری) A market or market-place ; in Madras, the thieves' bazar. Mar. (गुजरी) The morning or evening market.

Gukhi, Thug. A person carrying the bones of his relations to some sacred stream : he is never to be assailed.

Gúl, Gool, H. (گول) A channel cut to convey water to a field. A road, a path (Sagar). A bunch of unripe Indian corn (Dehli).

Gúl, Mar. (गूळ, from S. गुड) Coarse sugar, the juice of the sugar-cane inspissated by boiling : see *Gúṛ*.

Gul, H. &c. (گل, गुल) A ball of charcoal ground to powder and cemented with starch, put, when lighted, into a *hukka* to cause the slow combustion of the tobacco ; also into the irons used for ironing linen.

Gulál, H. &c. (گلال) The red powder thrown about at the Holi, generally the meal or flour of barley, rice, or *Singhára*, reddened with some vegetable dye, as that of the Cesalpinia sappan, or red sanders-wood.

Gúlar, H. (گولر) Cotton pods before bursting (Rohilkhand).

Gulendá, H. (گلیندا) The pod of the Mahwa tree: see *Gulu*.

Gúlí, also Kúlí and Guṇṭá, (?) A measure of length ; when identified with the *gunṭa*, the fortieth part of an acre, but it varies in different parts of the south ; at Madras it is equal to a square of 33 feet each way, in Tanjore it is 144 square feet, at Madura 25,030 square feet.

Guli-Guli, Ben. (গুলি গুলি) Severally, individually ; apportioned to each by share or lot.

Guḷivina-pommu, Karn. (ಗುಳಿವಿನ-ಪೊಂಮು) Tax on the sock or iron of each plough (Mysore).

Gullasunnamu, Tel. (గుల్లసున్నము, from గుల్ల, an oyster or other shell) The best kind of *chunam* or lime-plaster, made from burnt shells.

Gulú, Gooloo, H. (گلو) The pod of the Mahwa tree (Bassia latifolia), which yields a useful oil, and is sometimes eaten by the lower classes.

Gumáshta, vernacularly, Gomasta or Gumasta, incorrectly, Gomastha, H. (P. گماشته, गोमास्त) An agent, a steward, a confidential factor, a representative ; an officer employed by Zamindars to collect their rents, by bankers to receive money, &c., by merchants to carry on their affairs in other places than where they reside, and the like : at Madras it is also the designation of a native accountant in the revenue department.

Gumáshta-kánungo, H. The agent or deputy of the Kánungo, or village registrar and accountant.

Gúma, Gooma, H. (گومہ) A medicinal herb which grows on high ground during the rains, and in fields sown with the autumn crops (Pharnaceum mollugo).

Gumán, H. &c. (P. گمان) Opinion, imagination, suspicion ; suspicion of crime excited by the report of a common informer.

Gumbara, or Gumbára, Karn. (ಗುಂಬರ, ಗುಂಬಾರ, vernacular corruption of *Kumbhakára*) A potter.

Gumchí, H. (گمچی) A small weight, in apothecary's measure about $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains : it is also a name of the *gunja* seed, q. v.

Gumká, Hindi (गुमका) The operation of causing the green ears of corn to ferment slightly, so as to make the seeds separate easily from the husk when threshed : it is done by heaping up the ears as soon as cut, and covering them with straw (Puraniya).

Gummi, Karn. (ಗುಂಮಿ) A large basket for storing grain.

Gumnáma, H. &c. (گمنامه, from the P. *Gum*, گم, lost, missing) A document drawn up and duly attested, certifying the loss of any thing, as of a title-deed, &c.

Guṇa, S. &c. (गुणः) Merit, virtue ; a quality, a property : metaphysically there are three *Guṇas*, the *Satya-guṇa*, or property of truth—the source of purity and wisdom ; the *Rajo-guṇa*, or property of foulness—the source of passion and error ; and the *Tamo-guṇa*, or property of darkness—the source of inertness and ignorance. Deity abstractedly is *Nirguṇa*, or without any of the three properties.

Gunáh, H. (P. گناه) Gunhá, Mar. (गुन्हा) Fault, offence, crime.

Gunagár, H. (گنهگار) *Gunhegár*, Mar. (गुन्हेगार) An offender, a culprit, a criminal.

Gunagárí, H. &c, (گنهگاري) *Gunhegárí*, Mar. (गुन्हेगारी) Offence, crime. Fine, punishment by fine. Revenue derived from judicial fines.

Gunahá, Tel. (గునహా) Fine.

Gunnegári, Karn. (ಗುನ್ನೆಗಾರಿ) A fine, especially for stealing ears of corn.

GUNÁRÍ, Karn. (ಗುನಾರಿ) Servant of the head merchant of a town.

GUNCHI-PATTA, (?) A lease taken out in the name of two or more Ryots in partnership (Madras).

GUṆD, Hindi (गुंड) A furrow.

GUNDI, GOONDY, (?) Confederacy, association; engagement entered into by individuals, to support and stand by each other to the extent of their whole property, and even of their lives, if necessary.

GUNJ, or GUNJÁ, H. &c. (گنج, گنجا) S. GUNJÁ, (गुञ्जा) GUNJI, GUNJE, Karn. (ಗುಂಜಿ, ಗುಂಜೆ) A plant (the Abrus precatorius); also its seed, a small black-and-red seed, forming the nominal unit of Indian weights: the average weight of the seed has been stated at $1\frac{5}{16}$ grains troy, but later experiments make it a trifle more, or 1.934 grain. The jewellers' and goldsmiths' weight of the same denomination is about $2\frac{3}{16}$ grains.

GUNJÁISH, H. (P. گنجايش) GUNJÁYASHU, Tel. (గుంజాయషు) Profit, gain. In fiscal language it is applied to the capabilities of a village, particularly with reference to a proposed increase of revenue. Excess of the real over the recorded area of a Zamindárí.

Gunjáishi, H. (P. گنجايشي) Profitable.

Gunjáisu, Karn. (ಗುಂಜಾಯಿಸು) Outbidding another in a sale or contract.

GUNṬA, Tel. (గుంట) A well or pond; a field, a pit.

GUNṬA, GOONṬA, Tel. (గుంట) A square land measure, equal to 121 square yards, or the fortieth part of an acre. A measuring rod or chain, which, squared, constitutes the measure also so named, forty of which make an acre. The survey of the ceded districts directed the measurements to be made in acres, goontas, and anas (or sixteenths).—5th Rep. 787.

GUNṬAKA, Tel. (గుంటక) GUNṬE, GUNṬIKE, Karn. (ಗುಂಟೆ, ಗುಂಟಿಕೆ) A sort of harrow or implement for levelling ploughed ground. A sowing machine.

GUNTH, GOONTH, Uriya (ଗୁଣ୍ଠ) A land measure of sixteen *biṣwas*. (The same word most probably as *Gunṭa*, though spelled with a final aspirate).

GUNṬH, GOONṬH, H. (گونٿه) Lands assigned rent-free for the support of a temple (Kamaon).

GUPTA, S. (गुप्त) Hidden, concealed, preserved.

Guptávadhúta, S. (गुप्तावधूत) An ascetic of a particular order, one who does not avow his profession of mendicancy, or who observes its practices in secret.

Gupt-dán, H. (گپت دان) lit., A hidden donation, as where a person leaves property with a Bráhman and never reclaims it; or presents him with a sealed bag; or dropping a present in the bottom of a sacred pool of water at Kurukshetra, at a solar eclipse, in which the pilgrim has bathed, leaving the officiating Bráhmans to search for it.

GUṚ, GOOṚ, H. &c. (S. گڙ, गुड) GUḌAMU, Tel. (గుడము) Molasses, treacle, raw sugar, the produce of the first inspissation of the juice of the cane.

GURAB, GOORUB, H. (گرب, from *Gurabná*, گربنا, to dig) Deep weeding; also, in the Upper Doab, ploughing through a field of *bájra* or *jawár* when the plant is about a foot high, to loosen the soil, but so as not to injure the plants.

GUṚARÍ, GOORUREE, H. (گڙري) A twist of rope or straw, to form a stand for a round-bottomed jar.

GUṚÁRI-GHAR, Uriya (ଗୁଡ଼ାରିଘର) Place where the salt in solution is condensed by boiling (Cuttack).

GURAV, or GURAVA, also pronounced GURAO, corruptly written GUROW, Mar. (गुरव) A caste, or individual of it, considered as a *Súdra*, but who is usually employed as the servant of the village temple, sweeping it, and decking the idol: he is also the village trumpeter. See *Baluta*.

Gurav-punja, Mar. (from पुंज, S., a heap) The share of the crop allotted to the *Gurav* for his remuneration.

GURḌÁ, GOORDA, H. (گرڈا) A part of a sugar-mill, a scraper to prevent the sugar from resting at the bottom of the boiler.

GUṚGUṚÍ, H. &c. (گڙگڙي) A small pipe for smoking, with a straight and inflexible tube.

Gurguṛía, or *Gulgulia*, Thug. A low murmuring sound, like the bubbling of the pipe, made by a sort of owl—an unlucky omen.

GURHAUR, H. (گرهور) Stacks of cow-dung (East Oudh).

GURIKÁR, Karn. (ಗುರಿಕಾರ) The head man of a village. A head man of armed peons.

GUṚIYA, Ben. (গুড়িয়া) A confectioner, a worker in treacle.

GURKÁTI, (?) A tax or cess formerly levied on the salt-

makers in the Sunderbans by the officers of government, for the privilege of cutting firewood in the Jangal.

Gurkhai, Goorkhye, H. (گرکهئي) A kind of mortgage in Bundelkhand, in which the mortgager is responsible for three-fourths of the government revenue on the mortgaged land.

Gúrtu, (?) A land measure$=3\frac{1}{8}$ English acres (Nellur).

Guru, Gooroo, S., but adopted in all the dialects; in composition often abridged to Gur, (गुरुः) lit., Heavy, weighty, whence, metaphorically, a person of weight or respectability, as an elder or parent, and especially a spiritual teacher or guide, one who, under the primitive system, instructed the youth of the three first classes in the Vedas, but in later times one who merely communicates to him, with greater or lesser solemnity, the peculiar prayer which is considered sufficient to initiate the disciple, and make him a member of any particular sect or tribe.

Gurudev, or *-deva*, S. Ben. (गुरुदेव) A spiritual guide, a parent or elder, one who is reverenced as a divinity.

Gurudakshíná, S., vernacularly, *Gurdachhíná*, H. (गुरुदक्षिणा, گردچهنا) Present made to a *Guru* by his disciple on completing his education, or receiving his initiation. Rent-free lands originally granted to a *Guru*.

Gur-gánth, Thug. The knot or tie which the *Guru* instructs the novice to fasten.

Gurukul, S. &c. (from कुल, a family) The family of a spiritual teacher.

Gurukkul, (?) The head priest amongst the Ṣaivas of the south of India.

Gurumátá, Panjabi, A convention of the chiefs of the Sikh tribes, formerly held on all occasions of importance at Amritsar.

Gurumukhí, Panjabi (S. गुरुमुखी) The modification of the Devanagarí alphabet devised by the Sikhs: it does not differ in shape, but the powers of many of the letters are interchanged.

Gurupádáṣraya, S. (from पाद, foot, and आश्रयः, refuge) Profound reverence of the *Guru*.

Gurupújá, S. (पूजा, worship) Veneration of a *Guru*, worship offered to him; also to the planet Jupiter, who is the *Guru* of the gods.

Guruputra, S. (पुत्र, a son) The son of a *Guru*, to be held also in profound respect.

Gurpinch, Thug. The strangler who has been duly instructed by the *Guru*.

Gurutalpaga, S. (तल्प, a bed, and ग, who goes to) One who has a criminal intercourse with the wife of a *Guru*, a most heinous offence.

Gurúṇ, (the *n* very obscurely sounded, and the word in composition shortened to Gur), Mar. (गुरूं) Any animal of the Bos kind, a bull, a cow, a buffalo.

Gurakhí, or *Gurákhí*, Mar. (गुरखी, or गुराखी, an abbreviation of *Gurúṇ*, and S. *Rakhshí*, who preserves) A cowkeeper, a grazier.

Gurcharaṇ, or *Gurcharáí*, Mar. (गुरचरण, गुरचराई) Pasturage for cattle. Price paid for its hire.

Gurutu, Karn. (ಗುರುತು) A mark, as a signature, made by a person who cannot write.

Gurhál, Guḷhár, Mar. (गुऱ्हाळ, गुळहार) A sugar work, the place with the machinery for bruising the cane and extracting the juice.

Gurzmár, H. (from P. گرز, a club, and S. مار, what strikes) A Mohammadan Fakir, who carries a club armed with spikes, with which he wounds himself to extort alms. The order is said to have originated with a Pir named Sayid Ahmad Kabír.

Gutá, Guttá, or Gutká, Mar. (गुता, गुत्ता, or गुतका) An exclusive right of sale, or supply of any commodity, a contract, a monopoly, farm, or rent, an income of variable amount sold or let for a fixed sum.

Gutgi-paṭṭi, Mar. A deed of agreement, of contract, or farm.

Guṭi, Guṭí, Ben. (গুটি, গুটী) The cocoon of the silkworm.

Guṭipoká, Ben. (গুটিপোকা) A silkworm.

Gutta, Tel. Karn. (ಗುತ್ತ) Farm, lease, rent: (see the Mar. *Gutá*: it is no doubt the same word which is also current in Sindh as *Gutto*).

Guttagáḍu, Tel. (గుత్తగాడు) A renter, a farmer.

Guttíge, Karn. (ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment, rental on land.

Guttigé-dár, Karn. (from P. دار, who has) One who rents from government the lands of a village; one who farms the revenue.

Guttigehola, Karn. (ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಹೊಲ) A rented field.

Phalagutige, Karn. (S. फल, fruit) Assessment paid in kind.

Rokhkhada-guttige, Karn. (ರೊಕ್ಕದಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment paid in money.

Guttinae, (?) Tuluva, The ancient term for the head of a village or *Pátil*.

Gutto-sharáb, Sindhi (from A. شراب, wine) Tax on distillers and venders of spirituous liquors.

Guṭṭe, Karn. (ಗುಟ್ಟೆ) A place where bodies are burnt. A pile and corpse when reduced to ashes.

Guṭṭu, Karn. (ಗುಟ್ಟು) Private or family affairs.

Guzar, Guzár, Guzára, H. (گذر, گذار, گذاره, these and similar words are derived from the P. *Guzashtan*, گذشتن, to pass, to pass by or over, and in other dialects occur as *Gudár, Gujár, &c.*) A ferry, a ferry station or boat, a place of transit or toll.

Guzar-bán, H. (گذربان) An officer appointed to take tolls both on the high roads and at ferries.

Guzar-gáh, H. (P. گذرگاه) A ferry, a ferry station.

Guzár, H. (گذار) One who transfers, hands over, or pays; whence—

Mál-guzár, H. (P., from *Mál*, wealth, revenue) The person who pays the government revenue, whether on his own account, or as the representative of others.

Mál-guzári, H. P., Payment of the government revenue by an individual.

Guzárish, H. (گذارش) Payment, transfer. Representation.

Guzásht, also, vernacularly, Gudast and Gujast, corruptly, Gosausth, H. (گذاشت, P. گذاشته) Mar. (गुदस्त) H. (गुजस्त) Tel. Karn. (ಗುಜಸ್ತು) Past, gone by, relinquished: deduction allowed, payment remitted, or the like: in the south it applies, as a revenue term, to the year last past only.

Guzárat, H. (گذارت) Through the medium, by the hand of (payments, &c.): see *Gujárat*.

Gujastá-jamá, Gujastá-jamín, Hindi (गुजशता जमा -जमीन) Statements of the amount of revenue and land of the preceding year, for comparison with the increase or decrease of the current year.

Guzrán, vernacularly, *Gujrán*, H. (گذران) Living, livelihood, means or mode of subsisting.

Guzri, H., vernacularly, *Gujri*, (? گذری) A market, especially one held by the road-side in the afternoon.

Gyán, vernacular corruption of *Jnán*, (ज्ञान) Knowledge.

Gyán-krita-badh, Ben. and Uriya. Wilful homicide.

H

Ha, the letter ح, the initial of *Huzúr-navís*, Secretary of State, affixed to royal grants as a mark of attestation by the officer whose duty it is to issue them.

Habb, Hubb, H. (A. حب) A grain, a berry.

Habúb, *Huboob*, also *Hubúbát* or *Huboobat*, H. (حبوب, plural of حب, حبوبات, plural irregular of حبوب) Grains, &c.; but applied to cesses or imposts extra to the regular assessment: the terms seem to have been used indiscriminately with *Abwáb* (Harrington's Analysis, iii. 236, note), but they more correctly define exactions in kind, of articles for the use of the Zamındar or of persons in authority, as milk, eggs, sheep, oil, ghee, blankets, skins, and the like: they were sometimes commuted for money.

Habs, Hubs, H. (A. حبس) Imprisonment, confinement; a prison, a prisoner: a reservoir, an embankment, that in or by which water is confined.

Habshi, H. (A. حبشي) An African or Abyssinian slave under the native administration: *Habsh* being the Arabic reading of Abyss-inia.

Hadd, Hudd, or with only one final, Had, plural Hudúd, H. (A. حد, plural حُدود) Boundary, limit, term, whether of place or time. In Mohammadan penal law, statutory punishment for certain crimes, distinguished from *Kisás* or retaliation, as not being claimable by the aggrieved parties, and from *Tázír*, as not being inflicted at the discretion of the judge, but defined by law.

Had-bandí, *Hud-bundee*, also *Had-bast*, *Hud-bust*, H. (حدبندي, حدبست) Settlement and demarcation of boundaries: as this is a constant subject of dispute, great pains have been taken in various parts of India, and particularly in the north-west provinces, to determine it by survey and record.

Haddád, A. (حدّاد) An obstruction, a doorkeeper, a blacksmith.

Haddu-patriká, Tel. (హద్దుపత్రికా) A statement of boundaries.

Had-i-jawáb, H. (حد جواب) The replication or rejoinder in a legal proceeding.

Hadmahadad, Hindi (हदमहदद, vernacular corruption of the A. محدود, *Mahdúd*, bounded) A term in leases or farming-contracts which recognises the power of the farmer over all the land and crops within the limits of his farm. (Puraniya).

Hudud-arbá, H. (A. حدوداربع) Boundaries of the four sides of an estate.

Hada, or Hadana, Karn. (ಹದ, ಹದನ) A moderate quantity of rain, so as to fit the soil for sowing. (In this and other senses these words are no doubt the Arabic *Had*, limit).

Hada-vádamare, Karn. (ಹದವಾದಮಳೆ) A heavy fall of rain, such as to saturate the soil.

HAḌAP, HAḌAPH, Guz. (હડપ, હડફ) A deposit in security of payment due for a toll or custom-duty.

HAḌAPA, Karn. (ಹಡಪ) A barber's case, a betel pouch.

Haḍapiga, Karn. (ಹಡಪಿಗ) A barber; a king's petty cash-keeper, whose duty it is to carry betel for the prince and his visitors.

HÁḌIÁ, or HÁṚIÁ, Guz. (હાડિયા) A tenure under which land is held in Guzerat.

HADÍS̤, H. (A. حديث) The traditional sayings and doings of Mohammad, having for the most part the force of laws.

HADÍYA, H. (A. هديّة) A present, especially to a superior; a present made to a teacher by the pupil who has read the Koran with him.

HÁḌKI corruptly, HINKEE, Mar. (हाडकी, derivative of हाड, a bone) lit., a little bone; fig., Land granted rent-free to the *Mhár*, or village sweeper, where he may deposit bones, offal, &c., but when not so used it is usually cultivated by the occupants.

Háḍolá, incorrectly, *Hudolee*, Mar. (हाडोला) Service land granted to the *Mhárs* of a village, and assessed at a low rate: the revenue from such land.

HADR, incorrectly, HIDDIR, A. (هدر) Unrequited, unavenged; in law, said of blood that may be shed, or life taken away, with impunity, as that of a criminal who dies in consequence of punishment not intended to be fatal; also, that of an apostate: no penalty or retaliation is ever to be exacted in such cases, according to some authorities.

HÁFIZ̤, H. (A. حافظ, from *Hafz̤*, حفظ, has preserved) A preserver, a guardian, a keeper.

Háfiz̤-i-daftar, H. (حافظدفتر) Keeper of the records; a servant or officer who has charge of the books of an office, &c.

HAFTA, H. (هفته, from P. هفت, seven) A week: in the Hindu dialects *Hapta*, q. v.

HÁGA, Karn. (ಹಾಗ) A small coin in Mysore, a quarter gold fanam also, a single silver fanam.

Hágada duḍḍu, Karn. (ಹಾಗದದುಡ್ಡು) The value of a silver fanam in copper, or .80 *hás*.

HÁGE, HAGEYA, HAGÉVU, Karn. (ಹಾಗೆ, ಹಗೆಯ, ಹಗೇವು) A grain pit, a subterranean granary.

HAIÁT, H. (A. حيات) Life.

HAINU, Karn. (ಹೈನು) The period between May and September—that of the heavy rains.

Hainu-gadde, Karn. (ಹೈನುಗದ್ದೆ) Wet lands, for sowing rice during the monsoon.

Hainu-pairu, Karn. (ಹೈನುಪೈರು) Corn standing in the heavy wet weather.

HAJJ, usually written with one *j*, HAJ, HUJ, H. (A. حج) The pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajj-ul-farz, H. (A. حجّ الفرض) The ordained or enjoined pilgrimage, which should be performed once by every Mohammadan who has the means of performing it.

Hájí, H. (A. حاجي) A Mohammadan who has performed the pilgrimage.

HÁJÁ, Ben. (হাজা) Destruction of crops by floods or heavy rain.

HAJJÁM, commonly, HAJÁM or HUJAM, corruptly, HEJAM and HUDJAM, H. &c. (A. حجام) A barber, a barber-surgeon, one who not only shaves but bleeds, cups, cleans the ears, pares the nails, &c.: usually included among the village establishment.

Hajámat, H. (A. حجامت) The functions of a Hajám—shaving, cupping, &c.

Hajám-áyajodi, Karn. (ಹಜಾಂಆಯಜೋಡಿ) Tax levied on the land assigned to the village barber (Mysore).

Hajám-hadapa, Karn. (ಹಜಾಂಹಡಪ) A tax on each razor-case (Mysore).

Hajám-kasab-vari, Karn. (ಹಜಾಂಕಸಬವರಿ) Any cess or tax imposed upon barbers in Mysore.

HÁJAT, H. (A. حاجت) Need, want, necessity, any natural want. Confinement of persons charged with heinous offences until their trial; place where they are confined.

Hájat-i-nakṡha, (?) H. (حاجت نقشه) Necessity of comparing documents.

Hájat-i-siáhá, (from P. سياها, an account) Ready for or requiring entry or account (money, &c.)

Hájat-i-tajwíz, H. (from A. تجويز, investigation) Requiring or awaiting inquiry or trial.

HAJIB-NUKS̤ÁN, A. (حجب نقصان) In Mohammadan law, Partial exclusion with respect to inheritance, or substitution of one share for another, as in the case of a wife, who, where there are no children, has a fourth share, but where there are any, only an eighth.

HAJKUL, Hindi (हजकुल) To the whole extent cultivated; (Puraniya).

HAJR, HIJR, or HAJAR, A. (حجر) lit., Hindrance, prohibition. In law, annulment, disqualification; the invalidity of acts done by a minor, an idiot, a slave, or the like; that is, by persons incompetent to act for themselves by virtue of immature years, defective intellect, or dependent situation.

Hakk, commonly, Haḳ, Huk, or Huq, barbarously, Hug, H. &c. (A. حق, हक) Truth, the true God. A true, just, legal, or prescriptive right or claim; the privilege, fee, perquisite, or grant claimable under established usage by the officers of government, village officers, &c., the power of abolishing which by the government of Bombay was affirmed by the Supreme Government Act xx. 1839. The word is used in various compounds, either with the Arabic article *al*, or the Persian sign of relation *i*; as, *Hak-al-tahsil*, or *Hak-i-tahsíl*, &c., or occasionally without either; and in Maraṭhí it occurs with either a single or double final, as, *Hak*, *Hakk*, (हक, हक्क;) but the latter is considered more correct.

Haḳḳ-ulláh, A. (حق الله) The right of God; or, in law, the retributive chastisement which it is the duty of the magistrate to inflict for crimes and offences, especially against morality and religion.

Haḳḳ-ul-âbd, A. (حق العبد) The right of the slave (of God). In law, the right of an injured individual to demand redress and justice,

Haḳḳ-un-nás, A. (حق الناس) The right of men, that is, of the public, to demand justice for any offence against the laws of society.

Haḳ-bhenṭ, H. (حق بهينت) Presents made half-yearly, in general by the landholders or payers of revenue, to the government officers.

Hak-chauthái, Mar. (हकचौथाई) A fourth part of the fees annually paid to village and district officers, levied from them by the former government.

Haḳ-dár, *Huq-dar*, barbarously *Hug-dár*, H. &c. (دار, who holds) The holder of a right, a person vested with any property, perquisite, or privilege, the holder of a share (of the revenue or the crops), a government or village officer who claims prescriptive rights or fees, one who makes a claim or demands a right, a claimant.

Haḳ-dári, H. &c. Holding any right or privilege, the right of claim, privilege, or property.

Haḳ-i-hawáladár, H. (حق حوالدار) A portion of grain given to the officer of the Zamindar employed to collect the revenue, usually at the rate of a seer-and-a-half per maund of forty seers.

Haḳíat, H. (حقيّت) Right, claim, property.

Hak-i-intifâ, H. (حق انتفع) Revenue profits on payment of the government demand.

Haḳ-kamín-chárí, H. (حق كمين چاري) or *Haḳ-sián-chárí*, (سيانچاري) or *Haḳ-thok-dárí*, (تهوكداري) Dues and fees paid by the villagers to officers bearing the designations of *Kamín*, *Siána*, and *Thokdár*, the managers of the villages under the authority of the government in Kamáon and Garhwál.

Hakk-halál, Mar. (हक्कहलाल) Rightly and lawfully due or claimable.

Hak-krisháṇí, Ben. (हक्कृषाणी) The right of the cultivator to his share of the crop.

Haḳ-máliḳána, H. (حق مالكانه) The right of the Málik, the proprietor, or Zamindar, to a per-centage on the net revenue, or, when dispossessed of the Zamindárí, to an allowance for his support.

Hak-i-milkíat, H. (حق ملكيّت) The right or due of proprietorship or mastership, the right of the Zamindar to Málikána.

Hak-i-musháhara, H. (from A. مشاهره, monthly wages) The right of receiving pay or allowances; under the Maraṭha government the term was applied to the per-centage levied upon the perquisites and allowances of the district officers, the Desmukhs and Despándyas.

Haḳ-ná-haḳ, H. (حق ناحق) *Hakknahakk*, *Hakknáhakk*, *Hakknák*, Mar. (हक्कनहक्क, हक्कनाहक्क, हक्कनाक) Right or wrong, justly or unjustly; but it usually implies wrongfully, unjustly, without regard to right or wrong, without consideration.

Hakkmál, Mar. (हक्कमाल) A rightful claim or possession.

Hak-paṭwárí, H. (حق پټواري) The fees payable to the village accountant.

Haḳ-i-râaíya, H. (A. رعايا, peasantry) The right of the cultivator, his right of occupation while paying the demand of the government or Zamindar, and his right to the established share of the crop.

Haḳ-i-sarkar, H. (P. سركار, government) The right of the government to a share of the crop, or a money commutation.

Haḳ-i-sarbaráh, H. (P. سربراه, management) The right of management, as of the head of a village to conduct its affairs.

Haḳ-i-shufâh, or *Haḳ-us-shufâh* (from شفعه, pre-emption) Right of pre-emption in a person whose possessions adjoin those for sale.

Haḳ-i-tahṣíl, or *Haḳ-ut-tahṣil*, (from. A. تحصيل, collection) The right or due of collection, the rate or fee of the officer employed to collect the government revenue.

Haḳsái, Gus. (હક્સાઈ) Fee, perquisite, brokerage commission.

Haḳúk, H. (pl. of حق) Rights, fees, privileges, &c.

Haḳ-us-saâi, H. (from A. سعي, labour) Reward of labour especially a present for good offices rendered by one in authority.

Haḳ-al-wáḳiáh, absurdly corrupted to *Hughly-wacca*, H. (A. حق الواقعه, Record or statement of occurences.

Hakhṭah, Mar. (हक्कटक) The dues as paid in cash to a district or village officer.

Haḳ-i-zamindár, or *Haḳ-zamindárí*, H. (from P. زمين دار, landholder) The rights or dues of a Zamindar agreeably to the sanad by which he holds his lands or his engagements with the government.

HAḲÍKAT, or HAQEEQUT, corruptly HACKIKUT, H. &c. (A. حقيقت, from حق) HAKIKAT, Mar. (हकिकत) Statement, account, representation of circumstances as they are.

Haḳíḳat-i-jamâ, H. (حقيقت جمع) Particular account of the public revenue in all its branches: the accounts prepared of the revenues of Bengal and Bahar to the period of their assignment to the Company.

Haḳíḳat-i-jamâ-ṭúmári, H. (from جمع, aggregate, and طوماري, registered) Particular account of the public revenue agreeably to the recorded rates.

Haḳíḳat-náma, H. (حقيقت نامه) A written statement of particulars.

Haḳíḳat-rozinah-dári, H. (from P. روزينه دار, a daily pensioner) An account of payments made to daily pensioners, formerly kept by the Kánungo.

Haḳíḳat-tahṣíl, H. (A. تحصيل) The actual state of the revenue collections.

Haḳíḳat-zamíndárí, The possession or condition of a Zamindar's estate and engagements.

HAKAM, A. (حكم, from the *r.* حَكَم, commanded) A judge, an arbitrator.

Háḳim, H. (A. حاكم) *Hakam*, *Hákím*, Mar, (हकम, हाकीम) A ruler, a governor, the supreme administrative authority in a district; also, a judge.

Hakím, *Huḳeem*, H. (A. حكيم) A sage, a physician.

Háḳimi, H. (حاكمي) Belonging to the ruler or the government, as the government share of the crop, or the revenue derived from it.

Hikmat, H. (A. حكمة) Wisdom, knowledge, ingenuity, skill.

Huḳámi, H. (حكامي) Applied to grants of land made by officers of government or Zamindars: (from *Huḳám*, an officer or deputy).

Hukm, H. &c. (A. حكم) *Hukúm*, Mar. (हुकूम) Order, command.

Hukm-náma, H. (حكم نامه) A written order, a written award or judgment.

Hukm-náma-beríj, H. (P. بريج) The standard assessment of Mysore under Tipu.

Hukm-wazâ, H. (A. حكم وضع) Authorised deductions.

Hukúmat, H. (plural of *Hukm*) Orders, rules, regulations.

Hakúmat, H. (A. حكومة) *Hukmat*, Mar. (हुकमत) Sovereignty, authority.

Hakúmat-al-âdl, or *Hakúmat-i-âdl*, A. (حكومت العدل) A just award, one in which the penalty is proportioned to the injury or offence, a decision by just arbitrement. Ben. Reg. iv. 1822.

HAḲERI, commonly HACKERY, (?) A native cart drawn by bullocks: (the word, although in common use, is neither Hindi nor Bengali: it may be a corruption of the Port. *carro*, or *acarretai*, to carry).

HAKKALU, Karn. (ಹಕ್ಕಲು) Gleanings of corn: rice cultivation carried on on high ground without the aid of reservoirs of water.

HÁL, H. (A. حال) State, condition, present or actual state. In revenue accounts the actual state of the collections. In Maraṭhi and Karnáta the word commonly implies a bad state, extremity, embarrassment, distress.

Hálá, H. (حالا) An instalment of revenue, a present payment (Dehli).

Hál-ábádí, H. (حال آبادي) Under present cultivation (land), having formerly been waste.

Hál-ábádí-zamín, H. (from P. *Ábád*, cultivation, and *zamín*, land) Land under present cultivation.

Hal-áhár, H. (حل اكار) Present or actual realization of revenue.

Hálat, *Halut*, H. (A. حالت) Condition, state: the term was used also to denote a particular high duty on pepper, betel-nut, cardamoms, cassia, and sandal in Belghi and Sunda: see *Háltá*.

Hálát, H. (A. حالات, plural of حالت) Circumstances, present states or conditions.

Hál-báḳi, H. (حالباقي) Current or present balance.

Hál-baḳáiá, H. (حالبقايا) Present demand and former balance.

Hál-bhanjan, corruptly, *Hal-bunjin*, H. (from بهنجن, breaking) Anticipation of the revenue of the ensuing year.

Hál-chalani, H. (حالچلني) Present currency.

Hál-dár, H. (حالدار) A village officer next to the Patwárí, an assistant accountant. A name borne by some Bengal families of the trading castes, commonly *Holdar*.

Hál-dári, H. (حالداري) The office of Háldár: also, in former times, a tax upon marriages levied in Bengal.

Hál-hakikat, H. (حالحقيقت) Statement of the actual condition of an estate, an account shewing the amount of revenue to be paid by each cultivator to government or the Zamindar, and the items of which it consists.

Hál-hásil, H. (حالحاصل) The actual produce or revenue of any tract of land.

Hál-hásilí, H. (حالحاصلي) Actually productive, land yielding revenue varying with the crops grown upon it.

Háli, H. (حالي, what is present) lit., Present, actual, new; as applied to coin, current; instalment, present payment of revenue, the government assessment (Dehli). In the west of India, a bondsman, one serving as a labourer in payment of a debt, until the debt is discharged.

Hali-dáhhal, H. and Karn. (ಹಾಲಿದಾಖಲ) Increase of the actual assessment (Mysore).

Hál-jamá, H. (حالجمع) The actual rent or revenue payable to government.

Hál-májhí, Ben. (হালমাঝি) An inferior village officer, who collects rents on the part of the Patwárí, and performs menial service for the superior village and Zamindari officers (Rungpore).

Hál-pariá, Uriya (ହାଲପଡ଼ିଆ) Land at present lying fallow, recently thrown out of cultivation.

Hál-puchhi-hisab, H. (from پوچهي, to ask) An abstract of current accounts kept at hand, one produced on being asked for (Northern Circars).

Hál-sál, H. (P. سال, a year) The present or current year, or of this year.

Hál-shahna, also, vernacularly, *-sahna* or *-sáhana*, H. (A. حالشحنه) An officer of the Zamindar, employed to keep the measurement of the land possessed by each cultivator, and collect the rents when due.

Hal-taujíh, H. (A. حالتوجيه) An account of revenue collections for the current period.

HAL, HUL, also HAR, HUR, q. v., H. (S. هل, هر, हल) HAL, or HÁL, Ben. (হল, হাল) A plough.

Haláitá, *Hulaeta*, or, provincially, *Haretá*, and *Halotá*, H. (هلايتا, हरेता, हलोता) The first ploughing of the season.

Halas, *Haras* or *Hanas*, *Hulus*, *Hurus*, *Hunus*, H. (هلس, هرس, هنس, हलस) The beam or pole of a plough, the stick that passes obliquely between the oxen, and supports the yoke.

Hal-bandi, *Hul-bundee*, H. (هل بندي) Assessment according to ploughs; also a tenure in Bareilly, in which a few *bighás* are assigned to each tenant who has a plough, for the cultivation of cotton and Indian corn, for which he pays one rupee per *bighá*: for all other land he pays in kind. In Kamáon the term implies the quantity of land under cultivation by any party.

Hal-barár, *Hul-burár*, H. (هلبرار) Assessment according to the number of ploughs; collections at a certain sum per plough.

Hal-dár, H. (هل دار) The possessor of a plough.

Hal-dári-jamá, H. (هل داري جمع) Revenue assessed at a rate per plough.

Hali, sometimes *Hálee*, H. &c. (هلي, هالي, हली) A ploughman, a man employed in ploughing. In Surat, *Háli* is the denomination of a class of agricultural bondsmen, persons who have sold their labour for an advance of money, and are bound to serve, chiefly in the field, until the money is repaid: the obligation extends to their posterity: they are usually Hindus of low caste. When not employed by their master they may work for themselves, and what they earn is their own property. A *Háli* cannot be transferred to another master against his will. In Kamaon a *Háli* or *Hália* is a man of low caste, a *Dom*, who has been bought as a slave, and is chiefly employed in the labours of the field, but who cuts wood, brings in grass, carries burthens, &c., or performs domestic menial service.

Haliág, H. (هلياك, हलयाग) The wages of ploughmen, especially when paid in kind: in some places it is said to be one-eighth of the crop.

Halsárí, *Hulsaree*, H. (هلساري) Subdivision and assessment of revenue on ploughs, assessment on each plough in a village.

Haltaddi, *Hultuddee*, (هلتدي) A drill-plough.

Halvíra, *Hulveera*, Mar. (from हल, a plough) A tax on ploughs.

Halwáhá, *Hulwaha*, *Harwáhá*, H. (هلواها, هرواها, हलवाहा) A ploughman.

Halwáhí, H. (هلواهي, हलवाही) Tillage, agriculture.

HÁL, Hindi (हाल) Moisture (Puraniya).

Hálgará, Hindi (हालगरा) Land retaining moisture (*Ibid*).

HALA, Karn. (ಹಲ) A weight equal to eight Mysore *sérs*, or an Indian ounce, thirteen of which make a pound.

ḤALÁK, or ḤALÁKAT, H. (A. هلاك, هلاكت) Death, destruction: in law, homicide, manslaughter.

ḤALÁL, H. (A. حلال) HÁLÁL, Ben. (হালাল) Lawful, allowed, in contrast to *Harám*, forbidden.

Halálkhor, H. (حلال خور, from P. خوردن, to eat) A man of the lowest caste, who performs the vilest class of functions, as a sweeper, &c.: (so termed as if considering every thing lawful food).

HALDÍ, HULDEE, H. (هلدي, S. हरिद्रा) HALḌA, Mar. (हळद) Turmeric. The ceremony of anointing the persons of the bride and bridegroom with turmeric between the betrothment and the actual marriage among the Mohammadans. There are two ceremonies so called—the *Chor-haldí*, the private staining; and *Sáú-haldí*, the public or open staining, being performed in public, after which the married pair sit together in state.

HALDÁ, or HARDÁ, HULDA, HURDA, H. (هلدا, هردا) A sort of mildew affecting the cerealia, in which the plant turns yellow and withers.

HAḶEPÁIK, Karn. (ಹಳೆಪಾಯಿಕ್) The term applied in Mysore to the drawers of *tári* who speak the Tuluva language.

HALF, HULF, in some dialects HALAP, or HULUP, H. (A. حلف) An oath, a vow, an affidavit.

Half-darúghi, H. (from P. دروغ, a falsehood) Perjury.

Half-náma, H. (حلف نامه) A written solemn declaration by a person exempt by the Regulations from being sworn in the ordinary manner.

Hálif, H. (A. حالف) One who takes an oath, or makes an affidavit.

HÁLÍMAWÁLÍ, Mar. (हालीमवाली, plural, for A. اهالي موالي) High and low, rich and poor.

HÁLÍMÁJÍ, Mar. (हालीमाजी, from A. حالي, present, and ماضي, past) Change of administration, removal of public functionaries, and appointment of others.

HALKA, HULQA, H. (A. حلقه, lit. a ring) A village circuit, a boundary line which includes all the lands and dwellings of a village or hamlet, a circle or estate including many villages.

HALLA, Karn. (ಹಳ್ಳ) A water-course, a river bed.

HAḶḶI, Karn. (ಹಳ್ಳಿ) A small village or hamlet; added frequently to other names, and commonly written *hully*, as, *Harpan-hully*, &c.

Haḷḷigádu, Karn. (ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡು) A country village, or one in a wood.

Haḷḷigádinavaru, Karn. (ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಾಡಿನವರು) Peasantry, villagers.

Haḷḷikár, Karn. (ಹಳ್ಳಿಕಾರ) A tribe of Súdras in Mysore, following husbandry.

HÁLTÁ, Karn. (ಹಾಲ್ತಾ) A duty levied in Belghi and Sunda on pepper, betel-nuts, cardamoms, sandal-wood, and cassia.

HALUBE, or -VE, Karn. (ಹಲುಬೆ, -ವೆ) A sort of rake or harrow for levelling a field of corn in the blade after reaping.

HALWÁÍ, H. (حلواي) HÁLUÍ, Ben. (হালুই) A confectioner, a maker of Halwá, or sweetmeats. In the Lower Doab it denotes a tribe or caste; in most other places only the maker and vender.

HÁLWAKKAL, Karn. (ಹಾಲುವಕ್ಕಲು) A tribe of agricultural Ṣúdras in Mysore.

ḤAM, HUM, H. (P. هم) Also, ever, like, same; much used to form compounds implying sameness or connexion; as,

Ḥam-dam, H. (هم دم) An intimate friend or associate: (from *Dam*, breath).

Ḥam-ját, H. (هم جات) Of the same caste, of the same kind.

Ḥam-jins, H. (هم جنس) Homogeneous, of the same kind or sort.

Ḥam-rái, H. (هم راي) An accomplice, a confederate; of one purpose.

Ḥam-sáia, H. (هم سايه) A neighbour.

Ḥamsái-grámamu, H. Tel. A neighbouring village.

Ḥamshahri, H. (هم شهري) A fellow-townsman.

ḤAMAH, HUMEH, H. (P. همه) All, together; used like the preceding in compounds, and vernacularly confounded.

Ḥama-bábat, H. (همه بابت) The grand total, the aggregate of the items.

Ḥama-ját, Mar. (हमजात) A promiscuous crowd, one of all castes.

Ḥama-ḳaum, H. (همه قوم) All the tribes, all classes.

ḤAMÁL, H. (A. حمال) A porter, a carrier: in the South, a palankin-bearer.

HÁMÁLKHÚN, Ben. (হামালখুন, from A. حمل, being pregnant, and خون, blood) Causing abortion.

HAMÁMDASTÁ, Mar. (हमामदस्ता) HÁMÁNDISTA, Ben. (হামানদিস্তা), (both from the P. *Háwan*, هاون, a mortar, and *Dasta*, دسته, a pestle) A mortar and pestle.

HAMÍ, HÁMÍ, (Mar. हमी, हामी, from the A *Hámi*, حامي, a protector) Assurance, surety, confirmation of a contract

or engagement by a third party pledging himself for its execution.

Hamídár, Hámídár, Mar. (हमीदार, हामीदार) The person who affords an assurance or pledge, a security.

Hamil, H. (A. حميل) A surety.

Hamípatra, Mar. (हमीपत्र) A security or assurance paper or bond.

HÁMISHAM, Tel. (హామిషం, corruption of S. *Anṣam*, अंश) A possession, a portion.

HAMLA, H (A. حمله) Aggression, assault.

HAṆA, Karn. (ಹಣ) Money in general: the small coin termed a fanam, whether of gold or silver.

Billi-haṇa, Karn. (ಬೆಳ್ಳಿಹಣ) A silver fanam.

Binnada-haṇa, (ಬಿನ್ನದಹಣ) A gold fanam.

Kantíráya-haṇa, Sultání-haṇa, Doti-haṇa, Giddakantíráya-haṇa, Gopáli-haṇa, Bakrada-haṇa, are different kinds of gold fanams current in Mysore, each worth about four silver ones.

Haṇada-nóṭa, Karn. (ಹಣದನೋಟ) Examining and exchanging money: shroffing.

Haṇavaḍḍa, Karn. (ಹಣವಡ್ಡ) A fanam-and-a-half.

HANCHIKE, or -GE, Karn. (ಹಂಚಿಕೆ -ಗೆ) Sharing, dividing; allotment.

Hanchugoḷu, Karn. (ಹಂಚುಗೊಳು) A wooden seal used by government officers in Mysore when the farmers divide their corn on the threshing-floor.

HAṆḌÁ, or HÁṆḌÁ, H. &c. (هندا, هاندا, हंडा, हांडा) A cooking pot, whether of clay or metal.

Haṇḍí, or *Háṇḍí*, H. &c. (هندي, هاندي, हंडी, हांडी) A small culinary vessel or pot.

HÁNDÁ, Mar. (हांदा) The mutual assistance in labour, bullocks, &c., interchanged among husbandmen.

Hándeharí, Mar. (हांदेहरी) A labourer or a bullock lent by one cultivator to another.

HAṆE, Karn. (ಹಣೆ) A grain measure of eighty rupees weight.

HANGÁM, H. &c. (P. هنگام) Time, season, period at which any thing or business is most abundant or prevalent.

Hangám-ṣibandí, Mar. (हंगामशिबंदी) Militia or irregular troops enlisted for a time.

Hangámí, H. (هنگامي) Periodical, for a time; an extra cess imposed on the district of Jessore shortly before the permanent settlement.

HANGÁMA, H. (P. هنگامه) Tumult, disturbance.

HÁNI, Ben. (S. হানি) Loss, diminution, deficiency, injury.

Hánibá, Uriya (ହାଣିବା) Cutting and maiming.

HÁNJÁ, Mar. (हांजा) An unsettled business, an affair or transaction in suspense.

HANJÁ, Hindi (हनजा) A head of cattle.

HANKÁL-TERÍGE, Karn. (ಹಂಕಾಲತೆರಿಗೆ) A tax on the stubble on which the cattle of the Ryots were allowed to graze (Mysore).

HANSRÁJ, H. (S. هنس راج) A herb growing on brick walls in the rains, used medicinally: a kind of rice.

HÁPAR, H. (هاپر) A nursery for sugar-cane.

HAPTÁ, less correctly, HUPTEE, Mar. (हप्ता, a corruption of P. *Hafta*, a week) HAPHTO, Guz. (હપ્તો) A fixed period at which a portion of revenue, or any sum due, is to be paid; also the portion so paid, an instalment: under the former government there were four haptás in the Dakhin, or the months October, January, March, and May, when the revenue was expected to be paid.

Hapte-bandí, Mar. (हप्तेबंदी) Settlement for payments by instalments; payment of such instalments as they fall due.

HÁR, Ben. (S. হার) A rate, a common rate: in revenue language, local rate of assessment; H. (هار) A subdivision or part of an estate. In the north-west provinces, usually the land most distant from the village it belongs to, beyond the *mánjha*, or middle portion, and extending to the boundary or limits of the village lands or estate. In Ságar it means the reverse, or the cultivated space immediately round a village. In Bundelkhand it denotes a tract of land of which there may be several joint occupants: land which, from its distance, had been abandoned by the Zamindar to the cultivators, and, after a long alienation, separately assessed: also, pasture land. Again, in the district of Agra it is applied to all the different parts of a village where such divisions have been created in the course of village economy; and in Etawa it denotes the upland, or land lying above the ravines.

Hárhárí, Ben. (হারহারী) Distribution, especially of assets amongst claimants in whose favour a decree has been pronounced, proportionate to their respective claims; also, taking the whole together, a general average.

Hárí, Ben., H. (হারী, هاري) Relating or belonging to the boundary lands: occupying a part or *hár*: subject to a local rate of assessment, &c.

Hárí-raiat, Ben. A cultivator who pays his revenue in money, according to the local rate.

Hár-ḳaula, corruptly, *Her-kowla*, H. (هار قوله) Assessment fixed in money upon different portions of an estate, according to the quality of the land (in the district of Benares).

HÁR, H. &c. (هار, हार) HÁR or HÁRI, Ben. (হার, হারি) Loss, as at gaming, or of a suit at law, defeat, discomfiture.

Háribár, Uriya (ହାରିବାର) The act of losing, or of being beaten.

ḤAR, ḤUR, H. (P. هر) Every, any; used in compounds.

Ḥar-báb, Uriya (ହରବାବ, P. and A., every class) Applied to land capable of yielding any description of crops.

Ḥarbírah, Hindi (हरबीरह) Bearing the same rate of rent per *bíghá*; an estate.

Ḥar-do-hiṣṣa, H. (from هردو, each two, and حصه, a share) Both shares of the crop—the government's and the cultivator's.

Ḥar-ḥamesha, *Ḥur-ḥumesh*, H. (هرهميش, from P. هميشه, always) Words inserted sometimes in a grant, to signify one made for perpetuity, for ever and ever.

Ḥar-jins, *Ḥur-jins*, H. (P. هرجنس) Grain of sorts, any thing of various or every kind.

Harkára, *Hurkaru*, H. (هركاره, from هر, every, كار, business) A messenger, a courier, an emissary, a spy.

HAR, HUR, substituted vernacularly sometimes for HAL, H. (هر, S. हल) A plough.

Harái, *Haraee*, H. (هرائي) The portion of land in a field which is included within one circuit of a plough; to commence another is termed *Haraī-phándná*: beginning of the ploughing season.

Harátar, Hindi, (हरातर) Place where the ploughs are working for the day.

Haráti, Hindi, (हराती) Belonging to a plough.

Haríáunu, *Hureeaon*, H. (هرياونو) Division of a crop, in which the cultivator retains nine, and the Zamindar receives seven parts (from *har*, a plough).

Harauri, *Hurouree*, H. (هروري) The occupation of ploughing, or place where ploughing is going on. In Benares, an advance of about two rupees in money and two maunds of corn given to a ploughman when first engaged.

Harautá, *Hurouta*, H. (هروتا) Beginning of the ploughing season.

Hareta, or *Haretá*, H. (هريته, हरेता) Commencement of the ploughing season in the rains.

Harghasít, *Hurghuseet*, H. (هرگهسيت) The cultivated lands of a village (from *har*, a plough, and *ghasítna*, to draw) (Lower Doab).

Harhá, *Hurha*, H. (هرها) Unbroken and vicious bullocks, plough bullocks, (Dehli). Stray oxen.

Harhásalí, Hindi, (हरहासली) Lands bearing crops.

Hari, *Huree*, H. (هري) Compulsory contribution of assistance by Ryots in ploughing the fields of Zamindars; also sometimes voluntary mutual assistance of cultivators among one another.

Hári, Sindhi. A peasant, a cultivator (from *har*, a plough, or for *hálí*, q. v.).

Hariá, *Huryá*, H. (هريا) A ploughman.

Hariar, *Huriur*, H. (هرير) End of the sowing season. (Oudh).

Harori, Hindi, (हरोरी) Money lent by a cultivator to a person to act as ploughman, bearing no interest as long as he serves.

Harpújí, *Hurpoojee*, H. (هرپوجی) The worship of the plough on the day which closes the season of ploughing and sowing: sometimes it precedes the season, but less usually: it generally occurs in Kártik, after the autumnal sowing, but in some places it is celebrated after the spring sowing also. The plough is cleaned and decorated with garlands; and to use or lend it after this day is considered unlucky.

Harsajjá, H. (هرسجّا, S. हल, and सहायज्ञा, companionship) Reciprocal assistance in ploughing.

Harsot, *Harsotia*, *Hursot*, *Hursotea*, H. (هرسوت from S. हल, a plough, and सूत्र, a line or thread) Ploughing a furrow, the first ploughing of the season: affording mutual assistance in ploughing: bringing home the plough after a day's work on a bullock's back, or with the share inverted (Dehli).

Harwáhá, incorrectly *Hurwa*, H. (هرواها) A ploughman, an agricultural bondsman, one who has sold his services for an advance, and is bound, together with his descendants, to serve until the advance is repaid (Allahabad).

Harwal, *Hurwul*, H. (هرول) Advances, without interest, to ploughmen (East Oudh and Benares).

HÁṚÁ, H. (هاڑا) A branch of the Chouhán Rájputs, after whom the province of *Háráuti*, including the principalities of Kota and Bundi, is named.

HARÁ, H. (هرا, हरित) Green, fresh, vegetable.

Harái, H (هراي) Greenness, verdure.

Harkaṭ, *Hurkuṭ*, H. (هركٹ) Cutting rice while it is green and unripe (Rohilkhand) (from *hará*, green, and *kátná*, to cut).

HARADA, Karn. (ಹರದ) A large dealer, a wholesale or maritime merchant; a lender.

Haradavattige, Karn. (ಹರದವಟ್ಟಿಗೆ) Merchandise: lending and borrowing.

HARADÁRI, Karn. (ಹರದಾರಿ) A measure of extent, containing 2000 fathoms, or about two miles and a half, a *kos* (Mysore).

HARAGALU, or HARAGÓLU, Karn. (ಹರಗಲು, ಹರಗೋಲು) A ferry-boat, a circular boat made of bambus, and covered with leather, used for crossing rivers in Kanara.

Haragalu-hada, Karn. (ಹರಗಲುಹಡ) The place of a ferry.

Haragol-gutti, Karn. (ಹರಗೋಲುಗುತ್ತಿ) A tax on ferry-boats (Mysore).

HARAGE, Karn. (ಹರಗೆ) Partnership.

HARAJ, HURUJ, H. (A. هرج) Tumult, disturbance, riot.

Haraj-maraj, H. (هرج مرج) Confusion.

HARÁJ, H. (A. هراج) Auction, outcry: public proposals for the farming of the revenues of sundry villages for a short term of years (?).

HARAḶE-PAṬṬADI, Karn. (ಹರಳೆಪಟ್ಟಡಿ, from *Haralu*, the castor-oil seed) A commutation tax paid by dealers in lamp-oil, in consideration of exemption from the visits of the officers of the *Sair* revenue (Mysore).

Haralu-paṭṭadi, Karn. (ಹರಲುಪಟ್ಟಡಿ) Tax on oil-dealers: see the preceding.

HARAM, HURUM, H. (A. حرم) Sacred, forbidden, closed to promiscuous access; hence applied to a female connexion or relative; also to the private or women's apartments, the Harem of European writers; also to the sacred circuit round the temple at Mecca.

Harám, *Huram*, H. &c. (A. حرام) Unlawful, forbidden; applied to all things or acts which the law disallows or condemns, as prohibited food or beverage, improper actions; wicked, vicious; sacred.

Harámzáda, H. (A. حرامزاده) Base-born; a bastard, but used as a term of abuse generally, a scoundrel, a rascal.

Harím, H. (A. حريم) Prohibited, sacred; a sacred place or sanctuary; the inner apartments, or their female inhabitants; the enclosure of the temple of Mecca.

Hurmat, H. (A. حرمت) Character, reputation, honour; the seclusion of a woman of respectability; any thing held sacred or forbidden.

Hurmat-musáharat, A. (حرمت مصاهرة) In law, the prohibition of marriage with different women on account of their mutual affinity.

HÁRAMPAṬṬUTA, Tel. (హారంపట్టుత) Gathering ears of corn.

HARANḌÁRÍ, Ben. (হরণবাড়ি) A gaol, a house of confinement for criminals.

HARAṬ, vernacular corruption of ARHAT, q. v., H. (هرت) A Persian water-wheel.

HARATKUL, H. (هرت کل, probably for BHARAT-KUL, of the race of Bharata) A branch of the Gauṛ Bráhmans.

HARAVA, or HARUVA, Karn. (ಹಾರವ, ಹಾರುವ) A Bráhman: (a term especially used by the Lingáyats).

HARÁWAL, corruptly, HAROL and HARREWAL, H. (Turk. هراول) The advanced guard of an army, the officer commanding it: a police-officer in a town or village appears to be sometimes, though not very accurately, so termed.

HARBI, H. (A. حربي, from حرب, war, battle) Martial, valiant: in law, an infidel not subject to Mohammadan rule, although at peace, such a person being an incessant object of hostilities.

HARBONG KÁ RÁJ, H. (هربونگ کا راج) Civil disorders, maladministration: lit., the rule of Harbong, a Raja so named, said to have ruled at a place opposite to *Allahabad*, on the bank of the Ganges, thence termed *Harbong-pur*, and of whose silliness and unfitness for government many traditional anecdotes and proverbial phrases bear record (Elliot).

HARDÁ, H. (هردا) Mildew, smut in corn.

HARDAUR, HURDOUR, H. (هردور) A name given to oblong mounds raised in villages in Upper India, and studded with flags to avert epidemic diseases, and especially cholera; so named in honour of *Hardaul Lálá*, a Bundelkhand chief, who, the natives of Hindustan believe, visited the camp of Lord Hastings with cholera, in punishment of the profanation committed by the Europeans in having once slaughtered cows in the grove where Hardaul's ashes repose.

HARDEHÁ, H. (هرديها) A tribe of the *Káchchis*.

HARDUÁS, HURDOOAS, H. (هردواس) A class of Rájputs, of whom a few are settled in Azimgerh and Gorakhpur.

HARI, S., but adopted in all dialects, (हरि) A name of Vishṇu.

HÁṚÍ, Ben. (হাড়ি) A servant of the lowest class, a sweeper, (from S. *Haḍḍa*, a bone): also *Haḍḍaka* or *Haṛṛaka*, and *Haḍika*, *Haṛika*; formerly employed also as village watchman.—Ben. Reg. xxii. 1793, s. 13. (In the Glossary of the 5th Report we have *Harees*, derived from the A. *Háris*, a defender, and explained, a petty officer of police, a guard, a sentinel; but the original word is *Háṛees*, plural of

Haree, not *Harees* in the singular, as, "All pykes, chokidars, nigahbans, Harees, and other descriptions of village watchmen."—Fifth Rep. p. 614).

Hari, (?) A third crop; one of the poorer grains raised in the hot weather between the spring and autumn crops.

Haria, (?) Land granted to the relations of persons killed in an affray between two villages, by the authorities of that village by whose members the homicide had been perpetrated; or similar land rent-free granted to the families of Bháts who had destroyed themselves on the violation of engagements for which they had been sureties.

Harigólu, Tel. (హరిగోలు) A basket boat, such as is used on the rivers of the Dakhin.

Hárisa, A. (حارصه) One of the ten kinds of wounds for which compensation is claimable, a slight scratch, such as not to draw blood.

Harkar, Hindi (हरकर) A pen for cattle (Puraniya).

Harkat, H. &c. (A. حرکت) Movement, motion, agitation, especially of an objectionable kind, as opposition, hindrance, interruption, starting difficulties, giving trouble.

Harkí, Mar. (हरकी, from S. *Harsha*, pronounced sometimes *Harkha*, joy) Money given by a successful litigant to the Court, in token of his gratitude: money paid to one who has brought back a lost article, or presented to the family and dependants on any occasion of rejoicing.

Harkí-viváha, corruptly, *Urkee-wiwáha*, Mar. (S. हरकी-विवाह) Presents claimed at marriages by the principal Bráhmans.

Hasale, corruptly, in the plural, Hussulleero, Karn. (ಹಸಲೆ) One of the supposed aboriginal tribes of Mysore, found in the hill districts of Nagar; properly woodmen, but serving as agricultural labourers.

Hasaráṇí, Karn. (ಹಸರಾಣಿ) A tax levied in Mysore on betel-leaf, plaintain-leaf, and other vegetable leaves.

Hásaraváṇé, Karn. (ಹಾಸರವಾಣೆ) A tax levied from the peasants, in commutation of supplies of green leaves which they were formerly obliged to furnish to the government officers.

Hasaru, Karn. (ಹಸರು) Green, fresh, standing corn or pasturage: also Hasuru.

Hasb, H. (A. حسب) According to; used chiefly in forming compounds, as,

Hasb-ul-háṣil, or *-háṣilí*, H. (حسب الحاصل) According to the produce; land paying revenue according to the kind and value of the crops.

Hasb-ul-hukm, *Husb-ool-hookm*, corruptly, *Housbulhookum*, H. (حسب الحکم) According to command. The initial words, and thence the title, of a document issued agreeably to royal authority, by the Vazir or other high officer of the government.

Hasb-i-ẓábiṭa, H. (حسب ضابطه) According to law, according to practice.

Hasb-ul-irṣ, A. (حسب الارث) According to inheritance, the division of an estate according to the Mohammadan laws of inheritance.

Hasb-ul-waṣúl, or *-waṣúlí*, H. (حسب الوصول) lit., According to collections or receipts; a term formerly used in revenue accounts to designate items of an uncertain value, of which no estimate can be computed, and which are entered only after their actual receipt: applied also formerly to small villages in the Monghir district paying revenue direct to government.—Fifth Rep. 240.

Hasb-ul-waṣúl-i-marocha, corrupted to *Husbulwoosooleemarocha*, H. (A. حسب الوصول مروجه) lit., Agreeably to customary (?) realizations: an item of revenue in the early Bengal accounts, levied especially in Dinajpur and Rangpur, being an estimated amount of receipts from fees on marriages. (The word *marocha*, also met with as *maruncha*, is of doubtful accuracy; it may be a corruption of *murwaja*, مروجه, customary).

Hashm, H. &c. (A. حشم, हशम) Train, retinue, followers of a person of rank.

Hashm-navís, or *-nís*, or *-pharṇís*, or *-pharṇavís*, Mar. (हशमनवीस, -नीस, हशमफडनीस, फडनवीस) A public officer under the Peshwa's government, who kept a muster-roll of the ordinary train of retainers attached to different chiefs, of the garrisons, of the forts, and the irregular militia.

Háshia-gawáh, H. (حاشیه گواه) A witness to the execution of a deed (writing his name on the *háshia* or margin).

Háshima, A. (هاشمه) A fracture of the skull, inflicted by violence, and requiring legal compensation.

Hasho-minhái, erroneously, Hashm-minhai, H. (حشومنهای) Deductions from the total revenue entered on the credit side of the account with government. The term is therefore applied to rent-free and other assigned lands, also to rent-free lands exempted from resumption: (from the A. حشو, deduction on the credit side of an account). See *Báriz* and *Min-ha*, من ها, 'from it,' with ي added to form a substantive.

Hasho-wazá, H. (حشو وضع) Deduction from the total revenue credited in the government account.

HASIÁ, or HANSIÁ, H. (هنسيا, هسيا) A reaping-hook.

HASIKE, or -GE, Karn. (ಹಸಿಕೆ, -ಗೆ) Actual measurement of the crop after it is threshed, and before its partition between the tenant and landlord.

HÁṢIL, H. and most dialects, (A. حاصل) HAṢÍL, HÁṢÍL, or HÁSÍL, Mar. (हशील, हाशील, or हासील) HÁSALU, Tel. Karn. (హాసలు) Produce, profit, especially, as a revenue term, the amount derived from the government share of the produce of the soil, and from any other source of taxation, or impost; revenue, tax, duty.

Háṣila, H. (حاصله) Cultivated or cropped land (Chittagong).

Hásilat, Uriya. (ହାସିଲତ) Assessed lands.

Haṣil-i-bázár, or *Háṣil-bázárí*, H. (حاصل بازاري, حاصل بازار) Market dues, revenue from duties on markets.

Háṣil-daftar, H. (حاصل دفتر) Tax office, custom-house, custom or revenue account.

Háṣil-khháláṛí, Ben. (হাসিলখালাড়ী) Produce of salt works, an item in the public accounts, the profit derived from the duty and the original ground-rent of the land on which the works are erected.

Háṣil-i-namak, H., in Ben., Mar., &c., *nimak*, (حاصل نمك) Duty or profit or revenue derived from salt.

Háṣil-zamín, H. (P. زمين) Land in cultivation and paying revenue.

Háṣil-i-kalám, H. (حاصل كلام, from the A. كلام, speech) Briefly, shortly, lit., the produce or pith of speech.

HASTA, S. but used also in various dialects, as well as the vernacular form, HÁT, or HÁTH, q. v. (हस्त) The hand, a cubit from the elbow to the tip of the midle finger.

Hastákshar, Mar. (S. हस्त, the hand, and अक्षर, a letter) Sign-manual, handwriting.

Hastántarakaran, Ben. (হস্তান্তরকরণ, from S. हस्त, hand, अन्तर, different, and करण, making) Transfer of property, handing over any thing to another.

Hastántara-karaṇ-patra, Ben. (হস্তান্তরকরণপত্র) A deed of transfer.

Hastakadi, (ಹಸ್ತಕಡಿ) Money in hand, ready money.

Hasteṇ, Mar. (हस्तें) By, from, or into the hand of; as money paid by, or to, or through the hand of, any one.

HAST-O-BÚD, HUST-O-BOOD, also sometimes vernacularly, but incorrectly, HASTABÚD, H. (P. هست, is, and بود, was, with the conjunctive و, هست و بود) A comparative account, shewing the present and past produce of an estate: an examination of the assets or resources of a country, made before the harvest, and sometimes after measurement of the lands: a detailed statement of any lands yielding revenue: the rent roll of a village signed yearly by the Paṭwárí: the common form is an abstract of each Ryot's account, specifying his tenure, the amount of revenue payable by him, the quantity of land in or out of cultivation, and the amount of revenue realized or in arrear.

Hast-o-búdi, H. (هست و بودي) Designation of land which has been assessed on the basis of a comparative valuation of its produce.

Hast-o-búd-jamá, H. (هست و بود جمع) An account shewing the total amount of revenue under all heads of assessment to which any estate is liable.

Hastná-búd, H. (هست نا بود) A remission of revenue granted to Zamindars for the portion of land failing in produce (what is not as it was).

HASUGE, Karn. (ಹಸುಗೆ) Dividing, sharing, as corn, &c.

HÁT, Ben. Mar. (হাত, हात) HÁTH, or HATH, or HUTH, H. (هاته, هته) The hand, a cubit measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, 18 inches; or, according to some statements, 19½: for timber, in Puraniya it was 22. (In Mar. it occurs also with the short vowel *Hat*, *Hut*.

Hátberí, Mar. (हातबेडी) Handcuff, manacle.

Hátchenchaṛ, Ben. (হাতচেঁচড়) A man who has money in hand but will not pay his debts.

Háth-chiṭṭhi, H. (هاته چتهي, Mar. हातचिट्ठी) A letter or note written or avouched (by the hand of): a letter from a person of rank or station, either in his own hand, or signed by him, not bearing his seal only: a printed form given to the head of a village in the opium districts by the deputy collector, specifying the persons who engage to grow the poppy, and the conditions of the agreement.

Háter, Mar. (हातेर) Gratuitous labour which the Ryots of a village are bound to render in the fields to the Pátil, revenue farmer, or other public officer.

Hatheli, H. (هتهيلي) The palm of the hand.

Hathiyár, H. (هتهيار, from هته) *Hatiyár*, Ben. (হতিয়ার) A tool, an implement, arms, apparatus.

Háthjorná, H. (هاته جورنا) *Hátjorá*, Ben. (হাতজোড়া) Joining the hands together, an attitude of supplication or humility; hence also, supplication, entreaty, reverence.

Hát-jáminí, Mar. (हातजामिनी) Security taken by the hand, an engagement taken, at first implying general responsibility,

which becomes void upon the completion of more regular formalities.

Hát-harát, Ben. (হাতক্রাত) A handsaw.

Hát-kárí, Ben. (হাতকাড়ী) *Hathkarí*, Hindi (हथकड़ी) A handcuff.

Háthǎthi, Ben. (হাতকাঠি) A stick a cubit long, for measuring with.

Hathkhávaní, Mar. (हातखावणी) A small vegetable scraper, one that may be held in the hand.

Háth-karadu, H., Karn. (?) A rough daily account of receipts and disbursements, an off-hand account.

Hath-pher, H. (هتهہ پهير) Changing money by sleight of hand, changing good money for bad.

Háto, Guz. (હાતો) The hand given to one with whom a bargain is being made under a cloth, so that the terms may be settled by the fingers of the parties unperceived by others.

Hathorá, H. (هتهورا) A sledge hammer: *Hathorí*, H. (هتوري) A small hammer.

Hátargáṛá, Mar. (हातरगाडा) A small sugar-mill, one that may be worked by hand.

Hátrumál, Mar. (हातरुमाल, lit., a handkerchief) A small bag or budget of papers, accounts, &c.

Hát-usná, Mar. (हातउसणा) Lent, without any acknowledgment (money), lent on hand, and for prompt payment.

HÁṬ, or HÁṬH, corruptly HAUT, H. &c. (هات, هاٹهہ, or हाट, हाठ, S. HAṬṬA, हट्ट) A market, a moveable market, one held only on certain days in a week, a fair.

Hátario, Guz. (હાટરીઓ) A banker, a shopkeeper.

Hát- or *Haṭṭa-chor*, Ben. (হাট-, হট্টচোর) A thief who steals in markets or fairs.

Háṭ-ká-chuṭkí, Hindi (हाटकाचुटकी) A small portion of each article brought to market taken by the renter of a village where the market is held, or of the market itself: an item in the village accounts to shew the value of what has been taken in the year.

Hat-tál, Hindi (हटताल) Shutting up or closing all the shops of a market as a passive resistance to exaction.

Haṭṭí, Hindi (हट्टी) A petty market or fair.

Háṭú, Hindi (हाटू) A market-man.

Haṭwá, H. (هٹوا, हटवा) A man employed as a weighman and measurer at markets.

HÁṬA, H. (حاطه) An inclosure, a court-yard, a compound, (corruption of the Arabic *Iháṭa*, احاطه, an inclosure).

HÁTHÍCHAK, H. (هاتهي چک) Name of a grass which grows about a foot high, and is used as fodder: a vernacular representation of the English word artichoke.

HAṬHILE, HUTHEELE, H. (هٹهيلي) A reputed saint, one of five held in veneration by the lower orders in the north-west provinces: he is buried at Barech.

HATTÁ, HUTTA, H. (هتّا) A large wooden shovel or spoon used for throwing water into fields from aqueducts.

HAṬṬÁLU, Tel. (హాట్టాలు) A slave by birth.

HATTI, Karn. (ಹತ್ತಿ) Cotton in an undressed state.

Hattí-haṇe, Karn. (ಹತ್ತಿಗಣೆ) A cotton mill for clearing it from the seeds.

Káda-hatti, Karn. (ಕಾಡಹತ್ತಿ) Wild cotton.

Karehatti, Karn. (ಕರೆಹತ್ತಿ) Black cotton plant producing very fine white cotton.

Hatti-vari, Karn. (ಹತ್ತಿವರಿ) A tax on cotton formerly levied in kind, since commuted for a money tax.

Hatti-sunka, Karn. (ಹತ್ತಿಸುಂಕ) A tax on cotton growers levied when the produce is sold.

ḤATTÍ, ḤUTTEE, Mar. (हत्ती, S. हस्ती) HÁTHI, H. (هاتهي) An elephant.

Ḥáthí-khána, H. (هاتهي خانه) An elephant stable.

Ḥáthíhangám, H. (هاتهي هنگام) Remission for losses from depredations by wild elephants: (from *Ḥáthi*, an elephant). (Karnata).

Hattí-mahal, Mar. (हत्तीमहल) An elephant stall or stable, a place where he is kept.

HAṬṬÍ, HUTTEE, Karn. (ಹಟ್ಟಿ) A fold for kine, a cowpen, the residence of herdsmen, a temporary station of shepherds or graziers: it is also applied to a village or cluster of huts among the Bhils of Kandesh.

HATYÁ, S. &c. (हत्या) Killing, murder: personal injury or violence.

ḤAUDA, or ḤAUDAJ, H. (A. هوده, هودج) A litter carried by a camel or elephant, in which females are conveyed. The former word *Hauda*, commonly written *Howdah*, is, in Hindustan, most usually applied to a kind of chair or open seat on an elephant.

HAULÁN-HAUL, A. (حولان حول) Property of which the proprietor has been in possession for a year, and which then becomes liable to the payment of *zikát*: (from حول, or حال, lasted a year). In some parts of the Dakhin, payment of revenue by the Ryots by an order on the village grain-seller who has purchased their crops in advance, subject to the share of assessment due upon them.

HAULI, H. (هولي) A liquor-shop.

HAWÁLA, corruptly, HOWALLA, H. &c. (حواله, हवाला) Charge,

care, custody, trust; consignment of any property, duty, or liability, to a trustworthy person; charge to pay on account of transfer of a debt or liability; security, or goods lodged for security: assignment for payments. A description of tenure in Eastern Bengal, an intermediate holding of a part of an estate, or of a farm under a Zamindar or Talukdar, to whom a stipulated portion of the rents collected from the Ryots is paid. A farm. It is said also to be applicable to a portion of an estate purchased, and therefore transferable and hereditary, the government dues being payable through the landlord; but in case of a dispute with the latter the purchaser of the farm may make his payments through another Talukdar.—Taylor's Dacca, 155. Minor divisions of these holdings are known by the name of *Ním-hawálas*, half farms. In the Maratha country, an order or draft for money drawn by a Ryot on the banker or grain-dealer to whom he has sold his crop, or entrusted it for sale.

Hawáladár, or *Hawáldár*, corrupted to *Havildár*, H. &c. (حوالدار ,حوالهدار, हवालदार) One holding any office or trust. In the east of Bengal, a sub-renter, the occupant of a Hawála: a steward or agent for the management of a village: a native officer of the Indian army, subordinate to the Subahdar. Amongst the Marathas the term was variously applied, but in all it conveyed the notion of trust, deputation, or delegated authority; as, the chief of a company of guards, guides, or messengers; a principal officer in a fort under the commandant, whose duty it was to appoint the guards, patrols, &c.: sometimes, also, the commandant himself: a subordinate revenue officer, a kind of deputy of the Mamlatdár, who was charged with the collection and remittance of the revenue of the district, and empowered to administer justice in petty complaints: an assistant of the Pátíl, or head of the village, in the collection of the revenue, and in police matters. In the Dakhin, and also at one time apparently in Hindustan, an officer appointed by the government, or the farmer of the revenue, to prevent any abstraction of the crop, or its removal from the public threshing-floor, until the revenue was paid.

Hawáldárí, corruptly, *Hawildarry*, H. (حوالداري) The office or tenure of a Hawáldár; also applied to a charge made to the villages for the expense of subordinate revenue officers sent to watch or to attach the crops.

Hawalát, or, more accurately, *Haülát*, corruptly, *Hawlát*, the vernacular form of *Hawála*, Ben. (হওলাৎ) A thing given in trust, a loan for a short time, money advanced or deposited in another's hands. In treasury accounts, inefficient balances, or debts, or dependencies, unaudited advances.

Hawálat, H. (A. حوالة) Trust, charge, transfer, change. In law, the transfer of a debt from the original debtor to one who becomes responsible for it to the creditor.

Háwalhát, Hindi (हावलहाट, probable vernacular error for *Hawálat*) Balance of the village cash account in the Patwári's hands (Puraniya).

HAWÁLI, H. (A. حوالي) Environs, parts adjacent, round about.

Hawálishahar, H. (حوالي شهر) The suburbs or environs of a city.

Hawíli, or *Havíli*, or *Hávali*, corruptly, *Havelli*, or *Hawalie*, H. (A. حويلي, from the same root as *Hawáli*, حال, or حول, whence *Hawál*, a circle, a circuit) *Hávíli*, corruptly, *Havelie*, Tel. (హావేలి) A house, a habitation. The tract of country adjacent to a capital town, and originally annexed to it for the supply of the public establishments: it afterwards came to signify, in the Madras provinces, government lands, lands held *khás*, or under direct government management. In Bengal the term was applied to the reverse, or lands held by a Zamindár for his own benefit.

Hawíli-grámamulu, Tel. (plur. హావిలిగ్రామములు) Villages formerly retained under the management of the officers of the Nawab of the Carnatic.

HÁYAGADA, Karn. (ಹಾಯಗಡ) A ford, a place where a river may be forded.

HAYOBANS, HYOBUNS, H. (S. هيوبنس) A tribe of Rájputs in the province of Benares, once a dominant race on the banks of the *Narmadá*, where *Maheswarí* was founded by *Sahasrárjuna*, a Raja who makes a great figure in Hindu legendary tradition. The proper name of the tribe is *Haihaya*, S. (हैहयः).

HAẒÁNAT, incorrectly, HIZÁNAT, A. (حضانة) The care and bringing up of infant children according to the provisions of Mohammadan law.

ḤAZÁRI, H. (P. from هزار, a thousand) A commander of a thousand, either actually or nominally; in which latter case it was an honorary military title at the Court of the Mogul, borne by civil as well as military functionaries.

Hazárián, H. (plur. of هزاري) Regiments of one thousand men each employed in the northern Circars.

Házir, H. (A. حاضر) In the Hindu dialects *j* as usual is substituted for *z*, as, Hájir, Ben. (হাজির) Hájír, Mar. (हाजीर) the *i* is also sometimes changed to *a*, as, Hájaru, Tel. (హాజరు) Present, forthcoming, in attendance, ready. The actual state of any thing, an account shewing the assets of an estate, or tract of country.

Ghair-házir H. (A. غيرحاضر) Absent, not present.

Házir-o-názir, H. (حاضر و ناظر) Present and seeing.

Házirát, H. (A. حاضرات) lit., Presences; but applied in Hindustan to a magical rite by which absent or invisible things or persons are supposed to be made visible to a young boy or girl, who are directed to look in the flame of a lamp, in a looking-glass, in a dish of water, or on certain magic squares, &c.

Házir-báshi, H. (P. باشي, being) Regular or constant attendance.

Hájír-begárí, Mar. (हाजीर वेगारी) A pressed porter, but one who carries his load only to the first village on the road, where he is relieved; in opposition to one pressed for the whole of any given distance.

Háziri, corruptly, *Házri*, vernacularly, *Hájarí* or *Hájiri*, H. (حاضري, हाजरी) Presence: a muster-roll: an individual resident or present in a village. Breakfast: an offering of a breakfast, or of food, to certain Mohammadan saints, which, after being so consecrated, is distributed among their votaries or the poor.

Hájiri-bahi, Ben. (হাজিরীবহি) A muster-roll, a list of persons who should be in attendance.

Hájiri-nau-abád, Hindi (P. نو, new, and اباد, cultivation) A resident cultivator who takes up new land for the first year (Puraniya).

Hájiri-sábeh, Hindi (हजिरीशाबेक, from the A. سابق, past) A resident cultivator who has held lands more than one year.

Hájir-nís, Mar. (हाजीरनीस) The muster master of the troops and establishments, one who keeps a register or roll of the troops and militia in attendance, and furnishes abstracts to the superior authorities. In Ben. *Hájirína-nís* (হাজিরানবীস) means any one who keeps a list of any persons in attendance engaged on any duty.

Házir-zámin, H. (حاضرضامن) *Hájir-jámín*, Mar. (हाजीर-जामीन्) *Hájir-jámin*, Ben. (হাজিরজামিন) A surety for the personal appearance of any one when required to attend.

Házir-zámini, or *Hájir-jámini*, H. &c. (حاضرضامني) Security, whether personal or pecuniary, for the appearance of a person charged with any debt or offence.

Hájir-jámin-dár, Karn. (ಹಾಜರಜಾಮಿನದಾರ) A surety or bail for a personal appearance.

Hazrat, H. (A. حضرت) Presence, dignity. A title given to a prince or person of rank, equivalent to Your Majesty, Your Highness, Your Excellency.

Húzur, *Hoozoor*, less correctly, *Hazúr*, *Huzoor*, H. &c. (A. حضور) *Hujúr*, Mar. (हुजूर) *Hujáru*, Tel. (హుజూరు) The presence, the royal presence, the presence of a superior authority, as of a judge or collector of revenue, and, by metonymy, the person of the prince or functionary; also the place where he presides, the hall of audience, the court; also abstractly, the state, the government.

Huzar, H. (A. plur of حضر) Attendants on the court.

Hujrá, Mar. (हुजरा) An attendant at court, a confidential servant, sometimes appointed to villages as a check upon the Pátil.

Hujarát, Mar. (हुजरात) Troops under the immediate orders of the state, royal guards, peons attached to the station of the chief functionaries.

Hujaryá, Mar. (हुजऱ्या) A personal attendant, an attendant on court.

Huzúr-bálá, H. (P. بالا, above) The high or exalted presence, title of superior authority.

Huzúri, H. (حضوري) Relating to the chief authority, to the local or general government, as an attendant on the court, &c. Under the Mohammadan government the term was sometimes applied to such lands as paid revenue to the Diwan, or financial representative of the government, in opposition to the Nizámat lands, which paid revenue to the Názim, or viceroy. Under the British authority it applies to lands or cultivators paying revenue direct to the chief collector, not through a native collector or landholder.

Huzúri-mál-guzár, H. (from P. مال گزار, a payer of revenue) A landholder or tenant paying revenue direct to government.

Huzúri-nálish, H. (P. نالش) A complaint preferred direct to the supreme authority.

Huzúri-tâluk, H. (تعلق, a dependence, an estate) A certain district called a *Tâluk*, paying revenue direct to government, usually known as an independent *Táluk*, that which is not held of any other proprietor or revenue payer.

Huzúr-mahál, H. (from محل) Estates paying revenue direct to government.

Hujúr-mámlá, Mar. (हुजूर मामला, from the A. معامله) The

authority and jurisdiction of the state reserved over an estate or district, of which the revenues have been given in grant.

Huzúr-navís, H. (from P. نويس, a writer) A secretary of state, one who registers all royal or viceregal grants and orders.

Hujúr-págá, Mar. (हुजूरपागा) A body of horse under the immediate keeping and command of the state, the household troops.

Hujúr-sanadí, Mar. (हुजूर सनदी) Held under a grant or diploma from the government, lands &c.

Huzúr-tahsíl, H. (A. تحصيل, collection of revenue) Collection of revenue by the chief fiscal officer of the government, without the intervention of a third party. In the early days of British authority the term was applied to land paying revenue to the chief authority in a province, as distinguished from those paying it to the head of a Zilla, or subdivision of a province or collectorate, thence termed *Tahsíl-zilá*.

Huzúr-tahsíl-i-daftar, H. (دفتر, a register) An office in Calcutta before the permanent settlement, in which revenues paid direct to government were received.

Hujúr-wár-sásan, Mar. (from S. शासन, an order) A pension or annuity formerly paid direct from the Peshwa's treasury.

Huzúr-zilá, H. (A. ضلع) The districts which paid their revenues direct to the general treasury at Murshedabad in the early period of the British authority in Bengal.

HAZL, H. (A. هزل) lit., Jesting, applied in Mohammadan law to a contract publicly executed, as if of full force and validity, but which the parties are secretly engaged shall be of no effect: if afterwards one of them pretend that the transaction was *boná fide*, the assertion of the other to the contrary annuls the engagement.

HEBBÁRA, or HEBBÁRUVA, Karn. (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರ, ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರುವ) A chief, a superior, the head man of the village.

Hebbáruvaru, Karn. (ಹೆಬ್ಬಾರುವರು) A class of Bráhmans in Mysore.

HECHCHU, Tel. Karn. (హెచ్చు) Increase, excess, superiority, increase of rent or taxes.

Hechchike, Karn. (ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಕೆ) Increase, excess, any thing increased.

Hechhatla, Karn. (ಹೆಚ್ಚತ್ಲ) Extraordinary taxes.

HEGALANE, Karn. (ಹೆಗಲಣೆ) A coparcener.

HEGGADE, Karn. (ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ) The head man of a town or village, but especialy applied to one of the Jain religion. It is also used by certain castes as an affix to proper names, to intimate respectability, corresponding with Sáhib, or Mián, in Hindustan.

Kuruba-heggade, Karn. (ಕುರುಬಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆ) A head or chief among shepherds.

HEJÍB, Mar. (?) A deputy or agent appointed by the hereditary officers of the Maraṭha government to act for them.

HEL, or HELA, Mar., Guz. (हेल) The business of carrying loads; also the burthen, or the cost of conveyance.

Helharí, Mar. (हेलकरी) A porter, a carrier of loads.

Helpáṭí, Mar. (हेलपाटी) A porter, a hired labourer (from carrying a basket, *páṭí*, on his head.)

HELA, H. (هيلا) A man of a low caste, an inferior division of the Bhangis, engaged in the lowest menial offices. The *Helas* pride themselves on eating the leavings of Hindus only.

HELE, H. (هيلي) A subdivision of the Ját tribe.

HELLAVÁR, Karn. (ಹೆಲ್ಲವಾರ) Lame beggars.

HEMANTA, S., but used in most dialects, (हेमन्तः) The cold season, the months of Agraháyana and Pausha—November-December.

Hemalamba, S. &c. (हेमलंब) The thirty-first year of the cycle; also Karn. *Hémalambi*.

HENḌA, Karn. (ಹೆಂಡ) Spirituous liquor, *táṛí*, the fermented sap of different kinds of the palm.

HENGÁ, H. (هينگا) A harrow.

HENNUBÁḶU, Karn. (ಹೆಂಣುಬಾಳು, from *Hennu*, a woman) A woman's property or estate.

HEṚ, or HEḌ, Mar. (हेड) A drove of cattle, a flock of sheep, a troop of horses, and the like, as taken about for sale.

Heṛyá, Heḍyá, (हेड्या) A drover or cattle-dealer.

HER, Mar. (हेर) A spy or scout.

HERÍ, HEREE, H. (هيري) A tribe of Mohammadan **Rájputs**, chiefly found in Jaspur, a Pargana of Moradabad.

HETÁ, Uriya (ହେତା) Land granted for service.

HEṬKARÍ, Mar. (हेटकरी, from हेट, *héṭ*, signifying down, as applied to country, down the coast, to the south) A native of the country southwards from the *Sávitri* river: a native of the southern Konkan serving in the Maraṭha infantry.

HETU, vernacularly, HET, S. &c. (हेतुः) Cause, motive, reason, origin.

HEW, more correctly HIṆW, Mar. (हेंव, हिंव, S. हेम) Cold, also crops that have suffered from frost.

Hewálá, more correctly, *Hiṇwáḷa*, Mar. (हेंवाळा, हिंवाळा, from S. हिम, cold, and काळ, time) The cold season.

Hewat-jamin, Mar. (?) Land ploughed up during the cold season, and left to lie fallow during the rains; also applied in the hill country to land brought into cultivation after having been left uncultivated for some years.

HIBA, or HIBAT, incorrectly, HIBBA, H. (A. هبة) A gift. In law, a perfect gift, one accompanied by delivery and acceptance. A gift on a death-bed is considered a bequest.

Hiba-bil-âwaz, H. (هبة بالعوض, from عوض, return, exchange) A mutual gift; one for which a return or consideration is exchanged, as when a man gives his property to his wife in exchange for her claim of dower: it is considered analogous to a sale, and the transaction is binding before actual possession of the stipulated return.

Hiba-bá-shart-ul-iwaz, H. (from A. شرط, an agreement) A gift with stipulation for a return. In law, a gift on promise or engagement to make a requital, when the transaction is not complete until the reciprocal condition is fulfilled.

Hibadár, H. (P. دار, who has) The receiver of a gift, the donee.

Hibamushâá, A. (from مشاع, undistributed) Gift of undefined or undivided property, which is not valid until the property has been separated, and transferred to the donee.

Hibánáma, H. (هبانامه) A deed of gift.

HIDÁD, A. (حداد) Mourning. In law, the mourning of a widow for her husband, total abstinence from the use of ornaments, and of perfumes or unguents, except medicinally.

HIFZ, HIFÁZAT, H. (A. حفظ, حفاظت) Preserving, protecting, guarding, taking care of.

HIJRA, H. (A. هجرة) lit. Departure from one's country, separation of friends or lovers; whence it gives name to the departure or flight of Mohammad from Mecca to Medina, which, in the Khalifat of Omar, was constituted the commencement of the Mohammadan era: this event took place on the night of Thursday the 15th of July, A. D. 622. The usual era therefore reckons from the dawn of the 16th of July. The Mohammadan year is strictly lunar, consisting of twelve months, each of which should count from the actual visibility of the new moon; but chronologically the months are completed at 30 and 29 days alternately, making the year consist of 354 days; but eleven times in a cycle of thirty years one day is added to the year, which makes the average length of the Mohammedan lunar year $354\frac{11}{30}$ days, or 354d. 8hrs. 48min., and the average length of the months 29d. 12hrs. 44min. The intercalary years of the cycle are the 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 27th, and 29th. To ascertain if any given year be an intercalary year, it is to be divided by 30, when one of the specified numbers will be the remainder; thus, A. H. 1137 divided by 30=37, leaving 27, and it will be therefore the 27th year of the cycle. The rule given by Major Jervis, from Professor Carlysle, for finding the corresponding years of the Hijra and the Christian era, is only an approximation: "Multiply the centuries of the year by 3, and add to the product for the years over the century as many times as it may be divided by 33, deduct the total from the whole number, and add to the remainder 621;" thus, Required the year of our Lord corresponding to the year H. 1396; then 13 × 3=39, to which add 2, the quotient of 96 divided by 33, making 41; then 1396 − 41=1355 + 621=A. D. 1976." That this is not correct in cases where the number in excess of the centuries, is a trifle less than 33, or a trifle more than any of its multiples is evident from a comparison with the standard tables: for instance, the year 1132 should be, according to this rule, A. D. 1720, but it begins 14th November 1719 according to the tables: so 1198 should be 1784, but in the table it begins 26th November 1783. The result, however, is near enough for general purposes, requiring correction only as to the period at which the year commences. Another rule for the same is—Multiply the Hijra year by 970203, cut off six decimals, add 622.54, and the sum will be the year of the Christian era, and decimal of the day following, in old style; thus, A. H. 1215 × 970203= 1178.796645, leaving 1178 + 622.54=1800.54. The Hijra year commences on the 25th May; so that this again is only an approximation. A more simple form, and one which also shews the day on or about which the concurrence of the Mohammadan and Christian year commences, is the following: Multiply the Hijra year by 2.977, the difference between 100 solar and as many lunar Mohammadan years; divide the product by 100, and deduct the quotient from the Hijra year; add to the result 621.569 (the decimal being the equivalent of the 15th July, *plus* 12 days for the change of the Kalendar); and the quotient will be the Christian year from the date at which the Mohammadan year begins; thus, Hij. 1269 × 2.977=37778, which divided by 100=37.778 and 1269 − 37.778=1231.222 + 621.569=1852.791, or to 9 months and 15 days, *i. e.* the 15th of October, which is the commencement of the Hij. year 1269. The reverse formula for find-

ing the corresponding Hijra year to a given Christian year is thus laid down: Subtract 622 from the current year; multiply the result by 1.0307; cut off four decimals, and add .46; the sum will be the year, which, when it has a surplus decimal, requires the addition of 1: thus, 1852 − 622 = 1230; 1230 × 1.0307 = 1267.7610 + .46 = 1268.22; add therefore 1, and we have the equivalent Hijra year 1269. Comparative tables of the Christian and Mohammadan years are to be found in "L'Art de verifier les dates," "Playfair's Chronology," "Prinsep's Useful Tables," Calcutta, and "M'Cudden's Oriental Eras," Bombay, 1846; but they are not always quite correct. The months of the Mohammadan year, and the number of days in each, are the following:—

1.	*Muharram*	days 30,
2.	*Safar*	„ 29,
3.	*Rabíá-ul-awal*	„ 30,
4.	*Rabíá-us-sání*	„ 29,
5.	*Jumádi-ul-awal*	„ 30,
6.	*Jumádi-us-sání*	„ 29,
7.	*Rajab*	„ 30,
8.	*Shábán*	„ 29,
9.	*Ramazán*	„ 30,
10.	*Shawál*	„ 29,
11.	*Zilkáda*, or *Zulkáda*	„ 30,
12.	*Zilhijja*, or *Zulhijja*	„ 29,

except in the intercalary years, when this last month has also 30 days. The Mohammadans in India commonly employ the Persian names of the days of the week, which are, for the first five only, the numerals prefixed to the word *Shamba*, "a day;" or sometimes the Arabic names, which are similarly composed with *Yaum*, "a day," and the numerals as far as five: the sixth and seventh have special denominations; as,

Sunday	*Ek-shamba*	*Yaum-ul-ahad*,
Monday	*Do-shamba*	— *ul-isnain*,
Tuesday	*Seh-shamba*	— *us-salása*,
Wednesday	*Chahár-shamba*	— *ul-arbáá*,
Thursday	*Panj-shamba*, or *Jumá-rát*	— *ul-khamis*,
Friday	*Jumá*, (the day of assembly or prayer)	— *ul-jumá*,
Saturday	*Shamba*, or *Hafta*, (the 7th)	— *us-sabát*, (the Sabbath).

Hijri, H. (هجري) Relating to the Hijra, or Mohammadan era.

HIJRÁ, Mar. (हिजडा) A hermaphrodite, a person either a eunuch, or of equivocal malformation, considered as neither male nor female, but usually wearing the garb of a woman; suffered in some Maratha villages to claim grants of food and small coin, and exacting the claim by offensive language and menaces. The class is held in great disgust by the Ryots who contribute to their support to escape from their importunity and abuse. It is said to be a popular notion that the demands of the *Hijrás* are countenanced by the government, on account of its levying an impost upon them; a notion of course wholly erroneous, if it have any currency.

HIKRÍ, Hindi (हिकरी) Cultivated reeds, grown on low marshy grounds.

HILÁ, Hindi (हिला) Mud, quagmire, moist ground trodden soft by cattle.

HÍLAH, H. &c. (حيله) HILLÁ, Mar. (हिल्ला) Fraud, deceit, pretence, a fraudulent or evasive pretext.

Hilláharkat, Mar. (हिल्लाहरकत) *Hillaharkattu*, Karn. (ಹಿಲ್ಲಹರಕತ್ತು) A general term for tricks and devices, as, for evading payment of a debt, or performance of a service rightfully exacted.

HIMÁLAYA, S. (हिमालयः) The range of snowy mountains bounding Hindustan to the north and north-west: (from *Hima*, snow, and *álaya*, abode).

Himad-dhán, Ben. (हिमद्धान) Rice ripening in the cold season (Nov.-Dec.).

HIMÁIAT, corruptly, HEMAYET, H. (A. حمايت) Protection guardianship.

HÍNA, S. (हीन) in the dialects commonly *Hín*, H. (هين) Devoid of, deficient, abandoned.

Hína-játi, or *Hin-játi*, S., Ben. (from जाति, caste) Of a low caste, or rather of no caste.

Hína-paksha, S. (from पक्ष, a party) An orphan, a destitute person, one without friends or relations.

Hína-patra, S. (पत्र, a leaf) A deed of default: the title of the decision in a suit in which a nonsuit is decreed.

Hín-rási, S. H. (from राशि, a heap) Seconds or soiled corn, from the lowest part of the heap.

Hína-vádi, S. *Hin-bádi*, Ben. (from वादिन्, who speaks) A person who, in a court of law, abandons his original ground of action, and asserts something different: a witness who prevaricates and contradicts himself, and whose testimony is therefore inadmissible.

Hinkas, Mar. (हिणकस) Alloyed or debased gold or silver; made of debased metal, a trinket, &c.

Hínkaul, Mar. (?) An engagement for letting out land at a reduction on the current or village rates.

HINGÁRU, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರು) Latter, as applied to rain or to crops.

Hingáru-male, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರುಮಳೆ) Latter rain.

Hingáru-pairu, Karn. (ಹಿಂಗಾರು-ಪೈರು) The latter crop.

HINJÁRA, Karn. (ಹಿಂಜಾರ) A cotton beater or dresser.

HINKKALU, Karn. (ಹಿಂಕ್ಕಲು) A small outlet for the passage of water from one garden-bed to another.

HINSÁ, S. (हिंसा) Injury, especially personal, done to any man or animal, violence, killing.

HIŌNTE, Hindi (हिओनते) A rate in a lease for crops of rice sown on low land in February, March, and April, when sown for a single crop in the year (Puraniya).

HIPPALI, Karn. (ಹಿಪ್ಪಲಿ) Long pepper.

HIṚA, Uriya (ହିଡ଼) Ridge or embankment round a field.

HÍRÁNÁ, HEERANA, H. (هيرانا) Manuring a field by penning a herd of cattle or flock of sheep in it for several hours.

HIRAN-KHURI, HIRUN-KHOOREE, H. (هرن كهري) lit., Antelopes' hoof, name of a creeping herb which grows in the rainy season.

Hiranyagarbham, Mal. (ഹിരണ്യഗർഭം) The ceremony of being born of, or passing through, a gold cow, performed by the Raja of Travancore: (from S. हिरण्य, gold, and गर्भ, embryo).

HIRCHAL, Mar. (?) Dry land bordering on irrigated land.

HIREKOṬṬIGE-KANDÁYAM, Karn. (ಹಿರೆಕೊಟ್ಟಿಗೆಕಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on cowhouses built outside the cottages of the cultivators.

HIRWÁ, Mar. (हिरवा) Green, raw, unripe, immature; used much as *kachcha* in Hindustani.

Hirweṇ, Mar. (हिरवें) Green herbage, tender fodder.

HIRZ, A. (حرز) Custody, safe keeping of goods or valuables: it is of two kinds in law.

Hirz-bil-háfiz, A. (حرز بالحافظ) Personal charge or keeping of any thing.

Hirz-bil-makám, A. (حرز بالمقام) Custody in place, as in a house, a shop, a warehouse: furtive abduction of any article so kept or deposed is punishable with the mutilation of a hand.

HISÁB, corruptly, HISSAUB and HISSAWB, H. (حساب) changed vernacularly to HIṢEB, Mar. (हिशेब) HISSEBU, Tel. (హిస్సెబు) An account, a reckoning: arithmetic, computation.

Hisáb-i-kharch, corruptly, *Hissawb-horcha*, H. (حساب خرچ) Account of disbursements, a particular revenue account, also termed *Ákhiri-hisáb-kharch*, q. v.

Hisáb-navís, H. (from P. نويس, who writes) An accountant.

HIṢṢA, H. (A. حصّه) HISÁ, Mar. (हिसा) A share, a part, a lot, a portion; a share of revenue or rent.

Hiṣṣadár, H. (from P. دار, who has) *Hisedár*, Mar. (हिसेदार) A shareholder, a sharer, a coparcener, one who pays his share of the revenue either to a Zamindar or the state.

Hiṣṣadárí, H. (from P. داري, having) Copartnership; applied especially to a village in which a number of sharers have a joint proprietary right in the land.

Hiṣṣa-hákimi, H. (from A. حاكم, a ruler) The share of the produce of the land or revenue to which the king or the government is entitled: a fourth or a sixth is the proportion agreeably to the institutes of the Hindus; a third was nominally taken by the Mohammadan governments, but the proportion was very variable; a third was the prevailing rate adopted by the British government, but in practice this is greatly modified, and the proportion is the subject of special determination, according to previous practice and the circumstances of the land.

Hiṣṣah-háli, H. (حصّه حالي) A ploughman's share or wages in kind, usually amounting, in the north-west provinces, to about one-eighth of the produce.

Hiṣṣait, H. (حصّيت) A shareholder.

Hiṣṣa-kashí, or *kushee*, H. (حصه كشي) Distribution and apportionment of shares agreeably to hereditary succession.

Hiṣṣa-i-málik, H. (A. مالك, a master) The share of the presumed owner or proprietor, his right to a part of the produce, or an allowance in lieu of it: see *Málikána*. The share of the government.

Hise-rásí, or *-sí*, Mar. (हिसेराशी, -सी) Making out a statement of the several shares or portions of a number of claimants.

Hiṣṣa-rasad, H. (حصّه رسد) A proportionate share or part.

Hiṣṣa-ráiti, H. (حصّه رعيتي) The proportion of the produce assigned to the Ryot.

Hissárat, Ben. (?) Portions of land formerly allowed to be held by the Zamindars of Dacca rent-free, on condition of personal service in the flotilla stationed on the Ganges to guard against the incursions of the people of Arakan.

Hiṣṣa-wárí, H. (حصّه واري) Applied to revenue settlements founded on proportionate division, either between the cultivator and the government, or according to the shares of joint owners.

Ḥítʜá, H. (هيتها) A person appointed to take care of standing crops.

Hittalu, Karn. (ಹಿತ್ತಲು) A back yard.

Hittala-handáyum, Karn. (ಹಿತ್ತಲಹಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on back yards (in Mysore).

Hiṭṭú, Karn. (ಹಿಟ್ಟು) Flour or meal of ground grain in general.

Hittubiṭṭi, Karn. (ಹಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟಿ) Feeding government peons when passing through a town or village, and affording gratuitous services to the government in the conveyance of goods, &c.

Hiyál, A. (plur. of حيلة, fraud, deceit) Legal quirks or devices.

Hiyázat, A. (حيازت) lit., Accumulation. In law, joint acquisition by two or more persons of some article that has no owner.

Hóbaḷi, commonly, Hobli, Karn. (ಹೋಬಳಿ) A tract of country or district comprising smaller subdivisions. In Malabar it is applied to a smaller tract or subdivision. In the Kanara province there were formerly but three *Hoblis—Mangalur, Barkur,* and *Bhágwadi.*

Hóbaḷi-shanabhog, Karn. The district accountant.

Hóbaḷi-dár, Karn. A chief of armed peons.

Hoge, Karn. (ಹೊಗೆ) Tobacco.

Hoge-maṇasu, Karn. (ಹೊಗೆಮಣಸು) A tax on Ryots, who formerly cultivated tobacco and chilis on corn lands, subject to division of the crop: also termed *Hoge-soppu.*

Hoge-soppina-pommu, Karn. (ಹೊಗೆಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ-ಪೊಮ್ಮು) Tobacco contract or monopoly.

Hoge-toppu, Karn. (ಹೊಗೆತೊಪ್ಪು) The tobacco plant.

Hojat, Guz. (હોજત) An account settled annually between a farmer and his tenants.

Hola, Karn. (ಹೊಲ) A field in general, one in which any grain is grown except rice.

Holabu, Karn. (ಹೊಲಬು) A field or ground fit for cultivation: also, limit, boundary.

Holadabeḷe, Karn. (ಹೊಲದಬೆಳೆ) A field of standing corn. a crop.

Holadasara, Karn. (ಹೊಲದಸರ) *Holagaḍḍí vyájya*, Karn. (ಹೊಲಗಡ್ಡೆವ್ಯಾಜ್ಯ) Disputes about boundaries.

Holehola, Karn. (ಹೊಲೆಹೊಲ) Dry land, land that cannot be easily watered by artificial means, and dependent upon rain for water, unfit therefore for rice lands.

Holár, Mar. (होलार) A man of a low or outcaste tribe, by profession a musician.

Hole, Karn. (ಹೊಳೆ) A lake, a river.

Holegehaṭṭu, Karn. (ಹೊಳೆಗೆಹಟ್ಟು) A dam, an embankment.

Holí, or Holiká, corruptly, Hooly, H. &c. (هولي, होली, होलिका) A popular festival of the Hindus, the proper season of which is the ten days preceding the full moon of Phálgun, but it is usually observed only for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon. The chief observances are sprinkling one another with red or yellow powder, addressing passers-by with coarse jokes, singing songs in praise of the juvenile Krishṇa, and lighting a bonfire, which is kept up to the close of the ceremony, when rude frolics are practised round the expiring embers. The *Holí* is chiefly observed in Hindustan, but it answers to the *Dola yátra*, or swinging festival of Bengal, and is at the same period particularly celebrated by the cowherd and shepherd castes of Orissa, one class of the palankin-bearers of Calcutta. In Marathi the term means also the pile prepared for the bonfire.

Holí-chí-poḷí, Mar. (होळीचीपोळी) The privilege amongst the inhabitants of a village of first placing a cake (*póli*) on the top of the pile which is kindled at the end of the *Holí* festival.

Hoḷí-che-hoḷkar, Mar. (plural होळीचेहोळकर) lit., The people that dance and sport at the *Holí*; applied also to a crowd of disorderly fellows assembled on any occasion.

Holiya, or Holeyanu, Karn. (ಹೊಲಿಯ, ಹೊಲೆಯನು) A Pariah, an outcaste. *Holeyaru*, corruptly, *Holleeroo* or *Holeyer*, (plural ಹೊಲೆಯರು) Pariahs, men of low tribes employed in the lowest offices, and considered as slaves. See below.

Holigéri, Karn. (ಹೊಲಿಗೇರಿ) A street of the houses of Pariahs.

Holiya, Holeyanu, plural *Holeyaru*, Karn. (ಹೊಲಿಯ, ಹೊಲೆಯನು, plural ಹೊಲೆಯರು) A low man, an outcaste, commonly an agricultural labourer (from *Hola*, a field) and a slave, being saleable by the owner of the estate on which he is located, either with or without the land. The plural form, in place of the singular, is commonly employed by Europeans, who have made strange work with the name, and no little confusion with the description. The Holleeroo, Holayur, Holeyer, Hollieroo, is described as a predial slave, numerous in Kanara and Kurg: in the former he is said to be a subdivision of the Dher; in the latter, one of three principal classes of slaves called Holeyaroo, Yewaroo, and Paleroo. In both countries the Holeyaru are distinguished by various denomi-

nations prefixed, which are variously written, and the meaning of which is not explained, as Maury or Maree or Mare Holeyaroo; Byr H.; Murtha H.; Bulgi H.; Kembutta or Kimbutty H.; Badaya H.; Rookha H.: of these, the only peculiarities noted are, that the Kembatta, (?) H., is native in Kurg, the rest are natives of Karnáta. The Holeyaru generally are a more faithful class of slaves than others. Amongst the Mare H., the custom of succession through the female line to any property the man may have acquired prevails.

Homa, S. (होमः) Burnt offering, oblations of clarified butter poured on fire; other articles may also be offered. The rite is of high antiquity, and forms part of all domestic religious observances, as marriages, adoptions, &c.

Honḍa, Karn. (ಹೊಂಡ) A public tank or pond in a village.

Honẹ, Karn. (ಹೊಣೆ) Bond, bail, surety.

Honẹgár, Karn. (ಹೊಣೆಗಾರ) A surety, a bondsman.

Honnu, Karn. (ಹೊನ್ನು) Gold, money, a coin, half a pagoda.

Hor, Hol, Guz. (હોર, હોલ) A plough.

Hoṛ, Hindi (होड़) A wager, a bet, a bargain.

Horasat-kál, Karn. (?) Lease of waste land.

Horaswastí, Karn. (ಹೊರಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ) The private land held by temples in Mysore as their own property, in distinction to assignments of produce, or in money, from lands retained in the possession of the donors.

Hore, Karn. (ಹೊರೆ) A burthen, such as may be carried on the head; an allowance of grain to village servants; a load of grain: the quantity varies.

Horehullu, Karn. (ಹೊರೆಹುಲ್ಲು) A tax on cultivators who pay in kind, in lieu of straw formerly contributed to the government.

Hoṭṭehore, (ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಹೊರೆ) Living, livelihood.

Hoságama, Karn. (from ಹೊಸ, *hosa*, new) Land recently brought under cultivation.

Hosahaḷi-paṭṭa, Karn. (ಹೊಸಹಳಿಪಟ್ಟ) A fine or tax formerly imposed upon the village servants for not recovering a stray horse belonging to a head man or Paligar.

Hosahukam, Karn. (ಹೊಸಹುಕುಂ) A new regulation.

Hoṭá, or Hotrí. S. (होतृ, nom. होता) The priest who at sacrifices with fire invokes the deity worshipped, and pours the butter on the altar.

Hoṭṭu, Karn. (ಹೊಟ್ಟು) Chaff, husk, bran.

Nellu-hoṭṭu, Karn. (ನೆಲ್ಲುಹೊಟ್ಟು) Chaff or husk of paddy.

Hoṭṭuhaṇa, Karn. (ಹೊಟ್ಟುಹಣ) A tax on the husk on the threshing-floor which is set apart for the cattle of the Ryots.

Huda (?) H. (هده) Statement of estates to be sold by auction.

Huddá, Mar. (हुद्दा) Huddá, or Hudde, Karn. (ಹುದ್ದಾ, ಹುದ್ದೆ) Hodá, Tel. (హోదా) A public post or office: (vernacular corruptions of A. *Áhdah*, q. v.).

Huddedár, Mar. (हुद्देदार) *Hodádáru*, Tel. (హోదాదారు) An officer, a functionary, one holding any office: see *Áhdahdar*.

Hudigáṛ, Karn. (ಹುದಿಗಾರ) The name of a low caste in Mysore, not much known.

Huduvu, Karn. (ಹುದುವು) Partnership, any joint concern; property, estate.

Hulakyeri, Mar. (?) A kind of black soil in valleys, where it is less productive.

Hulaswar, Karn. (ಹುಲಸ್ವಾರ) A division of the Holeyar or Pariah tribe, often employed as peons or horsemen.

Húlíddahaṇa, Karn. (ಹೂಳಿದ್ದಹಣ, from *Húlu*, ಹೂಳು, to bury) Hidden treasure.

Huli-haṇṇu, Karn. (ಹುಳಿಹಣ್ಣು) A tax on tamarinds gathered from the public trees (Mysore).

Hullu, Karn, (ಹುಲ್ಲು) Grass, straw, hay.

Oṇa-hullu, Karn. (ಒಣಹುಲ್ಲು) Dry grass, hay or straw.

Hullu-baṇṇi, Karn. (ಹುಲ್ಲುಬಂಣಿ) A tax on grass in the rice fields, levied from those who bring their flocks to graze in them.

Hullu-baṇṇi kuri-mányam, Karn. (ಕುರಿಮಾನ್ಯಂ) Annual tax on cowherds, and shepherds who graze their herds and flocks on government lands in Mysore.

Hullugávalu, Karn. (ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಾವಲು) An assessment on pasture lands.

Hullukelasa, Karn (ಹುಲ್ಲುಕೆಲಸ) Dealing in grass or straw: the business of treading out corn.

Hulvati-mara, Karn. (ಹುಲವತಿಮರ) The Rottleria tinctoria, from the fruit of which a red dye is obtained.

Ḥún, Ḥoon, corruptly Houn, H (هون, perhaps from the Karn. *Hoṇnu*) A gold coin, current in the south of India, a pagoda, usually about 50 grains in weight, but of different standard and value, according to the place where coined: the *Hún*, or star pagoda of the Company's currency, was intrinsically worth 7*s*. 5*d*. but was rated in the public accounts at 8*s*.

Hunbatti, (?) Karn. Interest on money lent from the funds of temples.

Huṇḍá, Tel. (హుండా) Division of a province, a village, an estate (Ganjam).

Huṇḍá, Mar. (हुंडा) Money given at marriages by the father of the bride to the bridegroom, or by the relations of either of the contracting parties to those of the other; a practice considered disreputable, being looked on as a purchase and sale of either; also a monopoly: see the next.

Huṇḍawá, less correctly Huṇḍwá, Mar. (हुंडवा) A monopoly, an exclusive privilege of selling: farming for a fixed sum any fluctuating value, as the revenue: a contract, an engagement.

Huṇḍá-bhárá, Mar. (हुंडाभारा) Contract for the transportation of goods, or the like, in which all duties and charges are included.

Huṇḍehari, Mar. (हुंडेहरी) One who contracts for a fixed sum to convey goods to a destined place clear of all charges and customs: a bridegroom who stipulates for money with his wife.

Huṇḍh, H. (هندهه) Mutual assistance in tillage.

Huṇḍí, Hoondee, corruptly, Hoondy, H. (هندي, Ben. হুণ্ডী, Mar. हुंडी, Tel. హుండి) A bill of exchange.

Huṇḍián, H. (هنديان) Exchange, rate or commission paid for a bill of exchange, the premium or discount on a bill.

Huṇḍáwaṇ, H., Mar. (هنداون, हुंडावण) Price paid for a bill of exchange, rate of exchange, premium or discount on remittance by bill.

Huṇḍí-chiṭṭhí, Mar. (हुंडीचिट्ठी) *Huṇḍichítu*, Karn. (ಹುಂಡಿಚೀಟು) A bill of exchange.

Huṇḍi-darsani, H. (هندي درسني) A bill payable at sight.

Huṇḍi-mááḍí, H. (هندي معادي) A bill payable after a stipulated interval.

Huṇḍí-wál, H. (هندي وال) *Huṇḍí-wálá*, Ben. (হুণ্ডীবালা) An exchange or bill-broker.

Huṇdige-sunka, Karn. (ಹುಂಡಿಗೆಸುಂಕ) A tax paid by merchants on piece goods brought from the weavers, as an equivalent for their being stamped.

Huppuna-kulga-mányam, (?) Karn. (ಹುಪ್ಪುನಕುಲಗ-ಮಾನ್ಯಂ) Tax on people of the saltmakers' caste who use buffaloes.

Hurla, (?) Sindhi. A small water-wheel.

Húrsúl, (?) Mar. The rate of assessment paid by strangers resident in a village.

Huruḷi, Karn. (ಹುರುಳಿ) Horse gram (Glycine tomentosa).

Huruli-vari, Karn. (ಹುರುಳಿವರಿ) A tax on gram in Mysore, formerly levied in kind, but since commuted for a money tax.

Húryá, H. (هوريا) A small clan of Somabansi Rájputs in some parts of the province of Benares.

Huta, S. (हुत) Offered, offered with fire, presented as an oblation.

Hutáśana, S. (हुताशनः) Fire, especially sacrificial fire, (whose food, *Aśana*, is the oblation made).

Hutáśaní, most corruptly, *Hoothashunnee*, Mar. (S. हुताशनी) The pile collected for the bonfire at the *Holí*; any ceremony in which offerings are made with fire.

Huṭṭu-gáru-gauḍa, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟುಗಾರುಗೌಡ) The head man of a village, who is a native of it. (This and the following are from the v. ಹುಟ್ಟು, to be born, to spring or originate from).

Huṭṭuwali, Karn. (ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ) The produce of a garden or field, or of any trade; the amount of an assessment; rent, income, revenue.

Huṭṭuwali-kami, Karn. (from P. كمي, deficiency) Remission of assessment on account of deficient produce.

Huwun, Mar. (?) An indefinite land measure signifying a whole.

Hyum, (?) A term used in Coimbatore to designate rates paid in money, either permanently fixed, or subject to small variation. (Gl. 5th Rep., a wrong interpretation of the original, in which it means only 'fixed;' and where it also is an error for *Káyam*, Karn. (ಕಾಯಂ, from A. قايم). The term is correctly *Káyam-suvarṇádáya*, Fixed rent.—Fifth Rep., p. 771).

I

Iáтikád, H. (A. اعتقاد) Confidence, trust: buying an estate.

Ibádat, H. (A. عبادة) Religious worship.

Ibáhat, H. (A. اباحة) Giving permission. In Mohammadan law, licence, authority, permission.

Ibák, A. (اباق) The flight of a slave from his master.

Ibbaḷa, Karn. (ಇಬ್ಬಳ) A measure equal to half a *kolaga*, (Mysore).

Ibn-us-sabíl, A. (ابن السبيل) A stranger; one who has come from a distance, and is without money or friends, and is entitled to alms, or *zukát*: lit., a son (*ibn*) of the road (*al-sabíl*).

Ibrá, H. (A. ابرا) Remission, release, acquittance, relinquishment of claim.

Ibrá-náma, H. (ابرا نامه) A written acquittance or relinquishment of claim.

Ibra-i-zimma, H. (ابراي ذمّه) Exemption from responsibility, release of trust.

IBZÁÁ, A. (ابضاع) Entering into an engagement for the disposal of goods upon commission; sending a specimen of any article for sale; sorting goods for sale.

ÍCHALU, Karn. (ಈಚಲು) A wild date tree.

Íchalunéru, Karn. (ಈಚಲುನೀರು) The fermented juice of the date or other palm, *táṛí*.

ÍD, or ÁÍD, commonly EID, or EED, H. (A. عيد) A festival or holy observance among the Mohammadans; but the term is especially applicable to two such occasions, the *Ídín* or *Eidein*, which are enjoined by texts of the *Koran*, and are therefore *farz*, or absolute: others are termed *sunnat*, or traditional. These two are—1. *Íd-ul-fitr*, *Íd-us-saghír*, or *Ramazán-ki-íd* (عيد الفطر, عيد السغير, رمضان كي عيد) The festival of breaking the fast, the minor festival, or that of *Ramazán*, the occasion of which is the breaking of the fast observed throughout the month of *Ramazán*: the termination of the fast on the 1st of the month ensuing, or *Shawál*, is observed as a festival, with prayers and rejoicings, and distribution of food or other alms to the poor. 2. *Íd-uz-zahá*, *Íd-ul-kurbán*, or *Bakr-íd*, (عيد الضحا, ايد القربان, بقر عيد) The festival of the forenoon, of sacrifice, or the Bull-festival; it is observed in commemoration of Abraham's sacrifice of his son, who, according to the Mohammadans, was *Ishmaíl*, not *Isaac*: it begins on the evening of the 9th of the 12th month, *Zulhijja*, with prayers and offerings, and is continued on the morning of the 10th with public prayers, after which a sheep, an ox, or a camel is slaughtered, and the meat of the sheep and oxen eaten by the offerers, or distributed to their friends and the poor.

Íd, Mar. (ईद) Besides the preceding sense, the term denotes among the Marathas any Hindu festival occurring in the first year after a marriage, when the married pair exchange presents of coarse sugar &c.: the presents so made.

Ídí, *Eedee*, plural *Ídián*, H. (عيدي) Relating to a festival; applied also to verses given by schoolmasters to their pupils at the several festivals, for which presents are made to them: any holiday gift.

Ídiána, H. (عيديانه) Any holiday gift, or any thing relating to a festival or *Íd*.

Íd-gáh, H. (A. P. عيدگاه) A platform, sometimes screened or enclosed by a brick wall, where the Mohammadans assemble for occasional devotions, especially at the season of the *Íds* or festivals: it is usually situated on the outskirts of a town or village.

IḌAI, Tam. (இடை) Weight in general, a weight of 100 Palams, equal to 2½ *vis*, or 12½ *sérs*.

IḌAIYAN, Tam. (இடையன்) IDAM, IḌAYAN, Mal. (ഇടയൻ) A shepherd, a cowherd.

Idaichcherí, Tam. (இடைச்சேரி) A village of shepherds.

IḌAM, IḌANKAI, IḌAKKAI, Tam. (இடம், இடங்கை, எடக்கை) IḌAGAI, Karn. (ಎಡಗೈ) The left side, the left-hand castes or divisions: see *Edagai*.

IDDAT, corruptly EDIT, A. (عدّة) The time of legal probation which a divorced woman or a widow must wait before she marries again, in order to determine whether she is pregnant.

ÍḌIGA, EEDIGU, Karn. (ಈಡಿಗ) A caste, or man of a caste whose business it is to manufacture and sell the fermented juice of the palm, or toddy, or other spirituous liquors: he is also employed as a palankin-bearer.

Íḍiguttige, Karn. (ಈಡಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) A duty upon *táṛí* in Mysore.

ÍḌU, Tel. (ఈడు) Pledge, pawn, mortgage, (it is also used in the same meaning amongst others in Tamil; see the next).

ÍḌU, Tam. (ஈடு) Quality, applied especially to land or soil.

Kaḍaiyíḍu, (கடையீடு) Land of the lowest quality.

Talaiyíḍu, (தலையீடு) Land of the first quality.

Íḍumupairu, Tel. (?) Land which pays rent on a crop unconditionally.

IFLÁS, A. (افلاس, lit., poverty) Becoming insolvent.

ÍHIDE, Mar. (ईहिदे, A. احد) One; used only of the Mohammadan year.

IHÁṬA, H. (A. احاطه) An enclosure, a court, a compound.

IHḲÁḲ A. (احقاق) Restoring or determining any one's *haḳ*, or rights.

IHLÁL, A. (احلال) Rendering any thing lawful, any act or formula by which a transaction is made legal (Mohammadan law).

IHRÁM, A. (احرام) Making or determining any thing to be unlawful; a mean dress worn by pilgrims on entering Mecca; putting on such a dress; the period of pilgrimage at Mecca; abstinence from sensual enjoyments during the month of Muharram.

IHṢÁN, A. (احصان) In Mohammadan law, a person who is a free sane adult of chaste reputation, and of the Moham-

madan faith, and who is therefore entitled to demand punishment for adultery committed with respect to him or her so characterized.

IHTIKÁR, A. (احتکار) Laying up: in Mohammadan law, monopoly, or the purchasing of grain and other necessaries of life, and keeping them with a view to enhance the price.

IHTIMÁM, corruptly EAHTIMAM, EAHTIMAN, ETMAUM, ITMAM, YETMAUM, and YETMANNEE, H. (A. اهتمام) Care, superintendence, trust, responsibility: the trust or jurisdiction of a Zamindar over certain variable divisions of a province, under the Mohammadan government of Bengal, equivalent to a Zamindárí; thus, *Burdwan*, *Rajshahi*, &c., are in early financial reports designated as *Eahtimams*. In Chittagong the term denotes a tenure similar, but subordinate to, a Taluk, and usually of small extent.

Ihtimám-bandí, corruptly *Eahtimam*, *Etmaum-bundy*, *Yetmaum-bundy*, H. (اهتمام بندي) Revenue settlement according to the *Ihtimám*.

Ihtimám-dár, corruptly *Eahtimam*, *Eatihma-dar*, or *Etmaum-dár*, H. (اهتمام دار) The holder of a trust, the person charged with the realization of a stipulated revenue for a certain district under the Mohammadan government, a Zamindar; also an agent or deputy of the Zamindar, appointed by him to realize the revenue of any portion of his Zamindárí.

Ihtimám-kachhari, corruptly *Etmaum-cutcheri*, H. (کچهري, an office) An office under the Mohammadan government for receiving the revenues from the *Ihtimám* estates.

IHTASÁB, corruptly YETESÁB, H. (A. احتصاب) Superintendence of police, supervision of weights and measures, &c., in a market; see *Muhtasif*.

Ihtisábi, Dekh. H. (احتصابي) A supervisor or clerk of the market; the duty of a supervisor or of a superintendant of police.

IHZÁR, H. (A. احضار, from *Házir*) A summons; citing to appear.

IJÁB, corruptly *Eejab*, H. (A. اجاب) In Mohammadan law, the first proposal made by one of the contracting parties in negociating any arrangement, as a marriage-contract, sale, or the like. In Bhagalpur, balance due after settlement of accounts.

Iját-wa-kabúl, H. (A. اجاب و قبول) Proposal and acceptance: in the case of a negociation of marriage, the offer and assent must be declared before witnesses, and this is necessary to render the marriage valid.

IJÁRÁ, corruptly, EJARA, EJAR, EZARA, IZARA, H. (A. اجارا) IJÁRÁ, Mar. (इजारा) Price, profit: especially employed to denote a lease or farm of land held at a defined rent or revenue, whether from government direct, or from an intermediate payer of the public revenue: a farm or lease of the revenue of a village or district, also of customs, or collections of any description, as of customary fees or allowances; any items of revenue: letting lands on farm or lease; the lands so let; a contract; a monopoly.

Ijárádár, corruptly, *Ejarahdar*, H. &c. (A. اجارادار) *Ijárdár*, Hindi and Mar. (इजारदार) A farmer of any item of public revenue, whether from land, customs, or any other source; the renter of a village or estate at a stipulated rate.

Ijárádári, or *Ijárdárí*, H. &c. (اجاراداري, इजारदारी) Farming, contracting for rent or revenue; an abwáb or cess formerly levied on lands or districts let out in farm for the benefit of the farmer or contractor.

Ijára-jaghrát, Sindhi. Farm of milking cattle.

Ijára-haul, Tel. (from the A. قول, an agreement) Renting a village of government, and subletting it, the first leaseholder being responsible for the revenue. (Warangal).

Ijára-náma, H. (اجاره نامه) A lease, any document under which a lease or farm is held; also a conditional deed of sale of a slave in Tirhut.

Ijára-patta, H. &c. (اجاره پٿّه) A deed of lease on farm.

Ijárdárí-pattá, Hindi (इजारदारीपट्टा) A lease for a farm, giving authority to the holder to occupy and cultivate, or receive the rents of an estate.

Ijárpat, Mar. (इजारपट) The *sanad* or public document given to a farmer or contractor; the paper given at the annual settlement of the revenue in the Maratha provinces to the head Pátil, setting forth the gross amount of revenue due for that year by his village, the sum remaining to be paid after deducting remissions, and the instalments by which the balance is to be paid.

IJÁZAT, H. (A. اجازت) Giving leave or permission to depart, dismissal, command, sanction, or permission.

Ijázat-náma, H. (اجازت نامه) Any written order or permission; also commonly applied in Mohammadan diction to the *anumati patra* of Hindu law, or the written permission of a husband to his wife to adopt a son after his decease.

IJLÁS, H. (A. اجلاس) A sitting, especially of a court of

justice, sessions; under the Mohammadan government it usually denoted an assembly of jurists or learned men for the decision of an intricate or important cause: it is also used at present for a meeting or sitting of the Supreme Council, as, *Ijlás-i-kaunsil* (اجلاس کونسل).

Ijlás-kámil, H. (from the A. کامل, perfect) A full or complete court or session.

IJMÁÂ, A. (اجماع) An assemblage, a court: a collection or sum.

Ijmáâ-i-sahábat, The concurrent authority of the companions of the prophet upon a point of Mohammadan law.

IJMÁL, H. (A. اجمال) Abstract, summary; also applied to joint occupancy or possession.

Ijmálí, H. (اجمالي) Held in common (as an estate), undivided, unpartitioned; settled with in common with two or more parties.

Ijmáli-mahal, H. (from A. محل, an estate) An undivided estate, one held in parcenership by the heirs of a common ancestor.

Ijmáyalí, Mar. (इजमायली, from the A. *Ijmál*) Summary, superficial; an account roughly prepared to answer immediate purposes.

IJRÁ, H. (A. اجرا) Giving currency or circulation to any thing, making known, carrying into effect; issue, execution.

Ijráí-dikrí, H. E. (اجراي دكري) Execution of a decree of court.

IJTIHÁD, A. (اجتهاد) Carrying on war against infidels: also care, effort; whence, in Mohammadan law, it implies the fundamental grounds or authorities in legal disquisitions, which are—*Al-kitáb*, the book or Koran; *Sunnat*, tradition, the sayings and doings of Mohammad, recorded by his successors and associates; *Ijmáâ*, the concurrent opinions of Mohammad's companions; and *Kiyás*, reasoning, the rationale of a decision not provided for by either of the preceding.

IḲÁLA, A. (اقالة) The cancelling or dissolution of a sale, on condition of furnishing an equivalent for the original price of the article; breaking a contract or engagement.

IKBÁL, incorrectly, EKBÁL, A. (اقبال) Acceptance (of a bond, &c.).

Iḳbál dâwá, incorrectly, *Ekbál-dawee*, H. (A. اقبال, admission, and دعوا, a suit) Confession of judgment.

ÍKH, EEKH, H. (ايكھ) IKHU, Ben. (ইখু) also Mar. (ईखु) IKSHU, S. (इक्षुः) Sugar-cane: also *Úkh*.

Ikhráj, also *Ukhráj*, H. (ايكھراج) A name given in some places in Upper India to the day on which the sugar-cane is planted, which is an occasion of festivity.

IKHRÁJ, H. (A. اخراج) Expulsion, turning out of possession: expense.

Ikhráját, H. (A. plural of اخراج) Expenses, disbursements: assignments of revenue to public servants employed in its management and collection.

Ikhráját-i-aurang, H. Expenses of the *aurang*, or commercial station. In accounts of the salt revenue the term included the expenses incurred in the manufacture, storing, and transport of the salt.

IKHTIÁR, commonly, but incorrectly, IKHTIYAR, H. (A. اختيار) Choice, option: in Hindustan, more usually pleasure, will, authority, power. *Ikhtiár-meṉ-honá* is to be in one's power, or dependent upon, as a district jurisdiction; also to be according to any one's discretion, pleasure, or will, as an order, a decision, a sentence: in Mohammadan law it implies an option of divorce granted by a husband to his wife.

Ikhtiár-náma, H. A power of attorney.

Ikhtiár-i-ṣulh, A. (from صلح, agreement) An optional compromise (Mohammadan law).

Ikhtiár-i-ẕabha, A. (from ذبح, slaughter) Killing an animal for food according to the legal form—by cutting its throat.

IKKERI-VARAHÁ, or -HÚN, Karn. (ಇಕ್ಕೇರಿವರಹ) A small gold coin struck at *Ikkeri*, in Mysore, equal to thirteen gold fanams, rather less than a quarter of a Calcutta mohur.

IḲRÁH, corruptly, IKHRAH, A. (اكراه) Compulsion: in law, the constraint exercised by one person over another, to compel him to do an illegal act, or to act contrary to his own will.

IḲRÁR, H. (A. اقرار) Fixing firmly, establishing, confirming; agreement, assent, ratification. In law, the acknowledgment or admission of a right or claim, as of a debt; also of relationship, involving inheritance, &c.; also a confession or acknowledgment of guilt.

Iḳrár-i-âám, corruptly, *Ekrahaum*, A. (اقرار عام) A public acknowledgment, declaration, or confession. A will, a testament.

Iḳrár-dána-patra, H. (from S. दानपत्र) A conditional deed of gift, a deed of gift with some reservation or declaration of right in the donor.

Iḳrári, H. (اقراري) One who assents, acknowledges, or confesses.

Iḳrári-aṣámí, H. (from A. اسامي) A prisoner who confesses his guilt.

Ikrár-náma, H. (P. نامه) A deed of assent or acknowledgment in general. In the north-west provinces it applies especially to the engagement entered into with government by the Málguzar and coparceners of a village: it is to specify the mode of paying the revenue; how the shares are to be distributed; the shares whether held in common or in severalty; the number, functions, privileges, &c., of the *Lambardárs*; the items of the Sayer; rights of irrigation; extent and appropriation of waste cultivable land; and the number, duties, and pay of the village servants: it is to be signed by all the Lambardárs and as many Paṭṭídárs as possible, to be attested by the Paṭwárí and Kanungos, and finally confirmed by the signature of the settlement officer, after being read out before him in open court in the presence of the subscribing parties.

Ikrár-náma-ṣálaṣi, H. (from A ثالث, a third party) A deed of arbitration.

IKṬÁÂ, incorrectly, AKTA, H. (A. اقطاع, lit., portions cut off, from *Kaṭá*, قطع, to cut) Jagír lands, or lands granted in feudal tenure to the nobles of the Moghal empire, when scattered in separate allotments through different provinces.

ILADÁRAWÁRA, Karn. (ಇಳ್ದಾರವಾರ) A mortgage of land with possession, sometimes for a stipulated period, the rent taking place of all interest on the loan, as well as providing for the government revenue; the land to be redeemable on payment of the debt.

ILÁHÍ, H. (A. الهي, from *Ilah*, اله, God) Divine; the title of the era instituted by the Emperor Akbar, commencing with the first year of his reign, A. H. 963, A. D. 1556: although found on the coins of Akbar and his immediate successors, it never obtained currency, and is now obsolete.

Iláhí-gaz, H. (الهي گز) The standard *gaz*, or yard, of 41 fingers, instituted by Akbar; authoritatively fixed by the British government at 33 inches: see *Gaz*.

ÎLÁKA, corruptly, ELAKEH, H. (A. علاقه) Dependency, connexion; a property, an estate, a district, a jurisdiction. ILÁKHÁ, Mar. (इलाखा) Claim, right, title. ILÁKHA, or ILÁKHE, Karn. (ಯಿಲಾಖೆ) A department, an office.

Îlakhé-janaru, Karn. (ಯಿಲಾಖೇಜನರು) The people under the chief officer of a district, the people of the dependency.

Îláhadár, H. (علاقه دار) The person who engages, either on his own account or as the representative of others, for the payment of the assessed revenue upon a district or village.

ÎLÁM, H. (A. اعلام, from علم, to know) Announcing, proclaiming, making known.

Ilám-náma, H. (from نامه) A summons, a citation; the first process issued against a defendant in a civil suit.

ILAMBÁDI, Tam. (இலம்பாடி) The name of the Banjara tribe in the south: also *Lambádi*.

ÎLÁN, or AÎLAN, (A. اعلان) Publishing; advertisement.

IḶANGÁḌUTARÍJU, Tam. (இளங்காடுதரிசு) Land left waste for ten years.

ILAṈJAM, Tam. (இலஞ்சம்) A bribe.

ILAṈJI, Tam. (இலஞ்சி) A tank, a large tank.

ÎLAT, H. (A. علت) Cause, motive: in the language of the Courts, the grounds of a charge or accusation, the plea of arraignment.

ILÁRÁLU, Tel. (ఇలారాలు) The thatched roofs of barns or granaries.

ILHÁK, corruptly, ELLAAK, (?) H. (A. الحاق) Addition; but applied to fees formerly exacted from the parties to a suit, or from the police peons: (perhaps some error from *Al-hak*, a right or perquisite).

ILKÁ-HAJAR, A. (القا حجر) lit., Throwing a stone, a practice prohibited by the Mohammadan law, which compelled a person who threw a stone at any article exposed for sale to purchase it.

ILLAKUR, Mal. (ഇല്ലക്കൂറ) The private property of a Malabar Raja; which, on his accession to superior dignity, he assigns in some respects to his heir.

ILLARIKAM, Tel. (యిల్లరికం) Connexion of descent from a common ancestor, which is marked by bearing the same family name, commonly termed the house name, *Inṭiperu*, (ఇంటిపేరు).

ILLAṬA, Karn. (ಇಲ್ಲಟ) A bride's father having no son, and adopting his son-in-law.

ILLÁYAM, Tel. (ఇల్లాయం) House tax.

ÎLM, H. (A. علم) Wisdom, learning, knowledge.

ILTIMÁS, H. (A. التماس) Beseeching; supplication: in some places, as in Cuttack, *Iltimás*, (ଇଲତିମାସ) is used for the plaint in a suit: it is also used to denote an humble or unpretending representation.

IMÁM, corruptly EMAUM, H. (A. امام) A head or chief in religious matters, whether he be the head of all Mohammadans, as the *Khalif*, or the priest of a mosque, or the leader in the prayers of a congregation. The *Shias* recognise twelve *Imáms*, or heads of the faith, in *Álí* and his successors, of whom the last *Imám*, *Mehdi*, is believed

to be still alive. The term *Imám* is sometimes, when used singly as *the Imám*, applied especially to *Imám Sháfái*, one of the four lawyers who founded as many schools.

Imám-bil-hak, A. (امام بالحق) A rightful *Imám*, one who possesses all the requisite qualifications.

Imámia, H. (A. امامیه) The *Shía* sect, from their recognising the twelve Imáms.

Imám-bára, or *-bári*, corruptly *Emaum-barry*, H. (from the P. باره, or H. باري, a house) A building in which the festival of the Moharram is celebrated, and service in commemoration of the deaths of Âlí, and his sons Hasan and Hasain is performed at that season; at other times their Tázias or shrines are preserved in it: sometimes it is used as the mausoleum for the family of the founder.

Imám-zámini, H. (A. from ضامني, surety) Fastening a small coin round the left arm of a person undertaking a journey, for good luck, and to secure the protection of the Imám: if in want he may spend it, not else.

IMÁRAT, H. (A. امارة) Authority, a government, the jurisdiction of an Amír.

ÎMÁRAT, H. (A. عمارة) Any public building, as a mosque, a college.

IMBISÁT, A. (انبساط) Mutual liberty: in law, a mutual right of usufruct, the right of a coparcener in common property.

IMLÁK, H. (A. املاک) Property, possession. Hindi (इमलाक) Land held rent free, which has fallen to the Zamindar for want of an owner (Puraniya).

Imlák-mankúla, A. (املاک منقوله) Personal property.

Imlák-ghair-mankúla, A. (املاک غیر منقوله) Real property.

IMMADI, Karn. (ಇಮ್ಮಡಿ) lit., Double, a double, a deputy.

IMMANU, Karn. (ಇಮ್ಮನು, from ಇಮ್ಮೆ, twice) Lands yielding two crops of rice in a year.

IMTIHÁN, H. (A. امتحان) Proof, examination.

IMTINÁÂ, H. (A. امتناع) Prohibition, restraint.

INÂÁM, H. (A. انعام) vernacularly, INÁM, corrupted to ENAM, or ENAUM, Ben. (ইনাম) Mar. (इनाम) Tel. (ఇనాము) A gift, a benefaction in general, a gift by a superior to an inferior. In India, and especially in the south, and amongst the Marathas, the term was especially applied to grants of land held rent-free, and in hereditary and perpetual occupation: the tenure came in time to be qualified by the reservation of a portion of the assessable revenue, or by the exaction of all proceeds exceeding the intended value of the original assignment; the term was also vaguely applied to grants of rent-free land, without reference to perpetuity or any specified conditions. The grants are also distinguishable by their origin from the ruling authorities, or from the village communities, and are again distinguishable by peculiar reservations, or by their being applicable to different objects. They are first classed as *Sanadi*, and as *Gáon-nisbat-Inám*.

1. *Sanadi-Inám* is a grant emanating from the ruling power of the time of the grant, free from all government exactions, in perpetuity, and validified by *Sanad*, or official deed of grant: it usually comprises land included in the village area, but which is uncultivated, or has been abandoned; and it is subject to the *Haks*, or dues of the village functionaries. It may be granted sometimes with a reservation of a half, a third, or a fourth of the government claim known as *Inám-nímai*, *I. tijái* and *I. chauthái*.

2. *Gáon-nisbat-Inám*, (from the A. نصيبت, a portion) Lands granted rent-free by the village out of its own lands; the loss or deduction thence accruing to the government assessment being made good by the village community. Seven kinds of such grants are specified; as, 1. The *Inám* of the *Muhaddam*, or officiating head of the village, termed *Inám-passoree*, (or, perhaps more correctly, *I. páseri*, the latter meaning maintenance). This is saleable or assignable in mortgage with or without the office of *Muhaddam*; it is liable to the dues payable to the village servants on land of the like quality. 2. Land assigned to the *Mhar*, of two kinds; see *Hinki* and *Hadoli*, or *Márhi*. 3. *Devasthán*, free lands attached to temples and mosques: it is not transferable in any way, either by the village, or the persons attending on the temples, whose duty it is to sell the produce, and apply the money to the ordinary expenses of the temples. 4. *Inám-waveyley*, (? *-máwali*) Lands granted to the village artificers and servants, in place of dues upon the produce: this is more common in the *Máwal*, or hill country, than in the *Dés*, or country above the *Ghats*: the lands may be mortgaged, but not sold, and are resumable by the donors. 5. *Dharmádaya*, corruptly, *Dhermudow*, Lands assigned in charity, saleable and assignable in mortgage. 6. *Deva-tehí*, A parcel of land occasionally held by a *Muhaddam* or *Mhar*, in reward of his having established by ordeal disputed territories: it may be sold or mortgaged. 7. *Pál*, or *Sút*, A small piece of land held rent-free in connexion with land bearing revenue, to compensate for some deficiency in the produce of the latter: it

cannot be sold or mortgaged separately, but remains annexed to the larger portion.

Another classification of Maratha *Inám* lands arranges them under six heads, according to the objects of the donation; as, 1. *Hindu Ináms*, which are subdivided into seven classes, viz. (1) Rent-free lands assigned by the state, or by the village, to Bráhmans of reputed sanctity or learning, not engaged in secular affairs; (2) to the *Gosávi*, or village Gosain, to enable him to keep up his *math*, or religious dwelling, and accommodate travelling mendicants of a similar character, usually a village benefaction; (3) to individuals for military services, granted by the state, or Jagírdars and great officers; (4) to *Bháts*, or bards, granted both by the state and the villages; (5) *Gaocharani badal*, revenue remitted on some of the village lands, on the plea of their being appropriated to the grazing of cattle belonging to religious persons; (6) *Jangam-inám*, land granted by villages inhabited by *Lingáits* to their priests; (7) *Yátrá-che-káthí*, lands granted by the village to persons for keeping up and conveying flags (from *káthí*, a flagstaff) to *yátrás*, or fairs held in honour of some deity. 2. The second of the major or generic classes are *Mohammadan Ináms*, consisting of rent-free grants made by opulent Mohammadans to religious persons of their own faith, and to a variety of vagrants, mendicants, tumblers, jugglers, &c. 3. *Devasthána Ináms* are lands assigned for the support of religious establishments, whether Hindu or Mohammadan, and for the keeping up of temples, shrines, mosques, &c. 4. *Dharmadáya Ináms* are lands appropriated to religious persons, as an act of charity, by the heads of the government, and by the village communities: some of these are of considerable antiquity, and are frequently confirmed by *Dána-patras*, grants inscribed on copper plates. 5. *Dehangi Ináms*, numerous but limited assignments to a variety of village artificers and servants, musicians, dancers, and the families of individuals who have lost their lives in the service of the state, or of the village. 6. *Watandári Ináms*, or assignments to the village officers and servants. Besides these classifications, which are especially applicable to the *Maratha* countries, a variety of terms occur in relation to the designation of *Ináms*, either of local or general applicability.

Inâámdár, or *Inámdár*, H. &c. (انعامدار, इनामदार) The holder of a rent-free grant.

Inâámat, H. (انعامت) *Inámat*, Mar. (इनामत) A gift, a benefaction, an assignment of rent-free land.

Inámatí, Mar. (इनामती) Of or belonging to an *Inám* grant; land or revenue assigned either in favour or charity, or compensation of the duties of hereditary officers.

Inâámat-i-tafríḳ, H. (A. انعامت تفريق) A tax levied on farmers of *Inâám* lands.

Inâám-i-altamgha, H. (انعام التمغة) A grant of rent-free land under royal seal.

Inâám-i-ikrám, H. &c. (انعام اكرام) A grant or gift in general, a grant of generosity.

Inâám-i-kánungo, H. (انعام کانونگو) An assignment of rent-free land to the village accountant.

Inám-patra, Mar. (इनामपत्र) A deed of grant, a document conveying an assignment of rent-free land.

Inám-patrak, Mar. (इनामपत्रक) An account of the lands in a village held rent-free; one of the accounts kept by the *kulkarani*, or village accountant.

Inám-paṭṭí, Mar. (इनामपट्टी) A tax upon the holders of *Inám* grants, either reserved as a quit-rent, or levied in times of emergency upon lands originally granted rent-free.

Beḍiga, or *Kattubaḍi Inámu*, Tel. (బెడిగ, కట్టుబడి, యినాము) An assignment of land at an assessment, which varies with the produce.

Bil-makhta-inámu, Tel. (బిల్మఖ్తాయినాము) A grant of land at a fixed assessment.

Sarva-dumbálá-inámu, Tel. (సర్వదుంబాలాయినాము) A grant of land wholly rent free.

Gáon-nisbat-inám, Mar. (गावंनिसबतइनाम) A mortgage, or grant of land made by the villagers to liquidate a debt incurred by the village for public expenses: see also above.

Sroṭriyadínámu, Karn. (ಸ್ರೋತ್ರಿಯದೀನಾಮು) Grant of land at a fixed assessment.

Terige-illada-inámu, Karn. (ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಇನಾಮು) An allotment of land rent-free.

Í**NARÁṢI**, Tel. (ఈనరాశి) Grain of an inferior quality separated from the good by winnowing.

Í**NÁYAT**, H. (A. عنايت) Favour, kindness, bounty.

Ináyat-náma, H., A deed of gift, a letter of recommendation, a written order or patent from a superior.

Í**NCH**, **EENCH**, H. (اینچ) Security (Dehli).

INDÁRÁ, H. (S. اندارا) A large well of masonry.

INDÍ, Asamese (?) (ইণ্ডী) A variety of silk, commonly known as *Eria* silk, procured in Asam, soft and of strong fibre, but difficult to reel off the cocoon.

Indarman, Thug. A woman.

Indra-dwádaśí, S. (इन्द्रद्वादशी) The twelfth day of *Bhádra*, a festival in honour of Indra, the Hindu deity of the firmament, and of Swarga.

Índravádu, Tel. (ఈంద్రవాడు) A *tári* drawer, a caste, or individual of it, employed to extract the juice of the palms: he is also sometimes employed as a palankin-bearer.

Induvára, S. (इन्दुवार) The day of the moon (Monday).

Infisál, H. &c. (A. انفصال) Decision, sentence, award, settlement of an affair.

Ingár-tuppa, Karn. (ಯಿಂಗಾರತುಪ್ಪ) A tax on the tribe called *Tálwárs* in Mysore, in lieu of a ram and a pot of ghee annually contributed by them to the *Paligars* in former times.

Inglís, H. (انگليس, for English) Invalid soldiers or *sipahis*, to whom allotments of land were assigned as pensions; the lands so granted. (Mr. Elliot thinks the word corrupted from invalid).

Inkisám, H. (A. انقسام) Division, partition.

Insáf, H. (A. انصاف) Justice, decision of a cause.

Ínt, H. (اينت, ईंट, S. इष्टिका) It, Ben. (ইট) Iṭṭike, -ge, Karn. (ಇಟ್ಟಿಕೆ, -ಗೆ) A brick.

Ínt-gárí, H. (اينٹگاری) Brickwork.

Itwálá, Ben. (ইটওয়ালা) A brickmaker.

Iṭṭigeyava, Karn. (ಇಟ್ಟಿಗೆಯವ) A brickmaker.

Intikháb, H. (A. انتخاب) Selection, abstract, extract of proceedings.

Intikál, H. (A. انتقال) Conveyance or removal from one place to another, from life to death, &c.

Intikálí, H. (A. انتقالي) A transfer of Zamindárí or other revenue property, from one person to another: the property so transferred.

Intikálí-bahi, H. (from بهي, an account) Register of transfers of property.

Intikálí-rasúm, H. (A. from رسوم) Fees for making a transfer of property in the official register.

Intizám, H. (A. انتظام) Administration, arrangement.

Ippan, Tam. (இப்பன்) A shepherd, a ploughman, a trader or merchant.

Ípatdái, Hindi (ईपतदाइ) From the date of.

Irádah, H. (ارادة) A division of the page of an account book.

Irai, Tam. (இறை) Tax, tribute.

Iraippu, Tam. (இறைப்பு) Payment of tax or tribute.

Iraiyumavariyum, Tam. (இறையுமவரியும்) Taxes and duty, assessment.

Irákkadan Tam. (S. இராக்கதன்) A giant, the Rakshas of Hindu mythology; a kind of marriage, the Rakshasa form or violence.

Irakkáránma, Mal. (ഇരക്കാരാണ്മ) Lands and tenements held by a small acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord, fee-hold.

Irakkáránmayola, Mal. (ഇരക്കാരാണ്മയോല) Title-deeds of land held fee-hold.

Írakkuchchambá, Tam. (ஈரக்குச்சம்பா) A superior kind of the rice, called *Chambá*, or *Sambá*, which is sown in July and reaped in February: see *Sambá*.

Irapu, Kar. (ಇರಪು) Surplus, balance, savings.

Irasam, Tel. (ఇరసం) A measure of 24 *sérs*.

Iraṭṭu, Tam. (இரட்டு) Coarse cloth, sackcloth.

Iraṭṭuppai, Tam. (இரட்டுப்பை) A sack of coarse canvas or cloth.

Iraval, Tam. (இரவல்) A loan, any article lent.

Íravan, or Ílavan, Mal. (ഈഴവൻ) A caste, or individual of it, whose occupation is the extraction of *tári* or *toddy*, from the palm trees.

Iravari, Mal. (ഇറവരി) Royal revenue, assessment, tax, impost.

Irjíka, Mar. (इरजीक) The practice among cultivators of giving mutual assistance, both with men and cattle.

Irkáru, Karn. (ಇರಕಾರು) The early and latter crop, or the two seasons of harvest.

Irs, H. (A. ارث) Inheritance.

Irsál, H. &c. (A. ارسال) Sending, despatch, a despatch o any thing; the sending of remittances from the villages to the Zamindar, or to the district treasury, and from thence to the exchequer.

Irsál-náma, H. (from نامه) A statement of money or goods remitted, an invoice.

Irsál-paṭi, Mar. (इरसालपटी) An invoice, a list of remittances of cash specifying the coins of which they consist.

Irsh, A. (ارش) A mulct or fine for bloodshed or wounds not causing loss of life: a bribe, a douceur to the judge.

Irtishá, H. (A. ارتشا) Bribery, corruption.

Irtihán, H. (A. ارتهان) Receiving any article as a pledge.

Iru, Tel., Tam. (ఇరు, இரு) Two, both.

Irubhágamu, Tel. (from ఇరు, two, and భాగము, S. भाग, a share) The two shares, *i. e.* of the crop, the one assignable to the government, the other to the cultivator: also read *Iru-bhogamu*, or double possession, implying the same thing.

Irubu, or *Irubogam*, Tam. (இருபு, இருபோகம்) Two crops.

Irugoru, Tel. (ఇరుగోరు) Both shares; the entire crop before the government portion is deducted.

Irumaṇabárí, Tam. (இருமணபாரி) A soil of clay and sand.

Irunáli-páṭam, Mal. (ഇരുനാലിപാടം) lit., Two *nális* out of four; used to express an equal division of the crop between proprietor and tenant, made annually, and not very customary in Malabar.

Iru-pattu-náladi-kol, Tam. (இருபத்துநாலடிக்கோல்) A measuring rod twenty-four feet in length.

Iruvára, Karn. (ಇರುವಾರ) Both the government's and cultivator's shares of the crop.

Iruváyam, Tel. (ఇరువాయం) The whole crop before its partition between the state and the cultivator.

IRUḶAN, Tam. (இருளன்) A man of a wild race living in the woods: from *Iruḷ*, (இருள்) blackness.

ÍṢÁ, vernacularly, ISH, S. &c. (ईशा, ईश) The beam or pole of a plough.

ISANNE, Mar. (इसंने, A. اثنان) Two; applied only to the Mohammadan year in the Dakhin.

ISÁRA, or ISÁRÁ, Mar. (इसार, इसारा) Earnest money.

ÎSHÁ, H. (A. عشا) The first watch of the night, or, according to some, from the time when the sun begins to set till twilight: prayers to be said at that time.

Íshá-namáz, or *-salát*, H. (from the P. نماز, or A. صلاة) Evening prayer.

ISHÁRA, or ISHÁRAT, H. (A. اشارة) A hint, a sign; in law, indicating any thing in a definite manner, in opposition to simply naming it.

ISHHÁD, H. (A. اشهاد) Evidence, testimony.

ISHṬA DEVATÁ, H. (S. from इष्ट, wished, and देवता, a divinity) A person's favourite or tutelary deity.

ISHTIHÁR, H. (A. اشتهار) adopted in various dialects, with some modifications, as, *Istihar*, Ben. (ইশতিহার) *Istahár*, Uriya (ଇସ୍ତାହାର) *Istiháru*, Tel. (ఇస్తిహారు) *Ishtiyára*, Tam. (இஷ்தியார) Proclamation, public announcement or notice, advertisement, an advertisement in a public place or a newspaper, notice by the collector of a sale of lands for arrears of revenue; also a paper affixed to a Ryot's cottage requiring him to renew his lease within a given term, under penalty of his being charged the highest rate levied in the village or district.

Istiharu-náma, Tel. (from نامه) A written notice or proclamation.

Ishtiyára-náma, Tam. (from نامه) A document granted by government to the purchasers of lands sold at auction for arrears of revenue, or under a decree of Court.

ISHRÁK, A. (اشراق) Rising of the sun.

Ishrák-namáz, A. P. Prayer at sunrise.

ISHTIRÁK, H. (A. اشتراك) Partnership; entering into partnership.

ISLÁM, H. (A. اسلام) The Mohammadan religion.

ISM, H. (A. اسم) A name, a noun.

Ism-farzi, or *Ism-i-farzi*, corruptly, *Issum-furzy*, H. (from فرضي, fictitious) A fictitious name, or the substitution of the name of one person in place of that of another, who is the real but unavowed party in a transaction, such as the purchase of lands sold at auction, and the like.

Ism-nawísi, H. (from P. نويسي, a writing) A list or roll of names, as of Zamindars in a district, witnesses in a suit, &c.; making out such a list.

Ism-wár, H. (اسموار) Attending to name; entry in public documents according to the order of the names of the individuals.

Isamuváru-paṭṭí, Karn. (ಇಸಮುವಾರುಪಟ್ಟಿ) An individual account.

ÎṢMAT, A. (عصمة) Protection: chastity: in law, the care and defence of property by the owner, and the protection of person and property by the state or the law.

ISTÁD, Mar. (इस्ताद, A. استعداد) Goods and chattels, moveable property.

ISTAKBÍL-TÁ-GÁYAT, Mar. (इस्तकबीलतागायत, for the A. استقبال تا غايت) From a certain date to a certain date, used chiefly with respect to notes.

ISTÁWÁ, Mar. (इस्तावा, A. ISTÍWÁ, استوا, tending towards equality) The land-tax or rent levied at progressively increasing rates, until it reaches the full sum imposable on land brought into cultivation, or on villages let out to farm, &c.; the practice of so letting lands, &c.

Istáwá-ḳaul, Tel. (from A. قول, agreement) A lease or grant of waste lands at a rent progressively increasing for a term of years, when it becomes fixed.

Istáwá-chí-paṭṭí, Mar. (इस्तावाचीपट्टी) An account kept by the village accountant of lands held on progressively increasing rents.

ISTIBRÁ, A. (استبرا) Waiting for the purification of a woman, whether a slave or free, to determine whether she is pregnant before intercourse can lawfully take place.

ISTIDÁÁ, A. (استدعا) Supplication, petition.

ISTIDÁNAT, A. (استدانة) Borrowing, contracting a debt, wishing to borrow, suing for a debt: in law, any transaction which the manager in a partnership, where one finds the capital and the other the management, may undertake, but for which, if not included in, or consonant to, the terms of his contract with the proprietor of the share, he alone is responsible, and the profits of which he alone is entitled to, unless his partner had given his previous sanction.

ISTÍFÁ, corruptly, ISTEYAFAH, H. (A. استيفا) Resigning an appointment, relinquishing a charge or possession, a deed of abandonment: settling, satisfying, paying or receiving all that is due upon an account.

Istaphá, Hindi (इस्तफा) *Istiphá*, Tel. (ఇస్తిఫా) A deed of relinquishment, such as is usually executed by Zamindars on giving up their lands.

Istífá-i-aṣl-zamín, H. (استيفا اصل زمين) Relinquishment of an estate held *khás*, or by the state.

ISTIFSÁR, H. (A. استفسار) Inquiry, interrogation.

Istifsárí, H. (استفساري) The statement of a prosecutor, subject to investigation.

ISTIFTÁ, H. (A. استفتا) Consulting a Mohammadan lawyer, calling for the *fatwá*, or opinion of the Mohammadan law-officer of a court.

ISTÍGHÁṢA, H. (A. استغاثه) Demanding justice, preferring a complaint.

ISTIHḲÁḲ, H. (A. استحقاق, from حق) Demanding one's right, demanding justice: in law, a claim set up to the subject of a deed or contract by a person not a party to it.

ISTIHLÁF, H. (A. استحلاف) Causing to swear; applied especially in law to cases in which the oath of a wife is necessary for the establishment of a fact relating to her marriage.

ISTIHLÁL, A. (استهلال) lit., Making lawful: in law, the cry of a new-born child, the occurrence of which is necessary of proof in a peculiar case of inheritance, as if a man die leaving a widow pregnant, and a brother; then if proof be given that the cry of the child was heard, and should it then die, the widow, as its mother, will inherit; if no cry has been heard, the brother is heir.

ISTIHSÁN, H. (A. استحسان) Taking as a favour, approving: in law, a favourable construction or interpretation of a point of law, deviating from the strict letter of the law in kindness either to suitors or to the community.

ISTIḲÁLA, H. (A. استقاله) Requiring any one to cancel an agreement, or to give up a bargain.

ISTIḲBÁL, less correctly, ISTAKBÁL, H. (A. استقبال) Ceremonious reception of a person of distinction, coming out of a town in procession to meet him.

ISTIḲLÁL, H. (A. استقلال) Absolute authority, confirmation of possession, perpetuity.

ISTIḲRÁR, H. (A. استقرار) Confirmation.

ISTÍLÁ, A. (استيلا) Victory, power, subjection to authority by conquest, which, according to Mohammadan law, conveys a right of making the captives slaves.

ISTÍLÁD, A. (استيلاد, from ولد) Claim of offspring made by a man who has a child born to him of a female slave, which he acknowledges as his own: the formal claim and acknowledgment are necessary to establish legally the paternity of the child.

ISTIMÁÁ, H. (A. استماع) Hearing: in law, hearsay evidence, indirect testimony, receivable only in particular cases, and under certain restrictions.

ISTIMRÁR, or ISTAMRÁR, corruptly, ISTEMERAR, H. &c. (A. استمرار, इस्तमरार) ISTIMIRÁRU, Tel. (ఇస్తిమిరారు) Continuance, perpetuity: a farm or lease granted in perpetuity by government or a Zamindar, at a stipulated rent, and exempt from *abwábs*; such a lease granted in charity at a quit-rent.

Istimrárí, in some dialects *Istamrárí*, corruptly, *Istemerary*, H. (A. استمراري) Permanent, perpetual; applied especially to a permanent settlement of the revenue, and particularly to the settlement of the lower provinces made by the government of Lord Cornwallis.

Istimrár-dár, (from P. دار, who has) The holder of a perpetual farm or lease.

Istimrárí-dihát, H. (from *dihát*, villages) Villages held on a permanent or perpetual tenure.

Istimrárí-jamá, H. (from جمع, revenue) Fixed or perpetual assessment or rent.

Istimrárí-joṭ, H. (from جوت, cultivation) A fixed or permanent tenure.

Istímirár-kirámam, Tam. (இஸ்திமிரார்கிராமம்) A village permanently settled.

Istimrárí-málguzárí, H. (from P. مالگزاري) Permanent or perpetual revenue.

Istimrárí-paṭṭá, H. (from پتّا, a lease) A lease or farm granted at a permanent rent, a perpetual lease.

Istimrárí-paṭṭadár, H. (استمراري پتّهدار) Holder of a lease of lands at a perpetual rent.

ISTIRDÁD, H (A. استرداد) Demanding or ordering restitution of any thing, whether given, pledged, or sold.

Istirdád-i-nilám, H. (from نیلام, sale by auction) Reversal of a public sale.

ISTIHSHÁD, H. (A. استشهاد) Taking evidence, summoning witnesses.

ISTISNÁÁ, A. (استصناع) Requisition to work; forced labour.

ISTRÍ, H. &c. (استري, इस्त्री, from S. स्तृ, to spread) A smoothing iron; also the act of ironing linen.

Istríwálá, H. &c. (استري والا) An ironing man, one who irons linen.

ISTUVA, or ISTUVU, Tel. (ఇస్తువ, ఇస్తువు) Property, estate.

ISUKABHÚMI, Tel. (ఇసుకభూమి) Sandy soil.

ÍSWARA, S. &c (ईश्वर) A lord, a master: a name of Siva, especially in the form of a Linga, and used in composition as *Someswara*, the *Íswara* or Linga set up originally by *Soma*: the eleventh year of the cycle.

ITAKUTI, ITAKUTIYÁN, or ITAKKORUVAN, pronounced as if the *t* were *d*, IDAKUDI &c. Mal. (ഇടകുടി, ഇടകുടിയാൻ, ഇടക്കൊഴുവൻ) An under tenant.

ÍTAKALLU, Tel. (ఈతకల్లు) The fermented juice of the date tree, *toddy*.

ÍTI, Mar. (ईति) Ben. (ঈতি) Mal. (ഈതി) A common term for seven national plagues or calamities—drought, excessive rain, rats locusts, parrots, legal oppression, foreign invasion.

ITIKÁF, A. (اتقاف) Restraining one's senses, applied especially to a practice of pious Mohammadans who spend a great part of the month Ramazán in a mosque engaged in prayer and meditation.

ITLÁÁ, H. (A. اطلاع) ITTELÁ, Hindi (इत्तेला) Making known, information.

Itláá, or *Ittelá-náma*, H. (from نامه) A notice, a summons, a citation: a notice served on cultivators when they fall in arrears, threatening them with an attachment if not paid by a given time.

ITLÁK, H. (A. اطلاق, lit., liberating, setting free) In Hindustan, the office and records of summonses, and fees on their delivery. Under the Mohammadan government, fees paid by suitors on the decision of their causes; also, a fee exacted from a defendant as wages for a peon stationed over him as soon as a complaint was preferred against him.

Itlákh, for *Itlák*, Mar. (इतलाख) Issued from a public treasury, payment in money or kind from such a treasury or store. it is also applied to public servants borne on one establishment and employed on another, or additional or extra servants added for a time to a public office.

Itlák-navis, H. (from P. نویس) The officer who keeps the account of the expense and fees on the issue of summonses: formerly an accountant attached to the revenue collector, who wrote orders for the payment of revenue and other purposes, and kept an account of the fees paid to the peons, the surplus of which, above their wages, went to the credit of government.

Itlákh-nemnúk, Mar. (इतलाख नेमणूक) A fixed annual payment from a public treasury or store.

ITTIHÁM, H. (A, اتهام) Suspecting something bad: in law, a charge, an imputation.

IVEJITU-GAIÁDU, Tam. (இவெசிதுகைாடு) Statement shewing the amount of the collections and balance in money and kind.

ÍVUMÁNÍYAM, Tam. (ஈவுமானியம்) A grant of a proportion or per-centage on any branch of land revenue which fluctuates with the improvement or deterioration of the produce.

ÏWAZ, vernacularly, IWAJ, corruptly, EBAJ and EWAJ, H. (A. عوض) Equivalent, exchange, requital.

Îwaz-náma, H. (P. نامه) A deed of exchange.

IYAVAN,, Tam. (இயவன்) An outcaste, a worker in leather and skins, a drummer.

IZÁFA, or IZÁFAT, vernacularly, IJÁPHÁ or IJÁPHAT, corruptly, EZAFA, EZAFUT, EZAPUT, H. &c. (A. اضافة, इजाफत) Increase, augmentation; any increase in the amount of revenue received from a country, whether from improved or additional cultivation, or from an enhanced rate of assessment; increase of revenue from any additional sources; grant of an entire village, granted rent-free as an extra allowance to the chief hereditary village or district officer.

Izáfa-beshi, H. &c. (اضافه بیشي) General increase in the rate of assessment.

Izafat-jamá, or, vernacularly, *Ijáphat-jamá*, Mar. (इजाफत जमा) Additional or extra receipts of various kinds, as from money realized by government from the sale of presents, or from the sequestration of estates and appropriation of the revenue; also, money received into the treasury of one district, and credited to another Under the Peshwa's government, an assumption or appropriation of revenue by the Sirsubadárs in the southern provinces in addition

to the revenue they were to pay to the state. Under the Gaikwar's government, the additional annual revenue raised from the net receipts of the districts, from arrears of unpaid charges, and from loans. In Puraniya, an item in the *Hastabúd*, the specification of the rent to be paid by the Ryots for the current year.

Ijáphat-inám-gáon, Mar. (इजाफत इनाम गांव) An entire village granted rent-free to Desmukhs and Despándyas, as an additional remuneration.

Ijáphá-jamín, Hindi (इजाफाजमीन) Land relet or taken into cultivation by the Ryots for the current year, an item in the *Hastabúd*, or village rent-roll.

IẒHÁR, H. &c. (A. اظهار) vernacularly IJHÁR. Making manifest, publishing: a deposition or declaration in court, an affidavit, any statement made by the parties or witnesses in a suit.

Iẓhári, H. (اظهاري) Relating to a deposition, issued upon a deposition, (an order, &c) a deponent.

Iẓhár-navís, H. (P. نويس) A writer of depositions, an officer of the court who takes down depositions &c.

Iẓhár-salámi, H. (from سلام, a compliment) A fee paid by a person who makes a statement or deposition before a subordinate officer of police, an unauthorised charge.

IẒN, A (اذن) Leave, licence: in law, permission granted by a master to a slave to engage in business or trade.

IẒTIRÁRI-ẒABH, A. (اضطراري ذبح) Slaughtering an animal irregularly or accidentally, or by a wound inflicted anywhere except the throat.

İZZAT, H. (A. عزّت) Honour, credit, reputation, character.

Ízzat-asár, A. (عزّت آثار) lit., Honour to the traditions; but used in some places, even by Hindus, as the heading of an official paper, in any language, without their knowing the meaning of the words.

J

JÁB, or JÁBI, H. (جابي ,جاب) The muzzle of an ox.

JÁB, Ben. (জাব) A mixture of cut straw, oil-cake, and water, for feeding cattle; earth wetted to construct a wall with.

JÁBÁLI, Ben. (জাবালি) Rice growing, and not in ear.

JABDI, H. (جبدي) A sort of rice cultivated in Rohilkhand.

JÁBTÁ, Mar. (जाबता, from A. ضابطه) A law, a regulation, a statute.

JÁCHÁ, Ben. (জাচা) Appraising, valuing, examining, (goods &c).

Jáchandár, Ben. (জাচন্দার) An appraiser, a valuer: in the time when factories for piece goods were maintained an officer for the purpose of valuing them formed part of the establishment.

Jáchandárí, Ben. (জাচন্দারী) The office of an appraiser.

JADDI, H. (A. جدّي, from *Jad*, جد, an ancestor, a grandfather) Ancestral, paternal, ancestral or hereditary estate.

JAḌḌIGAMU, Tel. (జడ్డిగము) A sowing machine.

JÁḌI, Karn. (ಜಾಡಿ) Assessment of land, revenue, land tax.

JADÍD, H. (A. جديد) New, modern: as applied to a Ryot, one newly settled in a village.

JÁDO, H. (جادو) One of the two castes in a village employed in menial offices: in some places it is equivalent to *Súdra*.

JÁDON, H. (جادون, from S. *yádava*, यादव, a descendant of Yadu, यदु) A tribe of Rajputs who are found in considerable numbers about Agra and Mathura, in the central Doab, and in eastern Malwa, as landholders and cultivators: the Raja of Karaoli is of this tribe: they profess to be descendants of Krishṇa: some of their subdivisions are held in little esteem, and are termed Bagrís by their neighbours; but they are spirited farmers and rising in wealth and consideration.

JÁḌU, Karn. (ಜಾಡು) Unripe ears of corn left to ripen after the ripe ones are cut.

JÁDÚ, H. (P. جادو) Magic, conjuring, fortune-telling.

Jádúgar, H. (P. جادوگر) A magician, a conjuror, a fortune-teller.

JAḌYÁ, Mar. (जड्या) A jeweller, a setter of gems.

JADWAL, JUDWUL, H. (A. جدول) Lines ruled in a book; a board or card with threads fastened across it, to serve as lines to write upon when the board is placed underneath the paper.

Jadwal-kashi, H. (P. كشي) Drawing lines.

JÂFARI, corruptly JAFFRY, H. (A. جعفري) Lattice-work, a sort of screen of interwoven grass or reeds.

JÁG, Mar. (जाग, S. जागरण, vigil) Riotous vigils, on the tenth night after the death of a Śúdra dying suddenly, by his family, to compel the spirit to enter the body of his son, or some other person, and reveal any secret matter desired to be known: any bustle or stir in a house or village at festivals.

JÁGÁ, or JAGÁ, H. (جگا ,جاگا) A division of the Bháṭ tribe, also called *Jágábháṭ*: see *Bháṭ*.

JAGANBANSI, H. (جگنبنسي) A tribe of Brahman Zamindars in the Fattehpur Zilla.

JÁGALYÁ, Mar. (जागल्या) JÁGLÁ, Guz. (जाग्ला) A watch-

man, a village watchman, a man of the Mhár or other low tribe employed in that capacity.

Jágalyí, Mar. (जागल्यी) *Jágli*, Guz. (जागली) The office of watchman, the fees paid him.

JAGAT, H. (S. جگت, जगत्) The world.

Jagatharttá, H. &c. (S. جگتکرتا) The maker or creator of the world.

Jagannátha, vernacularly *Jagannáth*, corruptly *Juggernaut*, H. &c. (S.जगन्नाथ, the *t* of *Jagat* changed to *n* before the *n* of *náth*, lord) Lord of the world, a name especially applied to *Kṛishṇa* in the form in which he is worshipped at the temple of *Jagannáth* at *Puri* in Orissa.

JAGÁT, Ben., Mar. (জগাৎ, जगात, vernacular corruption of the A. *zakát*, زکوة, alms) Custom, toll, duty on goods, a contribution collected amongst the villagers for a religious celebration.

Jagát-dár, or *Jagátyá*, Mar. (जगातदार, जगात्या) A customhouse officer, a collector or farmer of custom: see *Jahát*.

JÁGAṬI, Karn. (ಜಾಗಟಿ) A gong, a circular plate of sonorous bell-metal.

Jágaṭi-dásari, Karn. (ಜಾಗಟಿದಾಸರಿ) A sort of religious mendicant in Mysore, who beats a gong as he parades the streets of a town.

JAGGERY, JAGGREE, JAGGORY, JAGORY, (a corruption of the Kanarese *Sharkare*, ಶರ್ಕರೆ, from the S. *Ṣarkará*, शर्करा, whence perhaps the English, Sugar) Sugar in its unrefined state, or the juice inspissated by boiling, and poured into moulds, where it is allowed to dry in the form of pyramidal balls; clayed or candied sugar: also an inferior sugar made from the inspissated juice of the date and various kinds of palms.

JÁGÍR, also, allowably, JÁIGÍR, corruptly, JAGHEER, JAGHIRE, JAEGHEER, H. (P. جاگیر, جایگیر) JÁGÍR, JÁHGÍR, JÁHÁGÍR, Mar. (जागीर, जाहगीर, जाहागीर) Karn. (ಜಾಗೀರು) lit., Taking or occupying (*gír*) a place or position (*já*, or *jái*). A tenure common under the Mohammadan government, in which the public revenues of a given tract of land were made over to a servant of the state, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and administer the general government of the district. The assignment was either conditional or unconditional; in the former case, some public service, as the levy and maintenance of troops, or other specified duty, was engaged for: the latter was left to the entire disposal of the grantee. The assignment was either for a stated term, or, more usually, for the lifetime of the holder, lapsing, on his death, to the state although not unusually renewed to his heir, on payment of a *nazarána*, or fine, and sometimes specified to be a hereditary assignment; without which specification it was held to be a life-tenure only: Ben. Reg. xxxvii. 1793. cl. 15. A Jágír was also liable to forfeiture on failure of performance of the conditions on which it was granted, or on the holder's incurring the displeasure of the emperor. On the other hand, in the inability of the state to vindicate its rights, a Jágír was sometimes converted into a perpetual and transferable estate; and the same consequence has resulted from the recognition of sundry Jágírs as hereditary by the British government after the extinction of the native governments by which they were originally granted; so that they have now come to be considered as family properties, of which the holders could not be rightfully dispossessed, and to which their legal heirs succeed, as a matter of course, without fine or *nazarána*, such having been silently dispensed with. This is particularly the case in the Maraṭha territories, in which, when first conquered, Jágír grants were found to be numerous, reducible to three classes—1. those held by descendants of the original ministers of the Rajas, as the *Pratinidhi* and the *Pradháns*, prior to the usurpation of the Peshwa, but continued, in some instances, under his rule; 2. those held by military chiefs, on condition of service, some of whom have held their fiefs from the time of the Mohammadan monarchies; and 3. those held under grants from the Peshwas, generally Brahmans or Maraṭhas of low family: they were all allowed to retain their lands on the principle of securing their services on a moderate scale, preserving the sovereignty of the British government entire, and interference with the chiefs on extraordinary occasions only. With regard to the Jágír in general, the especial object and character of the grant was commonly specified by the designation attached to it, as in the following examples: see also Ben. Regs. xxxvii. 1793. xlii. 1795. xxxvi. 1803. xiii. 1825. Bomb. Reg. xvii. 1827. x. cl. 38. Reg. vi. 1833. The term is also in use, although with some license, to designate temporary grants, allowances, or stipends, from the government to individuals.

Jágír-i-ahshám, H. (from A. احشام, q .v.) Lands granted for the maintenance of troops.

Jáhgír-amal, Mar. (जाहगीर अमल) The share of the re-

venue claimed by the Moghul government for the exchequer on certain holders of Jágírs after deducting the Maratha Chauth, and another fourth, or 25 per cent., for the *Faujdár*. Under the Peshwa and the British government it denotes, in some districts, the right to the revenue which remains after deducting the *Sardes-mukhi* and *Chauth*; in others after deducting the *Mukhása* portion of the *Chauth* only.

Jágír-i-bakhshí, H. (P. بخشي, q. v.) An assessment for the support of the Paymaster General or Commander-in-chief.

Jágír-diwání, H. (P. ديواني, q. v.) The grant of the collection of the revenues of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa to the Company.

Jágír-khidmatí, H. (from خدمت, service) Assignment of land to village servants and officers.

Jágír-mahál, H. (P. محال) A district assigned.

Jágír-mashrúṭ, or *sharṭi*, H. (A. مشروط, or شرطي, stipulated) A Jágír granted with conditions.

Jágír-ghair-mashrúṭ, or *bilá-sharṭ*, H. (A. غيرمشروط, بلا شرط) An unconditional or absolute assignment.

Jágír-i-nawárá, H. (H. نوارا, a barge) An assignment for the expense of keeping up an establishment of boats by the Nawab of Dacca in former times.

Jágír-saranjámí, Mar. (P. سرنجام, materials, property) An assignment for a specified purpose, as *Fauj-saranjámí-Jágír*, an assignment for the equipment of troops.

Jágír-i-sar, or *sír*, H. (P. سر, H. سير) Assignment for the support of an establishment.

Jágír-siyúr-ghál, H. (P. سيورغال) An assignment exempt from any conditions, or for charitable purposes.

Jágír-i-sarkár, H. (P. سركار, chief authority) The tract originally granted to the Company by the Nawab of the Carnatic, as an assignment for the maintenance of their troops.

Jágír-i-thánaját, H. (تهانه‌جات, plural of تهانه) An assignment for the support, of police stations or thánas, or for that of a local militia.

Jágır-i-tan, H. (P. تن, the body) An assignment for personal support, usually unconditional, but sometimes requiring personal service.

Jágír-i-ẕát, H. (A. ذات, person) *Jágír-játi*, or *játa*, Mar. (जात, for ذات) An assignment for personal support, or sometimes requiring personal service.

Jágírdár, H. (P. دار, who holds) The holder of any assignment of revenue. for his powers in the Bombay Presidency, see Bomb. Reg. xiii. 1830, and Act xiii. 1842.

Jágírdárí, H. (P. داري, having) The possession or rights of the holder of a Jágír.

Jágír- or *Jágír-dárí-sanad*, H. (A. سند) The deed or patent under which a *Jágír* was granted under the Mohammadan government.

Jágláin, H. (جاگلاين) A tribe of Játs.

Jahannam, H. (A. جهنّم) The Mohammadan hell, of which seven divisions are enumerated, appropriated severally to wicked Mohammadans, to Christians, Jews, Sabæans, Gebrs, idolaters, and hypocrites.

Jahán-panáh, H. (P. جهان پناه) Asylum of the world; a term of respectful address to a sovereign, or to a person of rank.

Jahím, H. (A. جحيم) One of the seven Mohammadan hells, that destined for idolaters.

Jáhír, Mar. (जाहीर) Public, notorious, made public, proclaimed: see *Ẕáhir*.

Jahíz, Jahez, H. (P. جهيز) Woman's property, whatever she takes with her to her husband's house, as vestments, jewellery, furniture, &c.; dowry, marriage-portion. It also occurs as an Arabic noun, Jaház, or Jihaz (جهاز).

Jahnu-saptamí, S. (जह्नुसप्तमी) The seventh of Vaisákh, when a festival is observed in honour of Jahnu, the parent of Jáhnaví, or the Ganges so called.

Ja-í, Jye, H. (جئي) Oats, introduced by the English, but the name was before applied to a small species of barley; also, as *Jayí*, to shoots of barley reared artificially at the *Dashará* festival: see *Jay*. In some parts of the north-west provinces oats are called *Rám-jáu*—the barley of *Ráma*.

Jáidád, less correctly, Jaedad, corruptly, Jydaad, H. (P. جاي, place, position, and داد, what gives) A place, employment: assets, funds, resources, an estate, property: the means or capabilities of any district in respect of revenue: an assignment of the revenues of a tract of land for the maintenance of an establishment, or of troops, granted for life, but very commonly with permitted succession to the next-of-kin, sometimes with a rent reserved.

Jáidád-ghair-manḳúla, H. (A. غيرمنقوله) Immoveable property.

Jáidád-istimrárí, H. (استمراري, perpetually) An assignment of revenue in perpetuity, with a reservation of a certain amount of rent, and of other government claims.

Jáidád-manḳúla, H. (A. منقوله) Moveable property.

Jáidád-maurúṡí, H. (A. موروثي) Ancestral or hereditary property.

Jáidád-zamín, H. (A. زمين) Arable land.

JÁIFA, A. (جايفة) A wound, a stab, one of the kinds punishable by fine.

JÁIL, H. (جايل) Twice-ploughed land (Western Rohilkhand).

JAINA, or JAIN, S. (जैन) The name of a religion differing from Hinduism, the worship of certain deified mortals, *Jinas* or *Tírthankaras*; a follower of that religion, whether clerical or secular. Jains are met with in considerable numbers, especially among the merchants and bankers in Central and Western India: they are not uncommon in Bengal, or in the Dakhin.

JÁIS, H. (جايس) A tribe of Rájputs of the solar branch, residing principally about Mathura.

JAITÍ, JYTEE, also JAICHÍ, JYCHEE, H. (جيلي, جيچي) A species of Euphorbia which grows in the north-western provinces, and yields an excellent oil.

JAISWAR, H. (جيسوار) A tribe of inferior *Jádobansí* Rájputs in the Central Doab.

JAISWÁRÁ, corruptly, JASAWARA and JUSWAR, H. (جيسوارا) A name given to subdivisions of low-caste tribes, from their having come originally from the town of *Jais*, in Oudh.

JAIWÁR, Hindi (जैवार) The head inhabitants of a village. (Puraniya).

JÁIZ, H. (A. جايز) Current, passing, legal, lawful, authorised: in law, the term is applied to such contracts as may be dissolved at the pleasure of either party.

JAJMÁN, JUJMAN, corruptly, JIJMAN, H. &c. (ججمان, S. यजमानः) A person who employs and fees Bráhmans for the performance of any solemn or religious ceremony: as it is not unusual for the relation between the employer and those employed to become hereditary, the latter come to regard the former as their pupils or clients, and claim as their right or due the fees that are to be paid on such occasions, although they should not perform the ceremonies: from religious, the term passed to very miscellaneous relations, and barbers, washermen, and sweepers claim, in some parts of Hindustan, a prescriptive or hereditary right to be employed and paid by certain individuals, whom they therefore style their *Jajmáns*; and *Ghátiás* and others, who conduct parties of pilgrims to Benares or other sacred places, give the same name to all those to whom they act as guides. In the south of India, *Yajmán* or *Ijmán* commonly denotes a householder, especially one of respectability, and who is often the head man of the village, to which functionary the title is consequently also applied: see *Yajamána*.

JAKÁT, Mar. (जकात) JAKÁTI, JAKÁYATI, Karn. (ಜಕಾತಿ, ಜಕಾಯತಿ) Customs, duties; land or transit duties especially, as opposed to sea customs: see also *Jagát*.

Jakátdár, Mar. (from P. دار) Collector of customs, either the government officer or a farmer.

Jakáyati-guttige, Karn (ಜಕಾಯತಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) A contract for custom-house duties.

JAKERI, JAKÍRI, &c., Karn. (ಜಕೇರಿ, ಜಕೀರಿ) A store, a hoard.

Jakeri-khane, Karn. (ಜಕೇರಿಖಾನೆ) A storehouse, a warehouse.

JAKERE-DHÁNYA, Karn. (ಜಕೇರಿಧಾನ್ಯ) Name of an additional cess in Mysore, imposed in place of a payment in grain.

JALA, JAL, JULU, or JUL, (adopted in all the dialects, from the S. जल) Water.

Jala, H. (جله) A lake.

Jaladivya, S. &c. (जलदिव्य) The oath or ordeal of water.

Jalagaḍugu, Tel. (జలగడుగు) Washing sand or soil for diamond or gold dust.

Jalagára, Karn. (ಜಲಗಾರ) A caste of persons who sweep the streets, or wash refuse, in search of lost money or valuables.

Jalagára-gutta, Karn. (ಜಲಗಾರಗುತ್ತ) A tax on persons employed in searching or washing for money or valuables.

Jalári, or *Jaladári*, Karn. (ಜಲಾರಿ, ಜಲದಾರಿ) A drain, a kennel, a gutter.

Jalása, *Julasu*, (جلاسه, from S. Ásaya, आशय, receptacle) A pool, a reservoir, a tank.

Jalasankalpa, (जलसंकल्पः) Ratification of an agreement or a promise by pouring water upon the hand of the person with whom the agreement is made, or to whom the promise is given.

Jalchar, *Julchur*, H. &c. (جلچر, from S. चर, what moves) Any aquatic animal.

Jalchhatra, Ben. (জলছত্র) A temporary shed, where water and other refreshments are supplied gratuitously to passengers in the hot weather.

Jalganda, Ben. (জলগণ্ড) Land under water, a swamp, a marsh.

Jalhá, Hindi (जलहा) Inundation.

Jali, Ben. (জলি) A kind of rice.

Jalká, or *Jelka*, (?) Ben. A long narrow boat or canoe used by river robbers.

Jalkar, Julkur, corruptly, *Jelcora,* H. (جلکر, from S. जल, water, कर, *kara,* tax or toll) Profits or rents derived from the water, lakes, ponds, or the like, upon a tract of country or an estate, with the right of fishing, and of cultivating the beds if dry.

Jalkháyá, Hindi (जलखाया) Dried up, parched, (soil, &c.); lit., the moisture of which is eaten by the sun: also *Jalgaiya,* water-gone, &c.

Jalmárg, Mar. (S. जलमार्ग) lit., The water-way, sea customs.

Jalmandir, Mar. (S. जलमन्दिर) A water-house, a summer-house in the midst of water; or subterraneous apartments constructed on the bank of a river.

Jalotsarg, H. (S. جلوتسرگ, from *Utsarga,* letting go) The typical marriage of a newly-dug well or piece of water; the bridegroom being personated by a man holding the sálagrám stone, and the bride by another holding an image: see *Baṇotsarga.*

Jalpad, Julpud, H. (جلپد) Land recovered from water or sea, and brought into cultivation.

Jalpáe, Uriya (ଜଳପାଏ) A water vessel: a name given in Cuttack to scattered patches of land subject to inundation.

Jalpán, Julpan, Ben. (S. जलपान, from S. पान, drinking) Drinking water, any slight or occasional refreshment, breakfast, luncheon.

Jaltarpan, Julturpun, H. &c. (جلترپن, from S. तर्पण) Presentation of water to the gods and manes, part of a Hindu's daily devotions.

Jalthal, Julthul, H. (جل تہل) Land and water, or land partly under water.

Jaláwati, H. (جلاوتي) Emigration.

Jál, H. &c. (S. جال) A net.

Jáli, H. (جالي) A net or bag of twisted rope for holding grass, straw, or fodder, and tied to the mouth of a bullock for his feeding while at work: a muzzle.

Jáliya, Ben. (জালিয়া) A fisherman, a bird or beast catcher by nets.

Jál, H. (A. جعل) Forgery, counterfeit.

Jálkághaz, H. (from A. کاغز, paper) A forged paper or document.

Jálsáz, H. (from P. ساز, making) A forger, a counterfeiter.

Jálsázi, H. (جعلسازي) Forging, counterfeiting.

Jálá, H. &c. (S. جالا) A large water-jar.

Jálá, Ben. (জালা, from S. ज्वाला) Burning, combustion, flame.

Jálan, Ben. (জালন) Kindling, lighting, as a lamp or fire: *Uriya,* (ଜାଳଣ) Fuel.

Jálchaukiá, Uriya, A watch or guard over land supplying fuel for the manufacture of salt.

Jaḷít, Mar. (जळीत, corruption of Mar. and S. ज्वलित, lit., burned) Applied to money &c., extorted or lost, or not likely to be realized, as, to a fine imposed to counterbalance a gain supposed to have been made fraudulently, to a loss incurred through mismanagement, or to an oppressive and extortionary exaction; also, more literally, to injury suffered by fire, and the head under which remissions of rent or revenue are charged on account of losses by fire.

Jaḷít-báki, Mar. (जळीतबाकी, from باقي, remainder) Money due, especially from the Ryots, given up as irrecoverable.

Jaḷít-khat, Mar. (जळीतखत) A bond or note which has been cashed, also one the amount of which is given up as never likely to be realized.

Jálpái, Uriya, (ଜାଳପାଇ) Fuel: lands assigned for the salt-boilers: allowance made to Zamindars in Orissa for the fuel cut from their lands for salt-boilers.

Jálá, (?) Beds in which rice is grown before it is transplanted (Chittagong): perhaps from *Jál,* a net or lattice, from the position of the beds.

Jalád, H. (A. جلاد) Jallád, Ben. (জল্লাদ) An executioner, a hangman.

Jaláliá, Juláleá, H. (جلاليا) A fine species of wheat with reddish ears (Ságar).

Jáligutta, Karn. (ಜಾಲಿಗುತ್ತ) A tax on the cultivators for the leaves of the Jáli, or whitethorn tree, browsed on by the cattle (Mysore).

Jalm, H. (جلم) *Jalma,* Karn. (ಜಲ್ಮ) Birthright, right in the soil (Ságar): a vernacular corruption of *Janm,* q. v.

Jalús, H. (A. جلوس, from جلس, sitting) The accession of a sovereign to his throne, his sitting on the masnad.

Jalúsí, H. (جلوسي) The year or date reckoned from a prince's accession.

Jám, H. &c. (P. جام) A cup, a goblet.

Jamâ, vernacularly, Jamá, or Jame, corruptly, Jamma, Jumma, H. (A. جمع) Mar. (जमा) Ben. (জমা) Tel. (జమా) Karn. (ಜಮಾ, ಜಮೆ) Amount, aggregate, total in general, but applied especially to the debit or receipt side of an account, and to the rental of an estate; also to the total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a Zamindar, including all cesses, as well as land-tax:

latterly it is more especially applied to the revenue assessed upon the land alone: its special application is commonly defined by the term with which it is compounded, as, *Asal-jamá, Ain-jamá, Bázi-jamá, Istimrári-jamá*, &c., q. v.: see also Beng. Regs. i. 1793. i. ii. xxvii. 1795. xxiii. 1803. vii. 1822. &c.; Acts i. 1841. iv. 1846. &c.; Mad. Regs. xxv. 1802. ii. 1806; Bomb. Reg. xvii. 1827. &c.

Jamá-bandí, Jamábandí, H. &c. (جمعبندي, जमाबंदी, from *Band*, a binding) Settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate. a village, or district; a village or district rent-roll; a register of the village holdings; a statement exhibiting the particulars of the public revenue, its amount, and how assessed; annual settlement of revenue with cultivators, or Ryotwarí settlement: an annual statement, modified according to the circumstances under which the revenue is paid, whether by individuals or communities, and whether to a Zamindar or to the government. In Bengal, the Jamâ-bandí shews the name of the Ryot, his tenure, the quality of his land, its extent, the rate per *bíghá*, and the total rent formerly, inclusive of all extra cesses, paid to the Zamindar. In the north-west provinces it is a document intended to regulate the transactions between the cultivators and Lambardárs, and is the basis of the Patwárí's annual accounts; being, in the first instance, drawn up and attested by the Patwárí and Kánungos, and then signed by the settlement officer: it is a tabular statement specifying the number of the division of the village, the name of the cultivator, the names of his fields, their survey number, their extent by survey and by village measurement, any lands not included in their area, those liable to assessment, the rate of assessment per *bíghá*, rate payable in cash or in kind, the total produce, the share of the cultivators, the share of the landlord, the payment according to estimated value of the crops, shewing the kind of crops, their estimated value, and the share of the government, the fees of the Patwárí, in cash or in kind, the village charges and expenses, the total value of the produce in money or in kind, and a column for remarks. (The form is given in the original in the Appendix to the Directions for Settlement Officers, issued by the Agra government in 1844, and its translation in the Settlement Misl, or Supplement to the Directions, Agra, 1847.) Although, however, in these instances the term has a specific application, it is useable in a variety of relations to statements of revenue assessment.

Jamá-bandí-kháṣ, H. (from A. خاص, select) Account of revenue assessment of lands in charge of an officer of the government; one of the village accounts formerly kept by the Kánungo.

Jamá-bandí-naḳdí, H. (from A. نقد) Assessment of revenue of lands payable in money, not in produce.

Jamá-bandí-paṭṭí, Mar. (जमाबंदीपट्टी) A document formerly furnished by the collector of a district to the Páṭíl of a village, on settling the amount of revenue to be paid by the village for the ensuing year, specifying the amount, and the consent of the villagers.

Jamá-bandí-tirappu, Tam. (சமாபந்தித்திரப்பு) Particulars of a revenue settlement.

Jamá-bandí, or *-bastí-tashkhíṣ*, H. (A. تشخيص) Amount of revenue assessed upon any tract agreeably to a fixed standard.

Áshmí-wár-jamábandí, H. (from اسامي, a cultivator) Account of revenue assessment settled with each individual cultivator: also, *Raiat-wár-jamábandí*.

Jinswár-jamábandí, H. (A. جنس, an article) Account of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the produce or crops raised.

Khetwár-jamábandí, H. (from كهيت, S. खेत, a field) Account of revenue assessed at a certain rate per field.

Ḳismwár-jamábandí, H. (A. قسم, kind, sort) Statement of revenue assessed at certain rates, according to the kind or quality of the soil.

Jamá-beríj, H. (P. بريج, an account) Particular statement of a revenue assessment.

Jamá-chandína, H. (P. چندين, such, so many) Collections or revenue from miscellaneous sources.

Jamá-dehátí, H. (P. ده, a village) Settlement of the proportion of revenue to be paid by each village severally.

Jamáí, corruptly, *Jummaee*, H. جمعي) Fiscal, financial; liable or subject to revenue, as land, &c.; a cultivator paying a fixed *jamá*, either to the landlord or to the state, and who cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays it.

Jamá-i-háṣil, H. (جمع حاصل) The total of the revenue collected.

Jamá-jharṭí, H. (جمعجهرتي, from جهرنا, to flow or pass away) Receipts and disbursements of a village or estate: periodical return of either cash or grain.

Jamá-ḳadím, or *Ḳadímí-jamá*, H. (جمع قديم, from A.

قديم, old) Total amount of revenue as fixed from an old date.

Jamá-kámil, or *-kamál*, H. (A. كامل , كمال, entire, perfect) Complete, final, or standard assessment. In Bengal the term usually denotes the settlement made by Akbar's financial minister, *Todar Mal*, also known as the *Jamá-kámil-ṭumári*: (see the next.) In the Madras provinces it was applied to the assessment of the revenue of the northern Sirkárs made about A. D. 1512-1570, or to one subsequently framed in the reign of *Aalamgir*, or about 1684-1687, for the whole of the Dakhin, on the principles of *Todar Mal's* assessment, and accordingly, in Kandesh it denotes the highest rate which any village had been made to pay, although not unfrequently falling short of the estimated rental, or *tankhá*, as calculated at an earlier date. In Cuttack, the *Jamá-kamál* applied to a revision of the same, which then became the standard assessment.

Jamá-kámil-ṭumári, H. (A. طومار, a roll, an account book) The particulars of the settlement of *Todar Mal*, as modified in Bengal by *Sultan Shujá* in 1658, and *Jaffir Khan* in 1722, the latter of which was carried into operation by his successor *Shujá Khan* in 1729.

Jamá-kharch, H. (A. خرچ) Receipts and disbursements: the debit and credit sides of an account.

Patan (*puttun?*) *-jamá-kharch*, A treasury account formerly kept, shewing the monthly receipts and disbursements.

Jamá-mahál-badraka, H. (A. بدرقة, an escort) Revenue, formerly levied as transit duties; an account of the same kept by the Kánungo.

Jamá-mahál-mír-behri, H. (میربهر, harbour master) Port duties, or an account of them.

Terij-jamá-kharch, An annual treasury account of receipts and disbursements made up from the monthly statements.

Jamá-kul, H. (A. كل, all) Total amount of revenue assessment.

Jamá-mufaṣṣal, incorrectly, *-mofuṣṣil*, H. (A. مفصل, a country) The gross revenue to be collected in all the villages of a Zamindárí, as rated in the accounts, and to be paid after deducting charges to the Zamindar.

Jamá-muḥarrari, H. (A. مقرر, fixed) A fixed or permanent amount of revenue, an account formerly kept by the Kánungo of lands permanently assessed.

Jamá-munásib, (A. مناسب, proper) A fair or reasonable amount of assessment.

Jamá-naḳiṣ, H. (A. ناقص, defective) Sum total of deficiencies, the amount of allowed deductions from the revenue or account of public expenses borne by the Zamindars and tenants.

Jamá-nawís, H. (P. نويس) An accountant.

Jamá-pádsháhi, or *-bádsháhi*, (P. پادشاهی) Revenue levied under royal authority, or on account of the sovereign.

Jamá-panchautra, H. (H. پنچوترہ) Revenue levied as customary, or at a custom-house; an account kept of such revenue.

Jamá-parganáti, H. (P. پرگنة, a district) The revenue assessed upon a Pargana, and payable at the district treasury.

Jamá-raḳmi, H. (A. رقم, writing) An estimated or computed total, the total amount of revenue which an estate or district is estimated to yield.

Jamá-ṣadr, corruptly *ṣudder*, H. (A. صدر, chief) The revenue assessment settled with the government direct by the proprietors or contractors, in opposition to the *Jamá mufaṣṣal*.

Jamá-taḳsím, H. (A. تقسيم, division) The portions of the general rent or revenue roll belonging to different portions of territory.

Jamá-ṭúmárí, also *Jamá-ṭúmárí-kámil*, or *Jamá-ṭúmárí-tashkhís*, H. (from طومار, a roll, and تشخيص, ascertained) The settlement of the revenue according to the rent-rolls or assessments of *Todar Mal*, with the subsequent modifications made by different Subahdárs of Bengal, forming the basis on which the first financial arrangements of the English government were founded anterior to the formation of the decennial and subsequent permanent settlement.

Jamá-zamín, H. (A. زمين, land) Land, of which the assessment has been settled, or land paying revenue. As applied to an under-tenure, it means one in which the revenue has been settled at a fixed rate on the land, irrespective of cultivation (?).

Jamá-zamíndárí, H. (زمیندار, a landholder) Amount of a revenue settled to be paid by a Zamindar to the government.

Jamá-wáṣil, or *-waṣúl-báḳí*, H. (A. واصل, collected, وصول, collection, and باقي, remainder) Karn. (జమావసూలుబాకీ) The amount of the collections and outstanding balances; an account shewing the particulars of the revenue to be paid, of the instalments discharged, and the arrears due: see *Akhir-i-jamá-wáṣil-báki*.

Sadr-jamá, H. (سدر جمع) The collections or revenue of a permanently settled estate, as recognised by the government.

Siwái-jamá, H. (A. سواي, except) Revenue raised from other sources than the land-tax.

Jamâdár, Jumadár, corruptly, *Jemidár*, less usually, but allowably, *Jemátdár*, H. (جمعت‌دار، جمعدار) The chief or leader of any number of persons; in military language, a native subaltern officer, second to the Subahdár; an officer of police, customs, or excise, second to the Dároghá; a head domestic servant, a sort of major-domo, but unconnected with the table department: among the Marathas, an officer appointed to protect the crops from the depredations of an army and its followers.

Jámâ-masjid, corruptly, *Jumma-musjeed*, H. (A. جامع‌مسجد) The principal mosque or Mohammadan place of prayer in a city.

Jamáti, Mar. (जमाती, A. جمعات, total) Additional imposts, completing the public revenue.

JAMÁDI-UL-ÁWAL, H. (A. جمادي الاول) *Jamádi* the first, the first month so named, the fifth of the Mohammadan year.

Jamádi-al-ákhir, or *-as-sáni*, (الثاني ,جمادي الاخر) The last or second *Jamádi*, the sixth month of the Mohammadan year.

JÁMÁI, Ben. (जामाइ, S. जामातृ) JÁMÁT, Mar. (जामात) A son-in-law.

JAMÁTU, Tel. (జమాతు) The place where each manufacturer manufactures salt.

JAMBAGUTTA, Karn. (ಜಂಬಗುತ್ತ) A tax on the long grass called *jamba*, used in thatching huts and making mats.

JAMBU DWÍPA, S. (जम्बुद्वीपः) The island or circular continent of Jambu, including India.

JÁMDÁR, Mar. (जामदार) An officer in charge of the treasure, jewels, &c., of the head of the state: (probably corruption of *Jamâdár*).

Jámdár-khááná, Mar. (जामदारखाना) The public treasury.

JAMED-ÁLU, Karn. (ಜಮೆದಾಳು) A predial slave in Kurg: (said to be from *áḷu*, an individual, and *jamâ*, lands paying revenue.

Bhúmi-jamed-álu, Karn. (from S. भूमि, earth) A slave attached to the soil, and only transferable with it.

Okhalu-jamed-álu, Karn. (from *Okhalu*, ಒಕ್ಕಲು, a cultivator) A slave attached to the person of a farmer or cultivator, and who may be either mortgaged or sold by him.

JAMI, or JAMÍN, Ben. (जमि, जमीन, from زمين) Land: see *Zamín*.

JÁMIN, Ben. (जामिन, from ضامن) JÁMÍN, Mar. (जामीन) JÁMUN, Mal. (ജാമ്യൻ) A surety: see *Zámin*.

JAMNAUṬÁ, or JAMNAUṬÍÁ, JUMNOUTA, JUMNOUTEA, H (جمنوتّيا ,جمنوتّا) A certain consideration given to a *zámin* or surety, generally about five per cent.

JAMOG, JUMOG, H. (جموگ) Transfer of liabilities by mutual consent, a conditional mortgage (Benares, &c.).

Jamogdár, H. (جموگدار) A person who lends a landed proprietor money, and recovers it from the Ryots.

JAMOWÁ, H. (جموا) Indigo planted before the rains, and irrigated by artificial means (Central Doab).

JAMÚAT, H. (جموت) Foundation of a well; the festival held on its construction.

JANALOKA, S. (जन, a man, and लोक, a world) One of the seven regions of the universe; that in which pious men or *Rishis* abide, after quitting the earth.

JANÁB, H. (A. جناب) Majesty; but used in Hindustan as a respectful term of address to a person of rank and office, whether native or European, Your excellency, or Your worship, or, still more respectfully, *Janáb-i-âáli*, Your high eminence.

JANÁI SADKA, H. (جناي صدقه) Alms given at the birth of a child.

JANÁJÁT, H. (جنا جات) Man by man, singly; applied to leases granted to each individual Ryot.

JANANÍ, H. (S. जननी) A mother, the actual mother of a child, in contradistinction to a step-mother.

JANÁZA, H. (A. جنازه) A bier, a coffin, a funeral.

JÁṆCH, H. (S. جانچ) Trial, proof, assay.

JANDÁULIÁ, JUNDOULEA, H. (جندوليا) A small clan of Rájputs in Banda.

JANDE, JANDEVU, Tel. (జంద, జందెము) The thread worn by Bráhmans: see *Janeü*.

JANDRÁ, JUNDRU, H. (جندرا ,जंदरा) A pitchfork; also a kind of rake used in the north-west provinces to divide the fields into small beds during irrigation.

JANEO, or JANEÚ, H. (جنيو, from S. *Yajnopavíta*) JÁNWEZ, Mar. A cord or string of cotton worn over the left shoulder, crossing obliquely to the right hip: the use of it is properly restricted to the three primitive castes—the Bráhman, Kshatriya, and Vaisya, of whom the first only remains, and it should be therefore confined to the Bráhmans; but it is assumed by other castes, as by the Vaidyas, or medical caste, in Bengal, and by carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, and others, in the Dakhin.

JANGAL, JUNGUL, commonly, JUNGLE, H., and in most dialects, (جنگل, S. जंगल) A forest, a thicket; any tract

overrun with bushes or trees, or suffered to be overspread with vegetation.

Jangal-buri, H. (P. بري, from بريدن, to cut) Clearing lands of jangal; also applied to a sort of tenure under under which waste or forest lands were granted in absolute property to the clearer, free of rent or revenue for a certain time, at the expiration of which such part or parts as were in cultivation were to be liable to a fixed rent and customary imposts.—Ben. Reg. viii. 1793. cl. 8.

Jangal-buri-táluḳ, H. (A. تعلقة, an estate) An estate or tract of land overrun with jangal, held on easy terms for a given term, on condition of its being cleared.

Janglá, or *Janglí*, H. (S. جنگلي, جنگلا) Wild, waste, woody, savage, any thing characterized by thicket, or living in or fit for forests.

Jangal-mahál, H. (A. محال, plural of محل) Forest tracts or estates; applied especially to the districts on the west of Bengal, between it and Berar and Cuttack.—Ben. Reg. v. 1800. xviii. 1805.

Jangal-tarí, or *-turee*, H. (P. تري, moisture) Situated in low forest land, applied to an estate so circumstanced: as designating a tract of country it denotes the lands in the north of Puraniya and Tirhut lying under the first range of hills.

Jangali, *Jangulikan*, Mal. (ജാംഗലി, ജാംഗുലികൻ) A snake catcher; one also who pretends to cure snake bites.

JANGÁL, Ben. (জাঙ্গাল, জাঙ্গাল) Mal. (ജാംഗാലം) A limit, a boundary, a balk in rice fields to confine the water, a dam, a dike.

Jángálbándhá, Ben. (জাঙ্গালবাঁধা) An embankment.

JANGAM, or JANGAMA, H. &c. (جنگم, S. जङ्गम) Moveable, what has life and movement, transient, moveable (as property).

JANGAM, Tel. (జంగం) A tailor.

JANGAMA, S. (जङ्गम, but current in the dialects, especially of the south) The priest of the Lingayit sect, who, although not a Bráhman, officiates at their religious rites: where the population of a village consists in any large proportion of his disciples he is a member of the establishment, and holds rent-free or Inám lands, thence known as *Jangama Inám*. He is sometimes domesticated in *maṭhs*, or monasteries, and otherwise is a vagrant living on alms.

JÁNGAṚ, Mar. (जांगड) Goods, especially cloths, taken from a shop for inspection; memorandum of goods so taken.

JANGHÁRÁ, JUNGHÁRÁ, H. (جنگهارا) A large and turbulent tribe of Rájputs in Rohilkhand, a branch of the Tuar clan.

JANGHÚLARU, Karn. (plural, ಜಂಘುಲರು, *Súdras* speaking Telugu, and hawking drugs for sale.

JANGHÁ, Hindi (जंघा, in S. a leg) The post or uprights on each side of the mouth of a well.

JANGHALÁ, Hindi (जंघला) A rate in a lease to include the inferior crops when sown (Puraniya).

JANGI, JUNGEE, H. (P. جنگي, *jang*, war, conflict) Warlike, quarrelsome, turbulent.

Jangi-haṭṭubaḍi, H., Tel. (కట్టుబడి, a peon) Militiamen, feudal retainers, obliged, when called upon, to appear in arms, in consideration of which they hold rent-free or lightly-assessed lands.

Jang-zargarí, H. (P. جنگ زرگري) lit., A goldsmith's quarrel, that is, a collusive dispute between two parties in order to defraud a third.

JANGRÁ, JUNGRA, H. (جنگرا) The haulm of *kharif* or autumnal crops.

JANGUḶI, Karn. (ಜಂಗುಳಿ) The cattle of the whole village.

Janguḷi-gára, Karn. (ಜಂಗುಳಿಗಾರ) One who has charge of the village cattle.

JÁNIBDÁR, H. (جانب, a side, and دار, who has) A defender.

Jánibain, H. (A. جانبين, dual of جانب) On both sides on behalf of both parties to a suit.

JÁ-NISHÍN, H. (P. جانشين) A deputy, a substitute, a *locum-tenens*, the disciple appointed to succeed as principal of an establishment of religious mendicants.

JANIKARSHAK, Mar. (S. जनि, birth, and कर्षक, cultivator) An old resident cultivator. (It is given also *Karshan*, but apparently incorrectly, *Karshan* meaning cultivating, not cultivator).

JANJÍR, Ben., Mar. (জঞ্জীর, जंजीर, or जंजीरा, P. زنجير) A chain.

Janjír-jáminí, corruption of *Zanjír-záminí*, H. &c. (जंजीरजामिनी) Chain security, mutual or collective surety or assurance.

Janjírá, Mar. (जंजीरा, A. جزيره) A fortified rock, a fort surrounded by the sea.

JÁNKAR, less correctly JÁKAR, or JAKUR, H. (جاكر, جانكر) A pledge in deposit until goods which have been taken away are finally approved of.

JANMA, JUNMU, commonly pronounced JANAM, or JUNUM, or, indistinctly, JANM, JUNM, vernacularly corrupted in Malwa and Mysore to JALM, or JALMA, corruptly JENM, JUMNUM, JUMMAM; the more correct form, however, even in

Karnáta, is Janma, S. but in most dialects H. (جنم, S. जन्म) Ben. (জন্ম) Mar. (जन्म) Tel (జన్మము) Karn. (ಜನ್ಮ, ಜಲ್ಮ, ಜರ್ಮ) (?) Janmam, Tam. (சென்மம்) Mal. (ജന്മം) Uriya, (ଜନ୍ମ) Birth, also in some places, especially Malabar, birthright, the hereditary or proprietary occupancy of land, which may be sold or mortgaged in various ways, the right to which passes by descent according to law, and it can be left to strangers by will only on failure of heirs: if there be no heirs, nor disposal by bequest, it escheats to the Raja: it cannot be sold without the concurrence of the heir at law. The term is applicable to other than to individuals, as there may be the Janm lands, *i. e.* hereditary lands, of a college or temple.

Janmabhúmi, S. &c. (जन्मभूमिः) Birth-place, country of one's birth.

Janmádhikáran, Mal. (S. ജന്മാധികാരം, from S. अधिकार, right) Birthright, any claim to property or privilege derived from birth.

Janmádhikárí, Mal. (S. ജന്മാധികാരി) One who claims by right of birth.

Janmadina, S. (जन्मदिनः) Birthday.

Janma, or *Janm-dravyam*, Mal. (S. द्रव्यं, thing, substance) The price given for landed property.

Janmakáran, or *Janmkár*, Mal. (S. ജന്മകാരൻ) A landholder, a proprietor of land.

Janmakávan, Mal. (ജന്മകാവൻ) A fee given to a head man among slaves for watching rice fields.

Janmakudiyán, *Janmkudián*, Mal. (ജന്മകുടിയാൻ) A tenant or temporary occupant of a Janm, one who has acquired his property by purchase or mortgage in opposition to the old hereditary proprietor.

Janma- or *Janm-kolunavan*, Mal. A purchaser of proprietary lands.

Janmí, Mal. (S. ജന്മി) An owner of land, a proprietor, the original owner or proprietor by hereditary right.

Janmidosam, Mal. (S. ജന്മിദൊശം) The claim of the proprietor or landlord on mortgaged land.

Janmimáṛáttam, Mal. (ജന്മിമാറാട്ടം) Dispute about landed property.

Janma, or *Janm-ponnajam*, (?) Mal. A mortgage with posession, on which an advance on the sum lent being made the mortgager parts with any rights he might have originally reserved.

Janmaváda, Mal. (S. ജന്മവാദ) A dispute or suit about landed property.

Janma, or *Janm-panay-elluta*, Mal. (പണയ, a mortgage) A deed of mortgage, on which an additional sum being raised, the proprietor engages never to transfer the land to any other purchaser without the consent of the mortgagee: he may redeem it himself on paying the principal and interest, the latter not to exceed twice the amount of the former.

Janma-patra, or *-patriká*, S. &c. (पत्र, or पत्रिका, a leaf) A horoscope, a paper prepared at the birth of a child, foretelling his fate according to the aspects of the planets.

Janmáshṭamí, S. (अष्टमी, the eighth) The eighth lunation of *Bhádra* (Aug.-Sept.), the anniversary of the nativity of Kṛishṇa, observed as a solemn festival by the Vaishnavas.

Janmalagna, S. (जन्मलग्नं) The conjunction of the sun and a sign of the ecliptic at the moment of the birth of a child.

Jáṇt, H. (جانت) A wooden trough for raising water.

Jaṇtá, H. (جانتا) Jáṇteṇ, Játeṇ, Mar. (जतिं, जातें) A handmill.

Jaṇtlí, Mar. (जांतली) A small handmill.

Jaṇṭe, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆ) Partnership.

Janṭebaduku, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆಬದುಕು) A joint or partnership concern.

Jantekaihágadu, Karn. (ಜಂಟೆಕೈಹಾಗದು) A paper of agreement between two persons.

Jantr, or Jantra, H. (جنتر, S. यन्त्रं) A machine of any kind, a dial, a mystical diagram.

Jantra-mantra, or *Juntr-muntr*, H. (S. यन्त्र, and मन्त्र, a charm) Conjuring, performing magical or mystical ceremonies, in which diagrams are drawn, and charms or prayers are repeated.

Jantraṇá, Uriya (ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା) Torture.

Jantrí, Juntree, H. &c. (جنتري, S. यन्त्री) An almanack.

Jantrí, or *Juntree-bahi*, or *-kitáb*, H. (بهي, a register, or كتاب, a book) The almanack with civil and army lists and directory, published in India, and in very general circulation. The compilation is generally known as the Gentry book.

Janukúliaru, (?) Karn. A class of slaves in Kurg (the word is in the plural).

Janútúrwa, H. (جنوتوروا) A small Rájput tribe in the district of Benares.

Janwár, Junwar, also Jinwár, H. (جنوار) A small tribe of Rájputs in Bundelkhand: (care must be taken not to reverse the quantities of the vowels, as they would not like to be called *Jánwar* or *Janwur*, a brute, an animal).

Janwariá, H. (جنوريا) A tribe of Ahírs.

Jaráitá, H. (جرايتا) A division of the Tuár clan.

Járaja, S. (जारज) A child of a woman by any other man than her husband.

Jarethá, H. (جريتها) The name of one of the clans of the Káchhís, or cultivators so termed.

Jarelá, H. (جريلا) A sort of rice grown in Rohilkhand.

Jarh, A. (جرح) Inflicting a wound, a wound, an offence against the person, in law.

Jaṛhan, or **Jaḍhan**, **Juṛhun**, **Juḍhun**, H. (جڑهن ، جڈهن) A large species of rice reaped at the end of the rainy season.

Jári, corruptly, **Jerree**, H. &c. (A. جاري) lit., Flowing; met., current, going on, set a-going, issued; cultivated for a second or subsequent crop, &c. Karn. (ಜರಿ) Free from an attachment (land), exempt from revenue.

Jári-amal, Mar. (जारीअमल) Items of revenue which were once current, but are in the course of being alienated from the public revenue, as the *Sardeṣmukhí* and *Chauth*.

Jári-bhúmi, Tel. (జారీభూమి) Land cultivated by the Ryots of the state. Karn., Land, which had been sequestrated, again let or sold, and put into paying cultivation. H. (?) Land which, after yielding one crop, is again put under tillage for another.

Jári-chiṭu, Karn. (ಜಾರಿಚೀಟು) A written grant.

Jári-inámu, Tel., Karn. (జారీయినాము) A grant of land or other endowment still in force, not resumed.

Jári-inámu-háṇiki, Karn. (ರಾಣಿಕಿ) A light or quit rent on grants still in force.

Jári-rupaiá, H. (جاري روپيا) Current rupee, current coin.

Jaríb, **Jureeb**, H. (A. جريب) Mar., Tel. (जरीब) A measure: in its original use, a measure of capacity equal to 4 *ḳafiz*, or 384 *madd*, about 768 pounds; it then became applied to a land measure, or as much land as could be sown with a *jaríb* of seed corn; and then appears to have been loosely used as an equivalent to a *bíghá*. In course of time it occurs as a measure of land of various extent, and as the chain or rope for measuring. In the north-west provinces the measurements were made by a chain, and the *jaríb* is equal to 5 chains of 11 yards each, or to 60 *gaz*, or 20 *gaṭhás* or knots. A square of one *jaríb* is a *bíghá*. Before the new system of survey it was usual to measure lands paying revenue with a *jaríb* of 18 knots only, two being coiled round the measurer: rent-free lands were measured with the entire rope of 20 knots. In Sindh a *jaríb* is a measure of 150 square feet. In some dialects, as in Ben., Mar., and Tel., the term also imports land measurement or survey; in the latter, *Jaribu* (జరిబు) is applied to garden land or its produce.

Jaribána, H. (P. جريبانه) An assessment on the cultivators for the expenses of measurement.

Jaríbí, plural, *Jaríbián*, (جريبي) A land measurer or surveyor; any thing relating to measurement, as the cost of it, &c.

Jaríb-beshi, H. (P. بيشي, excess) Increase of the land on the *Jamá* of the current year over the past.

Jaríb-kami, H. (P. كم, less) Decrease in the year's measurement of the Ryots' land.

Jaríb-karaṇi, Mar. (जरीबकरणी) An account of the measurement of cultivated lands in a village.

Jaríb-kash, H. (P. كشي, to draw) A land surveyor.

Jaríb-kashí, H. (P. كشي, drawing) Survey or measurement of land.

Jaríb-kharch, H. (جريب خرچ) Expense of measuring land, paid usually by the Ryot or tenant to the landholder.

Jaríb-mauḳúfi, H. (A. موقوف, delayed) Relinquishment or postponement of an intended survey. In Jessore, an *abwáb* or cess paid by the landholders previous to the permanent settlement, as a consideration for the exemption of their lands from measurement.

Jaríb-tambáku, Mar. An extra cess on the cultivation of tobacco.

Jaríbu, Tel. (జరిబు) Small rents or farms, as of tobacco, &c.

Jot-jaríbí-ká-paṭṭá, Hindi (जोतजरीबीकापट्टा) A kind of lease, under which the cultivator pays rent only for the ground actually cultivated, the extent of which is determined by measurement.

Jarída, **Jureedu**, H. (A. جريده) A register, an account-book.

Jarímáná, **Jureemana**, corruptly, **Jerumana**, H. &c. (جريمانا) Tel. **Jalumáná**, (జలుమానా) Fine, penalty.

Jarímah, H. (A. جريمه, plural جرايم) A crime, an offence.

Jaráim-hafífa, H. (A. كفيف, light) Petty offences.

Jaráim-sangín, H. (سنگين, heavy) Heinous offences.

Jarípaṭká, Mar. (जरीपटका, from P. زري, golden, and S. पट, a cloth) The pennon of the Peshwa's standard, or his flag in general: a golden sash or girdle formerly presented by the Peshwa to general officers in his service.

Jaríṭa, **Jureeta**. H. (جريته) Brushwood, brambles.

Jarkul, Hindi (जरकुल) The whole extent (Puraniya).

Jár-mulásiḳ, H. (A. جار, a neighbour, ملاصق, contiguous) A neighbour whose house is at the back of a property which is for sale, and of which he might therefore in some cases claim a right of pre-emption.

Jarr, or Járr, incorrectly, Jirr, H. (A. جارّ, جرّ) lit, Dragging; but, in law, an authorised dragging forth of an offender, and exposing him to public contumely.

Jaṛwí, Jurwee, H. (جڑوی, from S. *jaṛ*, जड़, a root) The small shoots of the rice plant when first springing up.

Jasáwar, or Jasáwat, H. (جساور) A tribe of Rájputs in Mathura, not of much consideration. In Behar, a tribe of the *Kúrmi*, or agricultural class; a man of the tribe who has sold himself, and has become classed amongst the *Dhanuks*, q. v.

Jashn-i-wazan, H. (P. جشن, a royal ceremony, and A. وزن, weight) The ceremony of weighing a person of rank against money and ornaments, which were afterwards given away in presents or in charity.

Jásti, Tel., Karn. (జాస్తి, vernacular corruption of زيادتي) Increase, addition; also, injustice, exaction.

Jásti-paṭṭí, Tel. (జాస్తిపట్టి) An extra cess, or additional impost: the term, although not properly Maraṭhi, was known in Maratha finance in the same sense.

Jásti-huṭṭuvaḷi, Karn. (ಜಾಸ್ತಿಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ) Increase of produce.

Jásti-ságuvaḷi, Karn. (ಜಾಸ್ತಿಸಾಗುವಳಿ) Increase of assessment.

Ḍaulujásti, Karn. (ಡೌಲುಜಾಸ್ತಿ) Too high an estimate.

Wogunjásti, Karn. (ವೊಗುಂಜಾಸ್ತಿ) An unjust increase of assessment.

Jásúḍ, Mar. (जासूद, corruption of جاسوس) A messenger, a courier, a runner, a letter-carrier.

Jásúdí, Mar. (जासूदी) The business or office of a messenger.

Jásúdpaṭṭí, Mar. (पट्टी, a tax) A tax on villages for the expense of public messengers.

Jásús, H. (A. جاسوس) A spy, an emissary, a messenger.

Jat, Jut, Hindi (जत) As much as; applied to the rates of a lease (Puraniya).

Ját, H., and in most dialects; corruptly, Jaut, (جات, जात, S. जाति) Caste, clan, tribe, occupation, kind, sort.

Játbhái, or *-bháú*, H., Mar. (जातभाइ -भाऊ) A brother by caste, one of the same caste or tribe.

Játgót, Mar. (जातगोत, from S. गोत्र) A comprehensive term for one's kindred and fellows by caste.

Ját-jamát, Mar. (S. A. जातजमात) A whole caste or tribe collectively.

Játpát, Mar. (जातपात) Particulars of caste and descent: a caste collectively: dinner given to a caste by an ejected member upon his restoration.

Játwár, Mar. (जातवार) According to caste.

Ját, or Játa, H., and in most dialects, (from S. जात, born, past part. of जन, to be born) Born, engendered, produced, effected; one born, a child, an individual; birth, production.

Játaka, S., H., Mar. (जातक) Horoscope, calculation or casting of nativities.

Ját, or *Játa-karma*, S. &c. (from कर्म्म, act) A religious ceremony performed at the birth of a child; one of the Sanskáras, or essential purificatory rites of the Hindus.

Játasútaka, or *Jatáśaucha*, S. (सूतक, bringing forth, or अशौच, impurity) The uncleanness contracted by the birth of a child of a near relation.

Játavyavahára, S. (जात, become, व्यवहार, business) A youth who has attained majority, originally fifteen years, now fixed at eighteen; one who is considered competent to conduct his own affairs.

Ját-muchalká, Mar. (जातमुचल्का) A recognisance bond, a pledge for an individual.

Játsaranjám, Mar. (जातसरंजाम) Personal pay or assignment for military service.

Jaṭá, H. &c. (S. जटा) The braided hair worn by some classes of ascetics, especially the followers of Śiva.

Játábákí, Karn. (ಜಾತಾಬಾಕಿ) Net revenue.

Játi, H., and most other dialects, (جاتي, S. जाति) Kind, sort, genus, species, caste, tribe, class.

Játigegottugára, Karn. (ಜಾತಿಗೆಗೊತ್ತುಗಾರ) The chief or head of a tribe or caste.

Jáṭisankara, Karn. (S. संकर, mixture) Classes or castes of mixed and impure origin, the *Varṇasankara* of Bengal.

Jáṭ, also written Jaut, and, corruptly, Jut and Jhut, H. &c. (جاٹ) The name of a very numerous race of people in the north-west and bordering provinces, also in the Panjab and Sindh, where they have become, in part at least, Sikhs and Mohammadans: they are in general industrious and enterprising cultivators, and a brave and hardy race. The Raja of *Bharatpur* is of the tribe, of which there are numerous subdivisions separated into two grand sections, the *Dhe*, or *Pachhade*, and *Hele*, or *Deswále*. The former immigrated not much more than a cen-

tury since from the Panjab, but the whole refer to the far west and *Ghazni* as their original site. Although formerly enumerated amongst the thirty-six royal tribes, they are no longer regarded as *Rájputs*, nor intermarry with them, although connexions are occasionally formed. The *Jáṭs* along the *Jamuná* profess to descend from the *Yadus*, which may be the case without prejudice to their affinity with the *Getæ* and *Yue-chi* of antiquity.

JATAR, JUTUR, H. (جتر) Cultivated land (Upper Doab).

JÁṬH, H. (جاتهه) The name of a post fixed in a tank, to denote that its water has been dedicated to a deity, or married to a grove: the revolving beam or axis of a sugar-mill.

JÁTLI, H. (جاتلي) A branch of the Gujar tribe.

JÁTRÁ, H. &c. (جاترا, S. यात्रा) JATRÁ, or YÁTRÁ, Mar. (जत्रा, यात्रा) JÁTARA, Tel. (జాతర) A pilgrimage to a place of reputed sanctity: a religious festival: a place of pilgrimage attended by a fair: in the south, a festival in honour of a divinity, especially of the tutelary goddess of a village.

Játri, H. &c. (جاتري, यात्री) A pilgrim, one travelling to join a religious festival or fair.

Játri-dabbi, Karn. (ಜಾತ್ರಿದಬ್ಬಿ) A toll levied upon persons going in pilgrimage, or to a religious festival.

JATRÁNI, JUTRANEE, H. (جتراني) A tribe of Játs in Rohilkhand and Dehli.

JAṬṬI, Tel. (జట్టి) A contract for grain &c; handsel, advance.

JAṬṬI, or JEṬṬI, Karn. (ಜಟ್ಟಿ, ಜೆಟ್ಟಿ) A wrestler, a boxer.

Jaṭṭi-hiḍata, Karn. (ಜಟ್ಟಿಹಿಡತ) Wrestling.

Jaṭṭi-káḷaga, or *Jaṭṭi-kusti*, (ಜಟ್ಟಿಕಾಳಗ, ಜಟ್ಟಿಕುಸ್ತಿ) A boxing or wrestling match or combat.

Jaṭṭimuḷḷu, Karn. (ಜಟ್ಟಿಮುಳ್ಳು) Spurs fixed on the knuckles of boxers.

JATTIGE, Karn. (ಜತ್ತಿಗೆ) A sowing machine.

JÁTU, H. (جاتو) A Rájput tribe in the neighbourhood of Karnal, a branch of the Tuárs, and chiefly Mohammadans.

JÁTÚÁ, H. (جاتوا) One of the seven branches of the Chamár tribe, located chiefly in the upper Doab.

JAŨ, JAÕ, or JOU, H. (جو, S. *yava*, यवः) Barley, a barley-corn, which is the basis of long measure: eight, measured across, are considered equal to a finger.

Jauchani, *Jauchunee*, H. (جوچني) A mixed crop of barley and Chana.

Jaunál, *Jounal*, H. (جونال) Land cultivated alternately for spring and autumn crops (Rohilkhand). Land cropped during the past season with wheat and barley (Dehli). Land in which barley is sown without its having borne an autumn crop, also termed *Jaunár* (Benares). Land on which any spring crops have been sown (Bundelkhand).

Jaunár, or *Jaunál*, H. (جونار، جونال) Land which has been ploughed and harrowed, and is ready for the first seed: (the same word no doubt as the preceding, but used in a more general sense, perhaps inaccurately).

Jaunchí, H. (جونچي) A kind of smut in barley and wheat, in which the ears are empty.

JAUHAR, plural JAWÁHIR, H. &c (A. جواهر، جوهر) JAWÁHIR, Mar. (जवाहीर) A jewel.

Jauharí, or *Jauhariá*, H. &c. (جوهريا، جوهري) A lapidary, a jeweller.

Jawáhir-khána H. (P. خانه, a house) The treasury of gems and precious things,

JAUHAR, corruptly JOAR, H. (جوهر) The practice of some classes of Hindus, especially Rájputs, of putting their wives and children to death when unable to resist an enemy, and then sacrificing themselves.

JAUNṚÁ, H. (جونڑا) Payment of village servants in kind. (East Oudh).

JAVAḶI, corruptly, JAULIE, Tam. (சவளி) Karn. (ಜವಳಿ) Cloth, piece goods.

Javaḷi-kára, Karn. Tam. (ಜವಳಿಕಾರ) A cloth merchant.

Javaḷi-pendi, Karn. (ಜವಳಿಪೆಂಡಿ) A tax on the trade of pedlars, and travelling traders.

JAWÁB, H. (A. جواب) vernacularly modified in some dialects, as, JABÁB, Ben. (জবাব) JABÁB, or JÁB, or JÁP, Mar. (जबाब, जाब, जाप) Karn. JARBÁBU, (ಜರಬಾಬು) An answer, a reply, whether spoken or written.

Jawáb-i-úẓr, or *Jawáb-i-dáwi*, H. (جواب عذر, or دعوي) Defence, the reply to the accusation.

Jawáb-ul-jawáb, H. (جواب الجواب) Rejoinder, the refutation of the reply.

Rad-i-jawáb, H. (رد جواب) The refutation of, or reply to, the rejoinder; the last stage of the discussion; or it may also signify the third stage or rejoinder. A bill of exchange, the price of which is not discharged until notice is received of its having been cashed.

Jawábu-dárudu, Tel. *Jabábu-dáru*, Karn. (జవాబుదారుడు, ಜಬಾಬುದಾರು) A person able to answer, a responsible person.

Jawábí-hundí, Mar. (जवाबीहुंडी) Payment of money into the hands of a banker as a deposit for the value of a

bill, to be paid to the drawer on receiving advice that the bill has been cashed.

Jawáb-i-mújibát, or *-wajahát*, H. (from A. *mújib*, or *wajah*, reason, appeal) An answer to a petition of appeal, or to the arguments for an appeal to be filed by the respondent.

Jawáb-nawís, H. (جواب نويس) A person or clerk employed to write answers; in some places an officer of the court whose duty it is to read out reports, petitions, &c., and to draft the replies.

Jawáb-sawál, H. (جواب سوال) *Jawábsál*, or *Jáb-sál*, Mar. (जवाबसाल, जाबसाल) Altercation, conversation, question and answer.

Jawáb-sawáli, H. (جواب سوالي) *Jawábṣáli*, or *Jábsáli*, Mar. (जवाबसाली, जाबसाली) Reply, rejoinder, the answer to the question: one ready at a reply.

Jawábi-sawáli, H. (جوابي سوالي) An agent, an attorney, one ready at question and reply.

Jáb-sáli-kágad, Mar. (जाबसालीकागद, from كاغز) Business papers, important documents and vouchers.

JAWÁLÍ, JUWALEE, corruptly, JAVULLEE, H. (جوالي) Gram mixed with barley as food for cattle, a mixture of barley and wheat.

JAWÁN, H. &c. (S. جوان) Young; a young man, an active or athletic young man, any smart and active man, a police or revenue officer, a soldier.

Jawání, H. (جواني) A son-in-law, a daughter's husband.

JAWAN-PÚRIÁ, H. (جونپوريا) A branch of the Káchhi tribe.

JAWÁR, corruptly, JUWÁR, JOWAR, or JOAR, H. (جوار) JAWÁRÍ, Mar. (जवारी) A species of millet which grows to a height of eight to twelve feet on a reedy stem, the grain of which enters largely into the food of the peasantry in the western provinces (Holcus sorghum). There are many sorts, of which four are the most generally known: the red or *Joginia*, the *Baunia* or dwarf, the *Píria* or *Saer*, which is superior to the other two, and the *Básmati* or fragrant, which is less generally cultivated.

JAWÁR, Mar. (जवार, A. جوار, neighbourhood) The villages in the vicinity of a town.

JAWAR, H. (جوار) JUÁR, Ben. (জুয়ার) Mar. JOR, (जोर) Flood-tide: the last applies especially to the spring and neap tides.

JAWÁRA, or JAWÁRI, JUWARU, JUWAREE, H. (جواري, جوارة) As much land as can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks (Central Doab); as much as may be ploughed in half a day (Dehli), also a yoke or pair of bullocks working a well. Small shoots of rice which germinate when steeped in water, and shoots of barley forced in earthen pots at the Dashará festival, and presented to friends and relations for good luck.

JAWÁSÁ, JUWÁSÁ, H. (جواسا) A kind of shrubby grass, on which cattle, and especially camels browse (Hedysarum alhagi).

JAWÁZ, JUWAZ, H. (P. جواز) A sugar or oil-mill.

JÁY, Ben. (জায) An account.

Jaybábí, Ben. (জাযবাবী) Balance of an account.

JAY, or JAYA, S. &c. (जयः) Victory; used as an exclamation, either singly or with the name or title of a person of distinction, or of a deity, *Jay-*, *Jaya-Mahárája*, *Jay-Ráma*, *Jay-Sítá*: also, gaining a cause at law.

Jayá, The name of the twenty-eighth year of the cycle.

Jayá-patra, corruptly, *Jee-potr*, S. &c. (पत्र, a leaf) A paper of victory, a written and sealed decision in favour of either party.

Jayantí, S. (जयन्ती) The eighth day of the dark half of Srávaṇa, the anniversary of Kṛishṇa's nativity, held as a festival.

JÁYÁ, S. (जाया) A wife, a married woman.

JAYÍ, S. (जयी) Blades of barley grown artificially, and presented to friends and relations at the Dashará festival.

JAZAR, H. (A. جزر) Doubling a number (in arithmetic).

JAZIA, JUZEA, more correctly, JIZIA, but most usually so written and pronounced in Hindustan, corruptly, JAZZIAH, JEZIA, JYZEYEH, H. (A. جزيه) A capitation tax authorised by the Mohammadan law of conquest to be imposed on all subjects not of the Mohammadan religion.

JÉḌANU, Karn. (ಜೇಡನು) JÉṆḌRA, Tel. (జేండ్ర) A weaver, a class of weavers.

JEHAR, H. (جيہر) A pile of water-pots placed one over the other, in which manner they are usually carried by women on their heads: to take them off the head of a woman who has separated from her husband is to imply consent to marry her: the custom prevails among the *Játs*, *Ahírs*, and *Gújars*, principally among the former.

JEJÁL, Mar. (जेजाल) JAJÁLI, JANJÁLI, Karn. (ಜಜಾಲಿ, ಜಂಜಾಲಿ) A small piece of ordnance mounted on a swivel; commonly *Ginjal*. (Molesworth derives the word from H. *Jijál* (جنجال), but (?): it is not in Shakespeare, and it seems to be a Karnáta term).

JEL, H. (جيل) The chain of buckets in a Persian wheel; (English) A gaol, a prison.

Jelí, Hindi (जेली) A rake with wooden teeth pointing upwards, for turning over corn whilst being threshed.

Jel-khána, H. English (جیل‌خانه) A prison, a gaol.

Jénuguttige, Karn. (ಜೇನುಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ, from *Jénu*, honey) A tax on honey in Mysore.

Jeonár, H. (جیونار) Land that has yielded one crop, and is prepared for the sowing of a second: see *Jaunár*.

Jeorá, H. (جیورا) The perquisites of village servants.

Jeorí, H. (جیوری) The measure of land called a *Jaríb*, or the cord or chain used to measure it.

Jeth, H. &c. (جیٹھ, vernacular form of S. *Jyeshṭha*, ज्येष्ठ) Best, eldest, the eldest brother where there are several, a husband's elder brother: the name of a month, the second month of the Hindu year.

Jeṭhá, Jeṭhtát, Ben. (S. জেঠা, জেঠতাত) A father's eldest brother.

Jeṭhání, H. (جیٹھانی) The wife of a husband's elder brother.

Jeṭháns, H. (S. جیٹھانس) The share or portion of the eldest born.

Jeṭhí, Ben. (S. জেঠী) The wife of a father's eldest brother.

Jeṭh-ráiat, Hindi (जेठरैयत, for S. ज्येष्ठ, *jyeshṭha*, best or oldest, and A. رعیت, a cultivator) The senior or principal cultivator; any respectable villager, but especially one who is, either by election, descent, or the appointment of a Zamindar, the manager of the affairs of the village community: if there be a distinct *Mukaddam*, the *Jeṭh-ráiat* ranks below him, but they are often the same.

Jeṭhuṇḍá, Hindi (जेठुंडा) The share or right of the eldest son.

Jewá, Mar. (जेवा) A feed, a meal; subsistence which the villagers were bound to provide for the subordinate servants or *Peons* when sent to receive the collections.

Jewár, H. (جیوار) A respectable tribe of Rájputs in Bundelkhand.

Jhábar, Jhabur, H. (جھابر) Low land on which water lies, and which is favourable for rice cultivation: when the water dries up in the cold weather, spring crops are sometimes grown upon it: also *Jháwar*, q. v.

Jhabrá, Jhubrá, H. (جھبرا) An epithet applied to the ears of animals when covered with long hair.

Jháḍ, Ben., Mar. (ঝাড, झाड, usually pronounced as if ending with a harsh *ṛ*, and in H. so written, see *Jháṛ*) A tree, a shrub, a bush.

Jháḍá, or *Jháṛá*, H. (جھاڑا, झाडा) Land which remains under water during the rains, swampy or marshy ground.

Jháḍgal, Mar. (झाडगल) A tract abounding in trees or shrubs.

Jháḍí, Jháṛí, Mar. (भाडी) Thick with underwood, trees, or bushes, a thicket.

Jháḍaṇ, Mar. (झाडण) also Jháṛan, H., q. v. Sweeping; also, fig., Clearing or settling accounts, making a clearance of any thing (money, provisions, &c.).

Jháḍá, Mar. (झाडा) Tel. (జాడా) A general clearance of accounts, taking a detailed or particular account, an account particulars.

Jamínjháḍá, Mar. (जमीनझाडा) One of the chief village accounts, a statement shewing the extent, quality, cultivation, and produce in every field in a village, a village register, a rent-roll: see *Zamín-jháṛá*.

Jháḍbákí, Mar. (झाडबाकी) Complete clearance or sweeping off of a debt, &c., closing payment in discharge of a debt.

Jháḍekarí, Mar. (झाडेकरी) A searcher (as one employed by the customs).

Jháḍpaṭṭí, Mar. (झाडपट्टी) Final demand of government for house or land tax.

Jhaḍti, Jhuḍtee, or *Jhaṛtí*, corruptly, *Jhertee*, Mar. (झडती) *Jhaḍtí, Jhaḍiti*, Karn. (ಝಡ್ತಿ, ಝಡತಿ) *Jhaḍatá*, Tel. (ఝడతా) Examination of an account; final reckoning, clearing off, or sweeping off (of money, food, or the like). Taking an inventory of goods; the account or inventory so taken; an annual statement of the receipts and payments of a whole village; the account of the village with the revenue officers.

Jháḍú, Mar. (झाडू) A sweeper, a man of the sweeper caste, the Bhangí or Halalkhor: also a broom.

Jhagari, (?) Sowing broad-cast (Morang).

Jhajharka, or Jhajalka, H. (جھجھرکا) Early dawn, before objects are clearly discernible.

Jhákarí, Jhakuree, H. (جھاکری) A milk pail.

Jhalár, H. (جھلار) A thicket, brushwood.

Jháli, Ben. (ঝালি) An excavation at the end of a drain or water-course, for collecting water to be thrown up into higher channels for irrigation.

Jhám, H. (جھام) A large kind of hoe for excavating earth in well-sinking.

Jhamáka, H. (جھماکا) A heavy shower.

Jhamjham, or *Jhamájham*, H. (جھمجھم) Heavy continued rain.

Jhamarjhamar, (جھمرجھمر) Light rain, raining drop by drop.

Jhámp, H. (جهانپ) Ben. (ঝাঁপ) A coarse mat, used as a door or screen of a doorway. Mar. (झांप) Loppings of thorny bushes used as a fence: a branch of a tree or of the cocoa-nut palm, especially when matted to be used in roofs.

Jhámpá, Mar. (झांपा) A matted or wattled door, as of a shed or fence.

Jhámpán, Ben. (ঝাঁপান) A stage on which snake catchers and other juggling vagabonds exhibit: a kind of sedan used by travellers in the Himálaya, written Jámpaun (?).

Jhanḍá, or Jhanḍi, H. (جهنڈا, جهنڈي) Jhenḍá, Mar. (झेंडा) A flag or banner, a flag-staff, a flag used by surveyors.

Jhendá-paṭṭi, corruptly *Jhunder-puttey*, Mar. (झेंडापट्टी) A cess levied on the inhabitants of a village or town, and travellers and traders, to defray the expense of a new flag: a tax on the use of flags.

Jhanḍúlá, H. (جهنڈولا) A tree with thick foliage.

Jhángi, H. (جهانگي) Bramble and brushwood (East Oudh)

Jhánjar, Mar. (झांजड) First glimmering of dawn.

Jhanjiá, H. (جهنجيا) A subdivision of the *Mar* soil (Lower Doab).

Jhankhṛá, H. (جهنكهڑا) A leafless tree.

Jhánsa, H. (جهانسا) An assessment formed without any specific ground, and only by general estimate.

Jhaṛ, Jhuṛ, H. (جهڑ) Heavy rain, also Jhaṛi, (جهڑي) Continued rain, wet weather.

Jhár, H. (جهاڑ) Bushes, brambles, thicket, underwood; Dakh. A tree: see *Jhád*.

Jhárí, H. (جهاڑي) Forest, thicket.

Jhárṣikrí, (झाडशिकरी) Rank weeds, old grass roots.

Jháraja, or Jháreja, Guz. (झारेज) The name of the principal military tribe in Cutch, the Rao of which is of the race: they profess to trace their origin from *Jhára* or *Jharra*, a chief of the Mohammadan tribe of Summas of Sindh, whose infant son was driven from his home after his father's death, and found refuge in Cutch, where he was brought up as a Hindu, and obtained distinction and power. The *Jhárajas* pretend to be Rájputs, but their own tradition shews them to be of spurious origin, and the name should most probably be *Jára-ja*, the son of an adulterous wife. The *Jhárajas* have acquired a disgraceful notoriety as the murderers of their infant daughters.

Jháṛan, H. (from جهاڑنا, to sweep, to sweep away, to brush &c.) Sweeping, clearing away.

Jhárehari, and *Járyá*, Mar. (झारेकरी, झाया) A particular caste, whose business is to wash and sweep the ashes and dust of a melting-house or goldsmith's shop, the *Nyária* of Hindustan.

Jharṭi-parṭi, Uriya (ଝଡ଼ତି ପଡ଼ତି) Sweepings of loose salt, scattered about and wasted during weighment.

Jháṛu, H. (جهاڑو) Ben. (ঝাড়ু) A broom: a sweeper by caste and occupation.

Jharberi, Jhurberee, H. (جهربيري) A small prickly bush bearing a kind of plum like the jujube, which is eaten by the people in the north-west provinces; the leaves are used as fodder, the briars and thorns as fences for fields, and for cattle-sheds and fuel: as the plant grows equally well in dry weather it forms an important resource in time of dearth, both for the people and their cattle.

Jhári, H. (جهاري) A pitcher with a long neck.

Jhaṛota, H. (جهڑوتا) The close of a season.

Jharūá, H. (جهروا) A nutritious grass, the grain of which resembles Panic, and is sometimes eaten or made into bread: it ripens in the rains or the month Sáwan, and is thence called Sawán and Sawain.

Jhaṭíáná, or Jhuṭianu, H. (جهتيانا) A small clan of Rájputs in the Upper Doab.

Jháu, Jháoo, H. (جهاو) A common shrub in the upper provinces (Tamarix diœca), much used for thatching and hedging, and as fuel.

Jhawá, *Jhowá*, H. (جهوا) A large open basket made of the twigs of the *Jháü*.

Jhávu, Karn. (ಝಾವು) A watch of three hours.

Jhávinágasti, Karn. (ಝಾವಿನಗಸ್ತಿ) A watchman.

Jháwar, H. (جهاور) Flat or low land flooded in the rains: see *Jhábar*.

Jhenṭuyániya, Ben. (ঝেঁটুয়ানিয়া, from ঝেঁটা, a broom) A sweeper by caste and occupation.

Jhi, Ben. (ঝি) A daughter.

Jhil, or Jhíl, H. &c. (جهيل, झील) A shallow lake or morass.

Jhinjar, H. (جهنجر) A subdivision of the Gújar tribe.

Jhirí, Jhiree, (جهري) Withered: blight.

Jhojhá, H. (جهوجها) The name of a Mohammadan tribe converted from Hinduism, considered as of base origin, but good cultivators, found in parts of the Doab and Bundelkhand.

Jhokand, H. (جهوكند) The place from which the fuel is supplied to the fire under the sugar-boiling pan.

Jholá, H. (جهولا) A cold wind which dries up the ears of wheat.

Jhoḷí, Mar (झोळी) A four-mouth bag or wallet carried by beggars.

Jhoḷíband, Mar. (झोळीबंद) A beggar.

Jhomprá, or Jhompri, H. (جهونپري ، جهونپرا) Jhompḍí, Mar. (झोंपडी) Jhoprá, Ben. (ঝোপড়া) A cottage, a cabin, a hut.

Jhoṇk- or Jhok-chiṭṭhí, Mar. (झोंक, झोकचिट्ठी, from झोंक, swaggering) A fraudulent note of hand or bill, one not intended to be honoured.

Jhonaiá, H. (جهونيا) A division of the *Kúrmi* tribe.

Jhonkia, less correctly, Jhokia, and Jhukwá, H. (جهونكيا) The man who keeps up the fire under the sugar-boiling pan.

Jhopá, or Jhonpá, Mar. (झोपा, झोंपा) An apparatus of leafy branches fastened together, to drag over and smooth a field: a hut, a shed.

Jhorá, H. (جهورا) The haulms or stalks of leguminous plants, used as fodder.

Jhúhá, Jhoohá, H. (جهوها) A large stack of Bajra (Holcus sorghum): it usually contains from 10 to 20 *bojh*, or loads.

Jhúlá, H. &c. (جهولا ، झूला) A swing, a swinging cot or basket: a swinging or suspension bridge, common in the Himalaya, though of rude construction.

Jhulan, Ben. &c. (ঝুলন) Swinging.

Jhulan-yátrá, Ben. (ঝুলনযাত্রা) A festival in honour of Kṛishṇa in the month *Bhádra*, when images of him and *Rádhá* are swung in ornamented platforms.

Jhúlí, H. (جهولي) A cloth or sheet used as a fan for winnowing grain when there is no wind (Dehli).

Jhúnd, H. (جهوند) A crowd, a troop, an association, a gang of wandering mendicants.

Jhúndí, Jhoondee, H. (جهوندي) A lot or parcel of land in a coparcenary village, of a determinate though varying extent, both as to the number of *bíghás* it contains, and the size of the *bíghá*: it is usually from five to ten *pakka bíghás*: a sharer may hold several *jhúndís*. The amount of revenue assessed on each *jhúndí* in a village, payable by the holder, whether he cultivate or not (Dehli).

Jhundí-báchh, H. (باچهه) An apportionment of the revenue payment of a village coparcenership, according to their *jhúndí* shares.

Jhúngá, Jhoongá, H. (جهونگا) Bramble, brushwood; a bullock with projecting horns.

Jhunjar, Ben. (ঝুঁজর) Heaped measure, heaping up a measure of dry goods till it contains no more.

Jhunṭ, Jhunṭí, Ben. (ঝুঁট, ঝুঁটী) lit., A crest; the tuft of hair left on the top of the head at tonsure.

Jhunṭhar, Jhoonṭhur, H. (جهونٹهر) Fields yielding a double crop.

Jhúpa, H. (جهوپا) A pile of mangoes, or other fruit.

Jhúr, Mar. (झूर) A leak or porous place in an embankment through which the water oozes; the water that so oozes: (so in Ben., ঝুর, to ooze or leak).

Jhúṭ, or Jhúṭh, Jhooṭ, Jhooṭh, H. &c. (S. جهوٹ ، جهوٹه) Juṭhu, Guz. (જુઠું) False, untrue; falsehood, lie.

Jhúṭá, Jhúṭhá, Jooṭá, Jooṭhá, H. &c. (جهوٹا ، جهوٹها) Uttering untruth, a liar; also left, leavings, offal.

Jhúṭhá-gawáií, Ben. (ঝুঠাগবাহী) A false witness.

Jhúṭhá-half, Ben. (ঝুঠাহলফ) A false oath, perjury.

Jhúṭa-sanah, Mar. (झूटसनद?) A dish of leavings; a grant of land without any service attached.

Juṭhusogan, Guz. (જુઠુસોગન) A false oath, perjury.

Juṭhodastávej, Guz. (જુઠોદસતાવેજ) A forged document, a forgery.

Jhúṭhan, H. (جهوٹهن) Land yielding a double crop.

Jhuṭhíáil, H. (جهوٹهيايل) Land yielding a double crop.

Jhutrí, Mar. (झुतरी) A dry channel or furrow, a streamlet.

Jí, Jee, H. &c. (جي ، जी) Life, soul, whence it has come to be attached to names and titles as a mark of respect: *Kṛishṇa-jí, Sítá-jí, Sáhib-jí*. It is also used singly as a respectful term of assent or as interrogatory, as, Yes; or, Your pleasure?

Jíat-bhúm, Hindi (जीअतभूम, for S. जीवद्, living, and भूमि, earth) Soil that remains moist throughout the year: also called *Jíta-jamín*.

Jídár, Hindi (जीदार) Crops in existence (Puraniya).

Jiuviyá, Hindi (जिउविया) Mature, come to maturity or vigour (Puraniya).

Jíd, A. (جيد) Pure money of the current or legal standard.

Jiháḍ, H. (جهاد) Holy warfare, making war against infidels.

Jihát, H. (جهات) Duties on manufactures.

Jijhoṭíá, H. (ججهوٹيا) A branch of the Kanauj Rájputs.

Jilá, Ben. (জিলা, for ضلع) A province: see *Zilá*.

Jiláwaṭan, H. (A. جلاوطن) Leaving one's country, emigration.

Jiláwaṭaní, H. (A. جلاوطني) Banishment, expulsion.

Jilva, sometimes also, Jalwa, H. (A. جلوه) Splendour, pomp; the first meeting of the bride and bridegroom after marriage in the presence of relations, when various ceremonies take place.

Jimma, Mar. (जिम्मा) Charge, trust; see *Zimma*.

Jin, H. (A. جن) An evil being, a genie, a goblin. Jina, S. (जिन) A teacher of the Jain doctrines, any one of the twenty-four deified teachers of the system, called also a *Tirthankara*: it was originally a synonym of a *Bauddha* saint, and is sometimes so used.

Jináyat, A. (جناية) In Mohammadan law, any offences or crimes against person or property, but in practice it is generally restricted to the former, attended with serious injury or death, and punishable by retaliation or by fine.

Jingar, or Jíngar, Mar. (जिनगर, जीनगर, from P. زين) A worker in leather, especially a saddler and harness-maker: the Maratha Jingars also make little images of Gaṇeṣa: see *Zingar*,

Jinhar, H. (جنهر) A branch of the Gújar tribe.

Jinku, (?) Tel. A base or counterfeit coin.

Jinnat, A. (جنّت) The Mohammadan paradise.

Jinpairá, Mar. (जिनपैरा) A labourer whose services are borrowed from a neighbour in agricultural operations, the like assistance being given when required.

Jins, H., and in most dialects, slightly modified, (A. جنس) Jinís, Ben. (জিনীস) Jinnas, Mar. (जिन्नस) Jinusu, Tel. (జినుసు) Jinisu, Jinasi, Jinasu, Karn. (ಜಿನಿಸು, ಜಿನಸಿ, ಜಿನಸು) Genus, species, kind, or sort; but applied, especially in the dialects, to a thing, an article, a commodity, goods, effects, &c., any objects of purchase and sale.

Jins-i-adná, H. (A. ادني, inferior) Any article of inferior quality or price; especially inferior grain for cultivation.

Jins-i-áli, H. (A. عالي, superior) Any article of superior description; grain of the best quality.

Jins-i-kámil, H. (A. كامل, perfect) First-rate crops; the best crop that a field can bear.

Jíns-wár, H. (جنسوار) *Jinnaswár*, Mar. (जिन्नसवार) According to the article, according to the crop, as an account, a settlement, &c.

Jinswári-hisáb, H. (حسابت, an account) *Jinasiwára-lekhkha*, Karn. (from ಲೆಖ್ಖ, the same) A statement or account of collections according to the articles or crops.

Jinswár-khatáüni, corruptly, *Jinswar-khutiownee*, H. (كهتاوني) An account of the portions of an estate, in which the lands are classed together according to their crops.

Jinsi, or *Jinsi-top-khána*, H., but peculiar to Marathas, (from توپ, a gun, and *khánah*, a house) An arsenal, ordnance, artillery.

Jinnashkháná, Mar. (जिन्नसखाना) A store, a warehouse, a cellar, a closet.

Jinsvaratala, (?) *Jinswurtullah*, evidently corrupt. Mar. (?) perhaps (from *vartá*, वरता, over, above) The excess of a quantity of inferior grains taken in place of a lesser quantity of superior grain, when the revenue was realisable in kind.

Jins-ẕabṯi, or *Jinnis-ẕabṯee*, H. (جنس ضبطي) Produce or crops of a more valuable kind than ordinary, as cotton, tobacco, or sugar, paying a money rent.

Jiráhat, A. (جراحة) A wound on any part of the body except the head, punishable by fine according to its severity.

Jirásaṇṇa-nelu, Karn. (ಜಿರಾಸಂಣನೆಲು) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

Jiráít, or Jiráyat, Mar. (जिराईत, जिरायत) A. Zirâat, q. v. Jírát, Hindi (जीरात) Arable land, land fit for cultivation not requiring artificial irrigation, also cultivated lands and their produce, as distinguished from garden cultivation; see *Bágáyat*; also from *Khachar*, or rice cultivation.

Jiráíti, *Jiráyatí*, Mar. &c. (जिराईती, जिरायती) Pertaining or relating to fields or their crops; as tax, survey, produce, &c.: arable, as land: raised on arable land as opposed to garden produce. *Jiráíti* lands are sometimes considered the same as taxable or assessable lands, in opposition to *Inám*, or rent-free lands: and frequently also the term is applied to land not artificially irrigated, in opposition to *Tari*, wet, or rice lands.

Jaráyati-guttige, Karn. (ಜರಾಯತಿಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ) Assessment on cultivated land.

Jita, vernacularly Jit, (जित, past part. of जि, to conquer) Conquered, also one who has conquered or gained: often compounded with words to form proper names; as, *Runjit*, or *Runjeet*, properly *Ranajit*, the victorious (*jit*) in battle (*raṇa*).

Jítá-patr, H. (S. A. جيتا پتر) A favourable decree.

Jitáshṭamí, S. &c. (जिताष्टमी) The eighth (of victory) lunation of the dark half of Aṣwin, part of the Navarátrí festival, or Durgá Pújá.

Jíta, Jeeta, H. (from جينا, to live, S. जीव) Living, alive. Jítá, Jítera, Jeeta, Jeetera, also Jittá, H. (جيتا, جيتيرة, جتّا) Mutual assistance in tillage; also allowing the use of a plough and bullocks, instead of paying wages in money or kind.

Jíta, Karn. (ಜೀತ) Wages, hire.

Jítagára, Karn. (ಜೀತಗಾರ) A labourer, a person receiving wages or hire for cultivating land.

JITRAV, Mar. (जित्रव) Life-sustaining, applied especially to vegetable produce, and the animals employed in its cultivation.

Jin- or *Jín-jitrav*, Mar. (जिन, or जीनजित्रव) Standing crop of fields, growing vegetables of gardens, or fruits of plantations.

JIŪLI, Ben. (जिउलि) A fisherman.

JÍVA, S. &c. vernacularly JIO, JÍN, JÍV, (जीव) Life, the vital principle, livelihood, means of living.

Jívad-vibhága, S. (जीवद्विभाग:) Apportionment of an ancestral estate by the father whilst living amongst his sons (Hindu law).

Jívagár, Tam. The designation of Buddhist teachers and ascetics, used in some parts of the south.

Jívaka, S. &c. vernacularly *Jíbaka*, (जीवक) A servant, a labourer, one who gets a livelihood.

Jívaī, *Jiwaī*, H. (?) Land granted rent free by Talukdars for services performed by them.

Jíviká, S. sometimes vernacularly *Jibiká*, and *Jíbká*, (जीविका) Livelihood, means of living. In Chittagong, *Jíbká* is applied to a portion of land excepted from assessment, being considered especially appropriated to the maintenance of the Zamindar, or landholder, and his family.

Jíva-koṭhí, corruptly, *Jeewcotte*, H. (from كوٹھي, a house) A house or hospital for living creatures, or animals and reptiles, such as is maintained by the Jains at Surat.

Jívan-birt, H. (جيونبرت) A stipend allowed to the family of an old servant deceased: see *Birt*.

Jívaní-ṭíp, corruptly *Jewunee-teep*, Mar. (जीवनी, livelihood, and टीप, enumerating articles in order to tax them) A fee in grain or money to the collectors employed to assess houses for taxation.

Jívitam, Tam. (S. சீவிதம்) Subsistence, a grant of land rent-free for maintenance, or as a reward also.

Jiwantsamádh, Mar. (जीवंतसमाध) Burying oneself alive.

JIYYARU, Tel. (జీయ్యరు) The head of the Vaishṇava Bráhmans in the south of India.

JIZIA, see JAZIA, H. (A. جزيه) Capitation tax. In Ságar a house-tax on the inhabitants of towns not engaged in tillage.

JOBRAJ, Ben. (জোবরাজ, S. युवराजा) The young Raja, the heir apparent of an estate or principality.

JOḌÁ, or JOṚÁ, H, &c. (جوڑا, जोडा) A pair or couple of things which usually go together, as a pair of shoes, a married pair, and the like.

JOḌI, or JORI, Tel., Karn. (ಜೋಡಿ) An easy or quit-rent, a personal tax on district officers.

Jodí- or *Joṛi-inám*, Tel. Karn. (జోడిఇనాము) A grant of land to be held on payment of a quit-rent.

Jódige, Karn. (ಜೋಡಿಗೆ) *Joḍigai*, Tam. (சொடிகை) A favourable or quit-rent.

JOḌKÁ, or JOṚKÁ, Mar. (जोडका) An earner, the active or earning member of a family.

Joḍhápút, Mar. (from पूत, a son) An informer in the pay of the native Maraṭha government, who furnished information on which to found a pretext for levying money by fines.

JODU, Tel., Karn. (జోడు) A pair, a couple, as of shoes, sandals, &c.: see *Joḍa*.

JOG, H. &c. (جوگ, S. योग:) lit., Union, junction. The practice of religious abstraction, by which it is supposed the individual may be united with the universal soul, and acquire similar supernatural powers; Hindu clairvoyance and mesmerism.

Jogí, corruptly *Jogee*, *Joghee*, *Jogie*, H. &c. (جوگي, S. योगी) A practiser of the Jog or Yog, a pretender to superhuman faculties; in general, a religious mendicant, who assumes various characters in different parts of India, as an ascetic, a conjurer, and fortune teller, a musician: a caste of Hindus who are usually weavers.

Jogar-mányam, Karn. (ಜೋಗರಮಾನ್ಯಂ) A fee levied by the Jogís of any one of their conventual dwellings in Mysore from the villagers, in a small quantity of rice and a coin of little value from each, on certain occasions: they were expected to transfer the collections to the state.

JOG, H. (جوگ) The name of the person upon whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

JOHAR, H. (جوهر) A large pond or lake (Dehli); any inundated land (Central Doab), but there pronounced *Jhor*.

JOHIÁ, H. (جوهيا) A Rajput tribe, once of importance, but, of whom few remain in the vicinity of Allahabad, and of them one division is Mohammedan.

JOKH, H. (جوكھ) JONKAN, Ben. (জোঁকন) Weight, weighing; Mar. (जोख) A weight, measure, determinate size or quantity.

Jokhái, H. (جوكهاي) Weighment, weighing; the weighman's fee or perquisite.

JOKHAM, or JOKHÍM, H., Mar., Ben. (جوکھم, जोखीम, জোখম) JOKAM, Tel. (జోకం) Risk, hazard, peril; the thing hazarded, loss, deficit.

JOL, Ben. (জোল) Low marshy ground, favourable for rice plantations; a ditch, a trench, a ravine: (also *Jolí*).

JONÁNGI, or ZONÁNGI, also JONAGAR and JONAKARI, Tel. (జోనాంగి) The name of a tribe on either coast of the

peninsula, also called *Cholias* or *Labis*, considered to be descended from the Arabs, or, according to another tradition, from compulsory converts to Mohammadanism made by the first Mohammadan invaders. The name is supposed to be derived from the Tamil *Shonahar*, the name of a country; perhaps Sennar or Arabia.

JONNA, plural JONNALU, Tel. (జొన్న, జొన్నలు) JÓLA, Karn. (ಜೋಳ) CHONNAL, Tam. (சொன்னல்) The grain termed great millet (Holcus saccharatus).

JORÁ, H. (جوڑا) lit., A joining; a fee levied upon a tenant cultivator for each plough he works with, in addition to his rent (?).

JORÁWÁR-BHÚM, Hindi (from زور, strength) Stiff strong soil.

JORÍ, H. (جوڑی) A small pond (Dehli).

JORÚ, H. (جورو) A wife.

JOSHI, H. &c. (جوشي, S. ज्योतिषी, Mar. जोशी) An astronomer, an astrologer in general; also one of a caste professing astrology and fortune-telling, and employed in casting nativities. In Upper India the name is applied to an inferior order of Bráhmans following this occupation; in the Dakhin, to a caste of Súdras. The term, when restricted to a Bráhman conversant with astronomical science, implies considerable respectability, as is the case with the Joshis of Kamaon.

JOT, corruptly, JOTE, H. (S. جوت) Tillage, cultivation; tenure of a cultivator; the rent or revenue paid by a cultivator. In the Sikhim Morang, any tract of land or estate cultivated and paying revenue to government, held by *Patta*, and hereditary, but neither to be mortgaged or sold. Mar. (जोत, S. योक्त्र) A yoke of oxen; a plough.

Jot-jamá, Hindi (जोतजमा) The land cultivated, and assessment paid by the cultivator.

Jotá, Hindi (जोता) The point of the beam of the plough on which the drag rests.

Jotá, Jotan, Jotár, Jotiá, H. (جوتا, جوتن, جوتار, جوتیا) A cultivator or peasant tilling his own ground.

Jot- or *Jota-dár*, (P. دار, who has) A farmer or cultivator.

Jotál, Hindi (जोताल) Land always in cultivation, never left fallow.

Joti, Hindi (जोती) The strap that goes round the neck of the bullock to fasten the yoke.

Jotyá, Mar. (जोत्या) A ploughman.

JOWÁL, Mar. (जोवाल) Union of cultivators to burn and clear the ground before ploughing.

JOYS, Jewellery of any kind; used commonly by Europeans at Madras and Bombay, and borrowed from the Portuguese *Jaya*, a jewel.

JUĀ, JOOA, H. &c. (جوا, S. द्यूत) Gambling.

Juāchor, Ben. (জুয়াচোর) A cheat, a swindler at play, a blackleg.

Juāri, Jooaree, H. (جواري) A gambler.

JUÁ, H. (جوا) JUÁL, Uriya (ଯୁଆଳ) The yoke of a plough.

JUĀL, corruptly, JOĀL, A. (جعل) The hire or reward of labour, an extraordinary donation, extra pay or compensation, a reward for bringing back a fugitive slave (Mohammadan law).

JÚGÁD GAUR, H. (جوگاد گوڑ) A branch of the Gaur Bráhmans.

JÚLA, JOOLA, H. (جولہ) A tract of land containing four *alí*, or sixteen *bísis* (Kamaon).

JUGÍ, Asamese (জুগী) One of a caste whose vocation is tending silkworms.

JULÁHÁ, H. (P. جلاها) JOLÁ, Ben. (জোলা) A weaver; in India forming a race or tribe of weavers, who are Mohammadans.

JULÍ, or JURÍ, Asamese (জুলী, জুৰী) A small hill stream.

JUM, JOOM, (?) A Mug village, or one belonging to a forest race on the east of Chittagong; any hill or forest village in the east of Bengal.

Jumia, Joomia, (?) A race of people inhabiting the hills on the east of Chittagong.

JUMÂH, or JUMÂ, H. (A. جمعه) Friday, the day of public prayer with the Mohammadans.

Jumâ-rát, H. (رات, from S. रात्रि, night) Friday eve, *i. e.* Thursday.

Jumâgí, H. (A. جمعگي) Presents or allowances to a schoolboy, given him on Friday, and by him to his preceptor on the same day. In Hindustan, an entertainment repeated on five successive Fridays after marriage.

JUMLAT, H. (A. جملة) Sum total, aggregate assemblage.

JUNÁ, or JÚRÁ, JOONA, JOORA, H. (جونا, جوڑا) A rope of twisted grass or twine, made to support a round-bottomed jar.

JUNNU, Tel., Karn. (జున్ను) Cheese.

JÚRÁ, H. (جوڑا, S. चूड़ा) The knot in which the Hindus tie their hair on the top of the head.

JUREMÁRÍ, JOOREMAREE, H. (جوڑیماري) lit., Brought under the yoke; applied to land actually in possession, in distinction to what a man is entitled to by descent from a common ancestor.

Júṛí, Jooṛee, H. (جوڑي) A small bundle of sugar-cane, the tops of which are brought home on the 11th of Kártik, and are suspended from the roof of the house until the Holí, and then burnt; also a small necklace strung together from cakes of cow-dung, and cast into the Holi bonfire.

Juz, H. (A. جز) A part, a portion; a part of a book, consisting of eight leaves.

Juz-o-kul, corruptly, *Joos-oo-kool*, H. (A. جزوكل) Totally, entirely, great and small. In Bengal, a revenue account formerly kept, containing a variety of details arranged under six heads, whence it was also termed *Shash-báb-i-kaifíat*, the six-section account. Section 1 exhibited the particulars of the survey, the extent and boundaries of the land; 2, all that related to the assessment; 3, all matters connected with the rights and interests of the proprietors; 4, all that related to the rights of tenants and cultivators; 5, whatever concerned the duties and privileges of the village officers; and 6, what related to the rights and interests of village inhabitants not engaged in agriculture.

Jút, Joot, Ben. (জুত) The fibres of the bark of the Corchorus olitorius, much used for making a coarse kind of canvas, and the common *ganni* bags: it is also sometimes loosely applied to the plant.

Jútá, Júti, H. &c. (جوتا ، جوتي) A shoe, a slipper.

Jutájutí, Ben. &c. (জুতাজুতী) Beating each other with slippers.

Júti-kári, H. (from کاري, doing) Beating with slippers, a disgraceful punishment.

Júti-khor, H. (from P. خور, who eats) Beaten with slippers, disgraced, abject.

Juti-már, H. (from مار, beating) Beating with slippers.

Jútá, H. (جوتا) The rope connecting the irrigating basket with the handle.

Júth, Jooth, also Jathá, H. (جوتھ ، جتھا, S. यूथ) Jaṭa, or Júṭa, corruptly, Juṭha, Mar. (जट, जूट) A gang, a troop, a company, a coparcenary, a brotherhood, a family or corporation holding lands in common. In the Dakhin, the collective designation of the members of a family, amongst whom the lands of a village were originally parcelled out; the primary *Thalkari*, the *Bhayachara* of Hindustan. It is also rather loosely applied to the land belonging to such a family, whether cultivated by themselves or let to under-tenants.

Júṭa-bháu, Mar. (जूटभाउ) A member of a proprietary family in a village or district.

Júthwár, H. (جوتھوار) Relating to common property, corporate, joint, common, belonging to proprietary families or brotherhoods; settled or assessed according to fraternities.

Juthálí, or Jutheli, H. (جوتھيلي ، جوتھالي) also Jutíán, (جوتيان) Land bearing two harvests in the year.

Jútiál, H. (جوتيال) A class of hereditary watchmen located in the tract under the Siwalik hills.

Jwálá-mukhí, S. (from ज्वाला, flame, and मुख, mouth or face) Any place where fire breaks from the ground, or where sulphurous gas, which may be ignited, issues from the soil, considered to be indicative of the presence of a form of Durgá, as at the town in the first range of hills so called, a place of pilgrimage of the Hindus.

Jyarum, (?) A register of lands (Carnatic).

Jyeshṭha, S. (ज्येष्ठ) Eldest, best, &c.; vernacularly, Jeth, q. v.

Jyeshṭhánsa, S. (ज्येष्ठ, and अंश, a portion) The right of primogeniture, or the right of the eldest son to a larger portion of the patrimonial property than his brothers; a right formerly recognised, but now obsolete, the partition being equal.

Jyeshṭha, or *Jyaishṭha*, S. (ज्येष्ठ, ज्यैष्ठ) The month *Jeth* or Jait (May-June).

Jyaishṭhí, S. (ज्यैष्ठी) Day of full moon in the month *Jait*.

Jyotisha, S. (ज्योतिष) Astronomy, astrology.

Jyotishí, S., vernacularly, *Josi*, *Joshi*, or *Jotishi*, (ज्योतिषी) An astronomer, an astrologer; the village priest and astronomer, who prepares the calendar, casts nativities, and announces the time propitious for any act; any astrologer or fortune-teller.

K

Kâba, A. (كعبة, from *Káb*, كعب, a cube or square) Any square building; whence, especially, the temple at Mecca, to which pilgrimage is made by the Mohammadans.

Kábá, Mar. (काबा) A description of people to the north of the Maratha provinces, said to be a piratical tribe in the gulf of Kach.

Kabáḍ, Kabáḍ, or Kábáḍ, &c., Mar. (कबाड, काबाड) Karn. Kabáḍa, (ಕಬಾಡ) A bullock load of wood, grass, &c.: Guz. (કબાડ) A sort of pannier for horses.

Kabáḍí, or *Kábáḍi*, Mar. (कबाडी, काबाडी) Employed in

bringing loads, a bullock, &c.: Guz. One whose occupation is breeding horses and other animals: one who conveys articles in horse-panniers: also a wood-cutter.

Kábáḍhhot, Mar. (काबाडखोत) A monopolist of firewood.

Kábáḍhhotí, Mar. (काबाडखोती) A contract or monopoly of the supply of firewood.

Kábádára, Karn. (ಕಾಬಾದಾರ) Remission of a part of the land-tax in favour of sugar cultivation, the deficiency being made good by an impost upon the produce.

Ḳabála, also Ḳibála, or Qibala, corruptly, Cibaleh, Kubbaleh, Coballa, &c., H. and other dialects, (A. قبالة) Any deed of conveyance or transfer of right or property, any contract of bargain or sale signed by a judge, a bond, a bill of sale, title-deeds, and the like. In the northern Sarkárs it is said to apply especially to deeds affecting titles to houses and gardens.

Ḳabála-dár, H. (قبالةدار) The holder of a bond, one entitled to any right in consequence of forfeiture of a bond, or the like.

Kat-ḳabála, corruptly, *Kote-cubbala*, and *Khut-kabála*, H. (كت قبالة) *Kat-kobálá*, Ben. (কটকোবালা) A conditional engagement, a deed of conditional sale, as one stipulating that if the purchase-price be not returned within a given period the sale is absolute; a mortgage-deed with liability of sale if not redeemed by a stipulated time.

Khush-ḳabála, H. (خوش قبالة) Unconditional engagement, sale without stipulation: the opposite of the preceding.

Kábár, Ben. (কাবার) The last day of the month.

Kábárí, Ben. (কাবারী) Relating to the last day of the month, due or payable on that day (wages, rent, &c.).

Kábar, Kabur, H. (کابر, काबर) Second description of the *már*, or black soil of Bundelkhand: in the north-west provinces, a mixed soil of clay and sand, suitable to any crop except rice.

Kabbu, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬು) Sugar-cane.

Kabbiná-gáṇa, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾಗಾಣ) A sugar-mill.

Kabbiná-lemane, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನಾಲೆಮನೆ) A sugar manufactory.

Kabbina-várada-kandáya, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನವಾರದಕಂದಾಯ) Sugar-cane lands taken under the direct cultivation by the state, but subject to the land-tax formerly levied from the Ryots.

Kabbinarasa, or *-hálu*, Karn. (ಕಬ್ಬಿನರಸ, -ಹಾಲು) The juice of the sugar-cane.

Ḳabíl, A. (قبيل) A surety, bail, bond (Mohammadan law).

Kábín, (P. كابين) Ratification of a marriage in presence of a Kazi; a dower, a marriage-portion.

Kábín-náma, H. (P. كابين نامه) A deed in which the dower is stated, a marriage settlement.

Kábiráj, Ben. (কাবিরাজ) A physician.

Kabiso, Guz. (A. કબીસો) Intercalation, an intercalary year.

Kabita, Thug. A term for the strangler among the Jamaldehi and Lodaha clans of Mohammadan Thugs, residing chiefly on the borders of Oudh.

Ḳabr, corruptly, Cubbur, H. (A. قبر) A grave, a tomb.

Ḳabr-salámi, H. (from سلامي, a compliment) A fee to the proprietor for permission to dig a grave on ground belonging to him.

Ḳabúl, H. &c. (A. قبول) Consent; consented or agreed to.

Ḳabúliyat, corruptly, *Cabooleat*, *Kabooleat*, *Cubalot*, H. &c. (A. قبوليت) *Kabulát*, or *Kabuláyat*, Mar. (कबुलात, कबुलायत) A written agreement; especially one signifying assent, as the counterpart of a revenue lease, or the document in which a payer of revenue, whether to the government, the Zamindar, or the farmer, expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land.

Ḳabúl-jawáb, H. (P. جواب) An answer filed in a suit, acknowledging the demand.

Kabúl-karár, H., but current in Orissa, apparently in a peculiar sense, Uriya, (କବୁଲକରାର) Verbal engagement.

Kabúl-katabá, or *-katapá*, vulgarly *-kutba*, Mar. (from कतबा, or कदपा, a writing) The written assent of the Ryots to the assessment taken by the *Pátil*, and handed over to the *Mámalat-dár*, or district collector.

Kabúla, Thug. A menial servant of Thugs, or a novice.

Ḳabẕ, Kubẕ, Qubẕ, H. (A. قبض, lit., seizing) Kabaj, Kubuj, Mar., Ben., &c. (कबज, कबज) A receipt, an acknowledgment: in village accounts, the *Patwári's* receipt given to the cultivator for his instalments of rent: in Maraṭhi it is also applied to seizure of property, or sequestration of income for debt, or to the property or income so sequestrated.

Ḳabẕ-ul-waṣúl, *Qubz-ool-wuṣool*, H. (A. وصول, acquisition) A receipt, an acknowledgment, a discharge, a document acknowledging the receipt of money or other valuables.

Ḳábiẕ, H. (A. قابض) A seizer, a sequestrator, an occupant, a person in possession.

Kacha, Thug. Unburied, or buried superficially (a body): a Thug informer.

KACHAHRÍ, KUCHUHREE, corruptly, CUTCHERRY, H. &c. (کچہری) KACHERÍ, Mar. (कचेरी) KACHHAHARÍ, or KACHHÁRÍ, Ben. (কছহরী, কছারী) KACHELI, Tel. (కచేలి) A court, a hall, an office, the place where any public business is transacted: also, in Mar., the business carried on there, or the people assembled.

KACHANI, Thug. One of seven principal clans.

KACHÁR, KACHHÁR, H. (کچار, کچھار, कचार, कछार) Moist land, land lying low and along the banks of rivers, so as to admit easily of irrigation or being flooded; also, alluvial formation or deposit.

KÁCHARAI, (?) H. Rent for pasturage: (probably an error for *Gocharai*).

KACHCHA, Mal. (കച്ച) Unbleached cloth; a waist belt; the end of a lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into the part that girds the waist: (from the S. कच्छ).

Kachchakkhanakka, Mal. (കച്ചക്കണക്ക) An account or bill of sale of cloth given to the purchaser.

Kachchavaṭam, Mal. (കച്ചവടം) Merchandise, trade, especially in cloth.

Kachhavaṭakáran, Mal. (കച്ചവടകാരൻ) A merchant, a trader, a cloth merchant.

KACHCHÁ, KUCHCHA, incorrectly, KACHA, or KUCHA, and, corruptly, CUTCHA, KUTCHA, &c., H. &c. (کچّا, कच्चा) KÁNCHA, Ben. (কাঁচা) KÁCHI, KÁCHO, Guz. (કાચી, કાચો) Raw, unripe, immature, crude, lit. or fig.; as, a *Kachchá* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud; a *Kachchá* person is one inexperienced, unskilful, silly: as applied to weights and measures it denotes inferiority; a *Kachcha sér* is one less than the standard *sér*: in revenue settlements it implies a direct assessment, one made with the Ryot, or Ryotwar, either where there is no recognised farmer or proprietor, or where his right of collection is suspended. In the Bombay Glossary it is also explained, when applied to a statement of any kind, to signify one minutely detailed (?).

Kachchá-ámdani, H. (P. آمدنی, income) Gross income or receipts, without allowing for charges or deductions.

Kachchá-áml, Mar. (कच्चा अमल, A. عمل) An office or appointment, in the profits or loss of which the holder has no permanent interest: it is hence applied to villages and items of revenue managed by government officers for the state, in distinction to those which are farmed.

Kachchá-asámi, H. (see *Asámi*) A temporary cultivator, one having no permanent or hereditary right of occupation.

Kachchá-balaní, also read *-balanny*, *-ballunny*, and *-behenny*, (?) Resumption of one-tenth of the lands held by the Ryots in Dinajpur, an item of the revenue of Bahar in 1762. (The second word is some inexplicable blunder— Fifth Rep. p. 222).

Kachchá-ḍaulu, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಡೌಲು) A rough estimate of the value of standard crops.

Kachchá-jamabandí, H. (from جمعبندي, settlement) The gross rent-roll of a village before setting off the charges and expenses, whether the balance be payable to a Zamindar or to the government.

Kachchá-khardu, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಖರ್ದು) A rough draft, a rough or sketch account, an account kept by the village accountant of money received from the cultivators.

Kachchá-mití, H. (from مِتي, interest) Interest from a day preceding the loan, as opposed to *Pakka-mití*, from a day after, with reference to the practice of native bankers, who, in their current account, charge interest on money advanced from the day before, but on money received, from the day following the receipt.

Kachchí-hamáviṣí, Mar. (कच्चीकमाविशी) A revenue office, of which the person holding it has no interest in the collections.

Káchimudat, Guz. (કાચીમુદત) A bill of exchange not yet due.

Kachchá-ṣeru, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಾಶೇರು) An inferior *sér*, one of twenty-four rupees' weight (Mysore).

Kachchá-tahṣíl, H. (A. تحصيل, collection) Collection of the revenue from the cultivators direct.

Kachchá-upaj, H. (from S. उपज, produced) Gross collections.

Kachcherá, Mar. (कचेरा) A contractor formerly employed at Bombay to keep the market supplied with coarse rice during the rainy season.

KACHCHHA, S. &c. (कच्छः) A shore, a coast, a site liable to be flooded, whence the province of Cutch is so named.

KACHCHAḶI, KACHCHIḶI, or KACHCHAḶIKA, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಿಳಿ, ಕಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆ) An honorary distinction, as a medal, for eminent services (Mysore).

KACHCHÍ-KATTÉ, Karn. (ಕಚ್ಚಿಕಟ್ಟೆ) A sort of village hall where the respectable inhabitants assemble (Mysore).

KACHHAURA, H. (کچھورہ) A small clan of Rájputs, of whom a few are settled in Gorakhpur.

KÁCHHÍ, CÁCHHEE, H. (کاچھی) Guz. (કાછી) A tribe of cultivators found in most parts of Hindustan, of which they are the gardeners especially, being employed in market

and flower gardens, and raising vegetables and flowers for sale. In Behar they are the principal growers of the poppy. Those of the north-west provinces, who are mostly industrious agriculturists, reckon seven branches, usually denominated *Kanaujia, Hardíha, Singrauria, Jamanpuria, Bamhania* or *Maghya, Jaretha,* and *Kachhwáha,* which do not eat together or intermarry. There are, however, as noticed by Mr. Elliot, other distinctions, and in the Maratha territory some of them are named from the countries whence they have come, as the *Bundela* and *Márwári Káchhis.*

Kachhiár, H. (?) Land enriched by alluvial deposit on the banks of the Chambul, commonly cultivated for market produce by *Káchhis,* whence its name.

Kachhwárá, H. (کچهوارا) Any portion of ground cultivated by *Káchhis.* Mr. Elliot derives the name of the province of Cach, corruptly Cutch, from this circumstance: it rather seems derivable from the Sanskrit *Kachchha,* any tract of low or marshy ground near to a river or the sea.

KACHHWÁ, H. (کچهوا, कछवा) Low land.

KACHHWÁHA, CUCHHWAHA, H. (کچهواها) A distinguished tribe of Rájputs professing to descend from *Kuṣa* or *Kusha,* the son of *Rámo,* and forming the ruling race in Amber of Jaypur, the Raja of which is of the clan.

KACHHWÁR, H. (کچهوار) A subdivision of the Kúrmi tribe.

KACHISA, H. (کچسا) A subdivision of the Kúrmi tribe found in Bahár.

KACHWÁNSI, H. (کچوانسي) A minute division of land measure, the twentieth of a *Tiswánsi,* of which twenty go to a *Biswánsi,* q. v.: the term is now rarely used.

KÁDÁ, Hindi (कादा) Mud, slime, alluvial deposit, mud and vegetable matter left by the waters after inundation.

Kádá-kartá, Hindi (कादाकरता) Preparing soft or muddy soil for transplanting rice.

KADA, or KAḌÁ, Karn. (ಕಡ, ಕಡಾ) A loan without interest.

Kaḍa-chíṭu, Karn. (ಕಡಚೀಟು) A bond, a promissory note.

Kaḍana- or *Kaḍam-patra,* Karn. (ಕಡನಪತ್ರ, ಕಡಂಪತ್ರ) A note of hand, a promissory note.

KAḌAI, Tam. (கடை) A shop, a market.

Kaḍai-háran, Tam. (கடைகாரன்) A shopkeeper.

Sáráyahaḍai, Tam. (சாராயக்கடை) A spirit-shop.

KADAM, H. (A. قدم) A foot, a pace, also used as a measure; in some parts of the north-west provinces twenty *kadams* in each division make a *Kachchá bíghá,* or about $\frac{1}{10}$th of an acre.

Kadam- or *Kudum-bosi,* H. (A. قدم, a foot, and P. بوسي, a kiss) Respectful salutation, paying one's respects, equivalent to kissing the feet of a superior, although not always implying even prostration.

Kadam-i-rasul, corruptly, *Kuddum-russool,* H. (A. رسول, a prophet) An allowance or deduction from the revenue granted by the native governments to the Zamindars to cover the charge of keeping up a temple in which a slab with impressions of feet, supposed to be those of the prophet, was preserved as an object of veneration.

KÁDAM, Tam. (காதம், from A. قدم, a foot or step) A measure of distance, as much as a man may walk in three hours: it varies in different places, but is never less than eight miles.

KADAMAI, Tam. (கடமை) Debt: a tax.

Kaḍan, Tam. (கடன்) Mal. (കടം) Debt, obligation: tax.

Kaḍanchíṭṭu, Tam. (கடன்சீட்டு) A bond.

Kaḍanháran, Tam. (கடன்காரன்) *Kadaháran,* Mal. (കടക്കാരൻ) A debtor, a creditor, a shopman.

Kadankoduttavan, Tam. (கடன்கொடுத்தவன்) A creditor.

KADAPÁ, Tel. (కడపా) The counter agreement executed by the tenant in exchange for his lease.

KADAPPU, Tam. (கடப்பு) A kind of rice that is reaped from September to November.

KÁDÁRAMBAM, Tam., Karn. (காடாரம்பம், ಕಾಡಾರಂಬ) Dry land, or land which depends entirely upon rain for watering; the cultivation of such land. (This is probably the correct form of the term *Kadarnaibh-guddee,* which is said to mean land watered by rain.—Selections iv. 780.)

KAḌATAM, Karn. (ಕಡತಂ) KAḌITAMU, Tel. (కడితము) KAḌITAM, Tam. (கடித்தம்) A leaf of cloth blackened with a preparation of charcoal and gum, and used as a slate for writing on with chalk or steatite; leaves of such cloth, folded together, are commonly used as memorandum and account books in Kanara: the writing may be effaced with a wet sponge or cloth.

KAḌATTA, Mal. (കടത്ത) Ferrying over, conveying across, accompanying travellers through a dangerous place.

Kaḍattu-kadava, Mal. (കടത്തുകടവ) A landing-place, a ferry.

Kaḍattu-háran, Mal. (കടത്തുക്കാരൻ) A ferryman.

KAḌEGÁLA, Karn. (ಕಡೆಗಾಲ, from ಕಡೆ, last) The latter season.

Kaḍegálada-pairu, Karn. (ಕಡೆಗಾಲದಪೈರು) The latter crop.

Kaḍekula, Karn. (ಕಡೆಕುಲ) The lowest of the castes, as Pariah, &c.

KÁḌHÁ, Mar. (काढा) Grain stipulated to be received by way of interest or premium on money lent; the practice of so borrowing or lending.

Káḍhaṇí, Mar. (काढणी) Removal of crops from a field.

Káḍháoḍh, Mar. (काढाओढ) Borrowing from every quarter.

KADHUA, Thug. The head; peculiar to some classes.

KAḌI, Tel. (కడి) The yoke of a plough.

KAḌÍ, or KARI, Karn. (ಕಡಿ) KARI, Mal. (കരി) A bit, a morsel, a chip, &c.; boiled sour milk used with rice; and hence, perhaps, comes the English word *Curry*: the word, however, is apparently used similarly in Karnáta and Malabar, as in the compounds, *Majjige-kaḍi*, (ಮಜ್ಜಿಗೆಕಡಿ) A curry of rice, sour milk, spices, *chilis*, &c.

Háta-kaḍi, Karn. (ಹಾತಕಡಿ) Ready money, money in hand.

KAḌÍGAṬṬU, Tel. (కడిగట్టు) A land or boundary mark, a ridge or mound separating two fields.

ḲADÍM, or ḲADÍMÍ, H. &c. (A. قديم, lit., old, ancient) An old inhabitant of a village, one holding by hereditary descent; and, as being usually chosen from this class, applied to the head man of a village in the west of Bengal, and in some parts of the peninsula.

Kadím-al-ayám, H. (A. الايام, days) From time immemorial.

Kadím-dihwál, or *Kadím-díhvarttí*, H. (from H. *dihwál*, دهوال, or *díh-varttí*, دهورتّي, a villager) A hereditary cultivator, one professing to descend from the first settlers (Asam).

Kadímí-ráiyat, H. (from A. رعيت) A cultivator of old, an occupant of land by old hereditary descent.

KA'DÍR, Tam. (கதிர்) An ear of corn.

Kadírmadangal, Tam. (கதிர்மடங்கல்) Close of the harvest.

KADJAN, CADJAN, A term used by Europeans for the leaves of the fan-palm, or cocoa-nut, on which the natives write with an iron style: the letters are sometimes, but not always, blackened with ink. The word is supposed to be of Portuguese origin, but this seems doubtful.

KAḌLE, or KAḌALE, Karn. (ಕಡ್ಲೆ, ಕಡಲೆ) Bengal gram (Cicer arietinum): in Karnáta, as well as in most parts of India, *Kadalí*, S. (कदली) signifies the plaintain (Musa sapientum).

KÁḌU, Tam., Karn. (காடு, ಕಾಡು) Thicket, forest; place where dead bodies are burned: in Tamil it also means high and dry land, not capable of irrigation.

Kádpáp-mányam, Karn. (ಕಾಡಪಾಪ ಮಾನ್ಯಂ) A fee or tax payable to a low caste of Ṣúdras, who perform the funeral obsequies (Mysore).

KAFÁAT, A. (كفائت) Resemblance; in law, similarity of condition and circumstances, such as is required between a man and woman to give legality to their marriage.

KAFÁLAT, or KIFÁLAT, A. (كفالت) Bail, security in general according to the Shias.; it is limited to personal bail by the Sunnis.

Kafálat-bil-dirk, A. (بالدرك) Security against contingencies.

Kafálat-bil-mál, A. (بالمال) Surety for property.

Kafálat-bin-nafs, A. (بالنفس) Personal security.

Kafálat-náma, H. (P. نامه) A bail-bond, or written engagement of security.

Káfil, or *Kafíl*, A. (كافل, كفيل) A surety.

Makfúl, H. (A. مكفول) Bailed, given or taken as surety for, according to the construction of the phrase; as *Makfúl-ba-hí*, the claim for which surety is given; *Makfúl-la-hu*, the person demanding bail; *Makful-an-hu*, the person or thing for whom or which surety is given.

KAFFA, H. (A. كفّه) A piece of cloth or rag steeped in the juice of the poppy, and twisted into a bundle with others; a sort of smuggling of opium.

KAFÁRA, or KAFFÁRAT, A. (كفارة) Expiation, penitence; in law, expiation for a violated vow, or the commission of any sin, by mortification, almsgiving, &c.

ḲÁFILA, H. (A. قافله) A caravan.

Ḳáfila-sálár, (P. سالار) The chief of a caravan.

KÁFIR, H. (A. كافر) An infidel, one who does not believe in the mission of Mohammad.

ḲAFÍZ, A. (قفيز) A measure containing about 64lbs., a measure of space, a square of about 124 cubits.

Ḳafíz-ṭahán, A. (قفيزطحان) Employing a miller to grind corn for the payment of a measure of flour; illustrative of illegal contracts, in which the labourer is paid with part of the produce of his labour, and which is considered as illegal.

KAGAR, or CAYGAR, (?) A tribe of Chárans supported by the Jhárajas of Cutch (?).

KAGARA, Thug. Croaking of a large kind of crow, an omen of good or bad luck, according to circumstances.

KAQHAZ, KAQHIZ, or KAQHID, H. (A. كاغذ, كاغذ) vernacularly changed to KÁGAJ, Ben. (কাগজ) KÁGAD, Mar. (कागद) KÁKITAMU, Tel. (కాకితము) KÁGAJ, KÁGADA, Karn. (ಕಾಗಜ, ಕಾಗದ) Paper, a paper or document.

Kágada-patra, Karn. (ಪತ್ರ, S. पत्र, a leaf) A letter, a voucher, a written document.

Kághaz-bahá, H. (from P. بها, price, expense) Office allowance for stationery.

Kaghaz-i-khám, H. (from خام, rough) Rough draft of a document or account, account of gross produce.

Kawághaz-arbá, H. (A. plural of كاغذ, and اربع, four) The four written documents on which the proceedings in a suit are grounded, or the written complaint, the answer, the rejoinder and the reply.

Kághazí, H., also *Kágaji, Kágadí,* &c. (A. كاغذي) A paper-maker or vender, a stationer, a letter-carrier, of or relating to paper or to writings.

KÁH, H. (P. كاه) Grass, straw.

KÁHAN, or KÁHÁN, corruptly, CAHAN, CAOUN, CÁWN, KHAHOON, H., Ben. (كاهن, কাহন, কাহান, S. कार्षपण) A measure of value equal to sixteen *Panas* of *Kauri* shells, or 1280 *Kauris,* varying, therefore, in value with the market price of the shells.

KAHÁR, H. (كهار) A tribe of Śúdras chiefly settled in Bahar, following agricultural pursuits, but employed in towns as palankín-bearers; many of them in their own provinces are slaves, and are considered impure.

KÁI, corruptly, CUY, KAY, KAYI, KYE, Tel.. (కై) Karn. (ಕೈ) Tam. (கை) Mal. (കൈ) The hand: in the Dakhini languages it is extensively used in forming compound terms implying handiwork, &c.; but especially with reference to pecuniary and revenue transactions in Karnáta and Málayálim.

Kai-badalu, Karn. (ಕೈಬದಲು) A loan of money for a short time.

Kai-baraha, Karn. (ಕೈಬರಹ) Signature, hand-writing, manuscript.

Kai-chchíttu, Tam. (கைச்சீட்டு) A note of hand.

Kai-dastu, Karn. (ಕೈದಸ್ತು) Possession: use of public money by government officers, accounted for as a debt to the state under the former government of Mysore.

Kai-dharmam, Karn. (ಕೈಧರ್ಮಂ) Endowment payable in money to a temple by the granter direct; any small sums given as alms.

Kai-gada, Karn. (ಕೈಗಡ) A loan without interest.

Kai-guruttu, Karn. (ಕೈಗುರುತ್ತು) Signature, handwriting, manuscript.

Kai-hágada, Karn. (ಕೈಹಾಗದ) A note-of-hand, a bond signed by both borrower and lender, a written statement or handwriting. Under the later government of Mysore the term *Kai-hágada,* or *Kai-hághaz,* was applied to a statement of the gross annual assessment of each collectorate, furnished by the collector, and to a similar statement required from each cultivator, shewing his whole liability, without the deductions to which it was subject.

Kai-hámil, Karn. (ಕೈಹಾಮಿಲ) Full statement, that of the maximum revenue without deductions: see the preceding.

Kai-hánam, Mal. (കൈകാണം) Property in hand, personal property.

Kai-hánam-káran, Mal. (കൈകാണംകാരൻ) A tenant on an improving lease.

Kai-hánam-páttam, Mal. (കൈകാണംപാട്ടം) Tenure by labour, or by an engagement to improve the property, on condition of holding it for a stipulated period.

Kai-háran, Mal. (കൈകാരൻ) A handicraftsman, an artificer; also a person of property.

Kaikhilan, Kaikhilavan, corruptly, *Kykullee,* Tam. (கைக்கிளன், கைக்கிளவன்) A weaver by caste and occupation.

Kai-hóla, Tel. (కైకోల) The name of a caste, or individual of it, usually occupied in weaving.

Kai-húli, Karn. (ಕೈಕೂಲಿ) Hire or pay at the time when work is done: Mal. (കൈകൂലി) A fine paid by a lessee to the proprietor on the renewal of a lease.

Kai-ole, Karn. (ಕೈಓಲೆ) A writing on an *ola,* or palm-leaf; a statement of the total assessment so written: see *Kai-hágada.*

Kai-padaru, plural, Karn. (?) A class of predial slaves in Kanara, a subdivision of the Dhers.

Kai-páda, Mal. (കൈപാട) *Kaippádu,* Tam. (கைப்பாடு) Handicraft, manual labour; in Mal. also actual possession.

Kaippanam, Mal. (കൈപ്പണം) Ready money, money in hand.

Kaippattunilam, Tam. (கைப்பற்றுநிலம்) Land in one's own possession.

Kaipporul, Mal. (കൈപ്പൊരുൾ) Possession of property, property in hand, whether personal or real.

Kaimatal, Mal. (കൈമതൽ) Personal property, money, jewels, &c.

Kaissáttu, Tam. (கைச்சாத்து) An invoice, a list; a mark in place of a signature.

Kai-tappu, Karn. (ಕೈತಪ್ಪು) A slip of the hand, a mistake in writing or in counting money.

Kai-váda, Karn. (ಕೈವಾಡ) Handicraft, manual labour.

Kai-vaḷi, Karn. (ಕೈವಳಿ) A cess formerly paid in kind for betel gardens and rice fields.

Kai-vápya, Mal. (കൈവാപ്പ്യ) Borrowing for a short time, on a verbal promise to pay.

Kai-vasya, Karn. (ಕೈವಸ್ಯ) Actual possession.

Kai-vidu- or *Kai-vidu-oṭṭi*, corruptly, *Kyvedoothi*, Mal. (കൈവിടു, കൈവിടുഒററി) A kind of mortgage in Malabar, by which, in consideration of a sum of money, the proprietor of an estate transfers it to the lender to hold, without prejudice to his own proprietary right, but which precludes the mortgagee from disposing of the land to a third party for more than he paid, or on any other terms than those on which he acquired the occupation: if he wish to dispose of it he is bound also to give the proprietor the option of redeeming it.

Kai-vidu-otti-karanam, Mal. (from കരണം, deed) A deed of mortgage of the kind above described.

Kaiyaḍai, Tam. (கையடை) A bribe.

Kaiyeṛpu, Tam. (கையேற்பு) Allowance of grain given to village servants at harvest-time from the threshing-floor.

Idankai, or *Idangai*, q. v. The left-hand, the left-hand castes.

Valankai, or *Valangai*, q. v. The right-hand, the right-hand castes.

Kaibartta, Ben. (S. কৈবর্ত্ত) A fisherman by caste and occupation; he is sometimes a domestic or predial slave, having sold himself, or been sold as a child.

Ḳaid, H. (A. قيد) Confinement, bond, fetter.

Ḳaidí, H. (قيدي) A prisoner, a convict.

Ḳaidhkhána, H. (قيدخانه) A jail, a prison.

Káída, or Káídat, plural Kawáíd, H. &c. (A. قاعدة, قواعد) Káydá, Ben. (কায়দা) A rule a regulation, a law.

Kaífíyat, Kyfeeyut, vernacularly, Kaiphíyat, corruptly, Kyphyut, H. &c. (H. كيفية) Statement, description, report, account particulars. In the Jama-bandí north-west provinces a column for remarks is so headed. In the south it is applied to any authenticated document or voucher, such as a written authority from a husband to a wife to adopt a son after his demise.

Kaifíat-i-band-o-bast, H. (P. بند وبست, q. v.) Particular statement of revenue assessment, or any other settlement.

Káígaḍḍe, Karn. (ಕಾಯಿಗಡ್ಡೆ) Pulse, any sort of leguminous vegetable.

Káiganu, Karn. (ಕಾಯಿಗನು) A seller of vegetables.

Kail, Kailu, or Kayalu, corruptly, Kyle, Tel. (కైల, కైలు, కయలు, from the A. كيل, measure) The actual measurement of the crop after it is threshed, and before its division between the cultivator and the government.

Kail-asámiwárí-áwarjá, Tel. (see *Awárija*) A detailed statement of the produce of each Ryot's land by measurement.

Kail-dár, *Kailudáru*, &c. Tel. (P. دار, who has) A weighman or measurer, a superintendant of the measurement of the crop.

Kailí, Mar. (कैली) Relating to measure, by or of measure as opposed to weight, and prefixed in that sense to names of measures; as, *Kailí-man*, a *man* or *maund* by measure, not by weight.

Kail-pechchu, Tel. (కైలపెచ్చు) A portion of the grain in excess of their share by measurement, granted to the cultivators.

Ḳáím, H. &c. (A. قايم) Káyam, Tel. (కాయం) Firm, lasting, erect.

Káyam-gutta, Karn. (ಕಾಯಂಗುತ್ತ) The lease or farm of a village at a fixed rent, with right of subletting the land.

Ḳáim-mahám, corruptly, *Kaimkan*, or *Caymacan*, H. (A. قايم مقام) A representative, a substitute, one in the place of another, a deputy, a viceroy.

Káyam-ṣibbandí, Karn. (ಕಾಯಂಶಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ) A fixed establishment.

Kaima-peṇ-kúru, Tam. (கைமபெண்கூறு) Portion due to a widow from her husband's estate: (from *Kaimaben*, a widow).

Kaimaḷ, Mal. (കൈമൾ) A title of rank amongst the Nairs, and used by the inferior classes when addressing them, as, My lord, and the like.

Kaini, sometimes written Kharni, H. (?) A cultivating tenant, bound also to labour on the land retained by the landlord in his own hands, and to serve him as a porter: (probably the same word as *Gaini*, q. v.).

Kairi, ? Kaini, Tam. An irrigated field.

Kaivertta, vernacularly, Kaivart, or Kaibart, S. (कैवर्त्त) A fisherman by caste and occupation: see *Kaibartta*.

Kaj, Thug. A traveller, or any man not a Thug.

Kaji, Thug. A woman, not of a Thug tribe.

Kájárí, Mar. (काजारी) A caste, or an individual of it, whose chief occupation is making glass bracelets.

Kajju, Tel. (కజ్జు, (?) error for కబ్జు, Kabju, for Kabz, q. v.) A receipt.

Káká, Ben. (কাকা) Kakka, Karn. (ಕಕ್ಕ) A father's younger brother.

Káki, Ben. (কাকী) *Kakkachchi*, Karn. (ಕಕ್ಕಚ್ಚಿ) A father's younger brother's wife.

Kákambi, Karn. (ಕಾಕಂಬಿ) Refined sugar, the inspissated juice of the cane.

Kákápuri, Guz. (કાકાપુરી) A slave born in the house.

Kakhiálí, H. (S. ككهيالى) Sheaves or bundles of corn given as the perquisite of the reapers and village servants.

Kákpad, Mar. (काकपद, lit., crow's-foot) A mark ᵛ or ᴧ indicating where something interlined should be read, a caret.

Kákini, Ben. (S. काकिनी) Five *gandas* or twenty *kauris*, also a *Kauri*, q. v.

Kákwi, Mar. (काकवी) The juice of the sugar-cane boiled to the consistence of honey.

Kál, Tam., Mal. (கால்) The leg, the foot; in Malabar, any tree that serves as a standard for the pepper or betel-vine.

Kála, vernacularly Kál, S. &c. (كال, कालः) Time in general or any particular time or season. Death, destiny; also adj., Black: see *Kálá*, and *Káli*.

Kálakrayam, S. (कालक्रयं) Market value, price of the day.

Kálakriyápatra, Karn. (from the S. क्रिया, act, and पत्र, leaf) A deed of conveyance.

Kálapíḷḷi, Tam. (காலப்பிள்ளி) An estimate of produce taken early at the time of reaping.

Kálávadi, Tel., Karn. (కాలావధి, from S. अवधि, term) The season of cultivation, the begining of it, when arrangements are made with the Ryots: also, the close of the season, or of the year.

Kaláya, Mal. (കാലായ) Land that has been reaped: the same cultivated a second time in the same year.

Kálayukti, S. &c. (कालयुक्ति) The fifty-second year of the cycle.

Káliká or *Káliká-vriddhi*, S. (कालिकावृद्धि) Periodical interest.

Kalá, S. &c. (कला) An art, a craft, especially a fine art, as music, painting; also, a mechanical art, as carpentry and the like: also, a part, a portion.

Kaládiha, Uriya (କଲାଡିହ) Elevated land.

Kalásútri, Mar. (from S. सूत्र, a thread, the string that works a puppet) An exhibitor of puppet-shows; also, a rope-dancer and juggler, or an itinerant musician and dancer.

Kaláwant, H. (كلاونت) A professional musician and singer.

Kaláwantin, H. (كلاونتن) The female of the former, herself a singer and dancer.

Kaḷa, Karn. (ಕಳ) Kaḷam, Tam. and Mal (களம்) Kaḷḷamu, or Kaḷḷámu, Tel. (కళ్లము, కళ్లాము) A threshing-floor, a place where the grain is beaten or trodden out: see *Khala*.

Kaḷamadi, Tam. (களமதி) Estimate of the grain on the threshing-floor.

Kaḷanaḍai, Tam. (களநடை) A heap of grain unthreshed: an account of the actual produce of a field, distinguishing the shares of the government and cultivators, and the allowance to the village servants.

Kaḷappaḍi, Tam. (களப்படி) A portion of grain out of the produce of all taxable lands alloted to the labourers, whether slaves or hired servants.

Kaḷappát, Mal. (കളപ്പാട) A barn, a threshing-floor.

Kaḷappichchai, Tam. (களப்பிச்சை) Grain from the threshing-floor given in charity.

Kaḷḷatíruva, Tel. (కళ్లతీరువ) Fees on threshing grain.

Kaḷattuméḍu, Tam. (களத்துமேடு) A threshing-floor.

Kaḷavaḍi, Tam. (களவடி) Sweepings of a threshing-floor.

Kaḷavásam, incorrectly *Kálavásam*, and *Kallavassum*, Tam. (களவாசம்) Hire or fee given to labourers or slaves, or inferior village servants, of a portion of grain from the threshing-floor, or from the field.

Kálá, H. &c. (S. كالا, काला) Black.

Kálápáni, Ben. &c. (कालापानी, from S. पानीय) Black water, the sea, applied more especially to transportation beyond sea.

Kálá, Guz. (કાલા) Cotton in the pod, uncleaned cotton.

Ḳaláí, H. &c. (قلعي) Tin, tinning of copper utensils.

Ḳaláigar, H. (قلعيگر) A tinman, a worker in tin.

Kaḷai, Tam. (களை) Grass or weeds growing amongst corn.

Kaḷakkar, Tam. (களக்கர்) People of a low caste, the same as the *Paleyar*, hunters and fowlers.

Kalál, also Kalár and Kalwar, incorrectly, Kallal, H. &c. (كلال, كلار, كلوار, कलाल, कलार, कलवार) A distiller, a maker and vendor of spirituous liquors: (from the S. कल्यपालः).

Kaláli, *Kalári*, Mar. &c. (कलाली, कलारी) A wineseller, a vintner, a tavern-keeper; any thing relating to spirituous liquors, a tax upon them, excise.

Kalál jamá, H. &c. (كلال جمع) Revenue from the excise or duty on spirits.

Kalálkhána, corruptly, *Kulalconna*, Mar. &c. (from P. خانه, a house) A liquor-shop, a place where spirituous liquors are sold, or where they are distilled; a distillery; a duty paid by the venders.

Ḳalam, Qulum, corruptly, Cullum and Callum, H. &c. (A. قلم, कलम) A pen, or a reed (calamus) used as one; a brush; also, sometimes, handwriting, a paragraph, an item, an article, a column of an account.

Kalambandí, Mar. (कलमबंदी) A writing under distinct heads, as, a code of instructions, articles of agreement; enrolling, enlisting. In Guz. it is used to mean attachment, sequestration; also, a document shewing the state and management of a district.

Ḳalamdán, H. &c. (قلمدان) A penholder, an inkstand, an ornamented, varnished, oblong case for holding pens and ink, and worn in the girdle as the insignia of civil office.

Ḳalamí, H. &c. (قلمي) Relating to a pen, or to writing, authentic, official, written as opposed to verbal.

Kalamkárí, Tel. (కలంకారి) Chintz, or chintz-painting or manufacture.

Kalamkucharái, Mar. (कलमकुचराई) Bad or erroneous writing, leaving out a letter, or the like; also, fraudulent omission of an item in an account.

Kalam, corruptly, Cullum, Tam. (கலம்) A measure, equal to twelve *markáls*, q. v.

Kalama, Tel. (కలమ) A hollow formed by water that escapes from the edge of a reservoir: Tel. and Karn., Rice that ripens in December.

Kaḷama, Kaḷame, or Kaḷamige, Karn. (ಕಳಮ, ಕಳಮೆ, ಕಳಮಿಗೆ) A field of paddy, a crop of standing paddy.

Kalangam, (?) Land paying no tax except when cultivated.

Kalántar, Mar. (कलांतर) Interest on money.

Kálápáti, Ben. (কালাপাতি, Port. Calapata) Caulking a ship or boat; a caulker.

Kalappai, Tam. (கலப்பை) A ploughshare and handle.

Kalappu, Tam. (களப்பு) Levelling a field after removing the grass.

Kaḷar, H. (كلر, कलर) A soapy soil used by washermen, a sort of fullers' earth.

Kaḷar, Kaḷari, corruptly, Kallar, Tam. (களர், களரி) Barren soil, waste ground.

Kaḷari, Mal. (കളരി) A school where the use of arms is taught.

Kaḷarnilam, Tam. (களர்நிலம்) Barren or sandy soil.

Kaḷarmeḍu, Tam. (களர்மேடு) High land, unprofitable for cultivation.

Kalaṣí, or Kalsí, Kulsee, H. &c. (كلسي, S. कलशी) A water-jar, usually of baked clay, an ornament or knob on the top of a wall or a building.

Kalaṣípújá, S. (कलशीपूजा) Placing a water-jar in a chamber as a type of, or receptacle of, Durgá, or other divinity, and worshipping it.

Kalaṣísthápana, S. (स्थापन, placing) Setting up a water-jar as an object of worship: part of the marriage ceremony, in which offerings are made to the planets in different vessels.

Kalaṣi, Karn. (ಕಲಶಿ) A measure of grain, one third of a *mora*: in Guzerat it has the same sense, but is equal to 16 *maunds*, or 640 *sérs* or lbs.

Kalavara, Mal. (കലവറ) A store, a granary.

Kalavara-háran, Mal. (കലവറക്കാരൻ) A steward, a storekeeper, a treasurer.

Kaḷavi, Kaḷivi, Karn. (ಕಳವಿ, ಕಳಿವಿ) Counterfeit, forged.

Kalivi-huṇa, Karn. (ಕಳಿವಿಹುಣ) Counterfeit coin.

Kaḷavu, Karn. (ಕಳವು) Theft, robbery.

Kaláy, Ben. (কলায়) Pulse of various sorts.

Káláya, Mal. (കാലായ) Land that has been reaped and cultivated for a second crop.

Kali, or Kali-yuga, vernacularly, sometimes, Kali- or Kal-jug, corruptly, Caly-yoogum, Cal- or Kul-jogue, S., but in all the dialects, (कलि, कलियुग) The Kali age, the last and worst of the four ages that make up a great age: the present age of the world is the Kali, supposed to have begun on Friday, the 18th of February, 3102 years B.C., and it is to last altogether 432,000 years, forming a period of progressive iniquity and deterioration, and ending in the general dissolution of existing forms.

Káli, Ben. (কালি) The product of a sum in arithmetic: also, as derived from *Kálá*, black, ink.

Kálí, H. &c. (كالي) Black.

Kálí-bhúmí, or *-bhúí*, H. &c. (كالي بهومي, -بهوي, काली भूमी, from S. भूमी, earth) Black soil, a rich, vegetable, and dark-coloured mould: it forms the greater portion of the soil of western Guzerat, and spreads widely through Malwa and the valleys of the Dakhin: although less productive than another kind of soil found in Guzerat, termed *márwá*, it is highly favourable to the growth of wheat and cotton.

Káḷí, incorrectly, Kallee, Mar. (काळी, it is no doubt the same word as the Hindustani Káli, though written with a different *l*) Arable land in general, from its being

usually of a dark colour: black soil or mould, cultivable land of a superior quality; the underlying ground in the Dang, receiving and retaining moisture during the cold season, and especially fit for wheat and other spring crops: the term is applied also to the crops or produce of such soil.

Káli-chá-paiká, or *-wasúl*, Mar. (काळीचापैका, -वसूल) Revenue from cultivated land; land-tax or revenue.

Káli-chunkarí, Mar. (काळीचुणकरी) Black soil upon a substratum of lime, which renders it very unproductive.

Káli-jamá ,Mar. (काळीजमा) Revenue derived from the soil.

Dunbi-káḷi, or *Dhas-káli*, (?) Mar. Cracked black soil: see *Dunbi.*

Kharkal-káḷi, Mar. (खडकलकाळी) Black soil containing stones; less rich than the usual black mould, but, as more retentive of moisture, and more easily worked, it is rarely left fallow, and is very productive.

KÁLÍ, Karn. (ಠಾಲೀ) An ancient measure of weight in Mysore, equal to 40 *hánis* of 80 rupees each, or to 3200 rupees.

KÁLÍ, H. &c. (S. کالی, काली) The name of a popular goddess, the wife of Siva, so named from her black complexion; the same as *Deví* or *Durgá.*

Káḷi-chakram, Tam. (காளிசக்கிரம்) A gold coin having a figure of the goddess Kálí, formerly current in the south.

KALINGAL, Tam. (கலிங்கல்) An outlet or sluice for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir.

KALINGU, Tam. (கலிங்கு) A dam, a stone bank or dyke, a sluice.

KALÍT, (?) Mar. An estimate of standing corn, or of fruit before gathering.

KALIVÁYANILAM, Tam. (களிவாயநிலம்) A clay soil.

KALLA, Karn., Mal. (ಕಳ್ಳ, കള്ള) False, cheating, deceptive.

Kaḷḷa, Kaḷḷanu, Karn. (ಕಳ್ಳ, ಕಳ್ಳನು) A thief, a plunderer; plural *Kaḷḷaru*, (ಕಳ್ಳರು) Thieves, whence the *Colleries* of the peninsula in early English writers.

Kallachcharakku, Mal. (കള്ളച്ചരക്ക) Smuggled goods.

Kaḷḷakkammiṭṭam, Mal. (കള്ളക്കമ്മിട്ടം) Counterfeit coin.

Kaḷḷakaraṇam, Mal. (കള്ളകരണം) Forged or false title-deeds or documents.

Kaḷḷan, Mal. (കള്ളൻ) A cheat, a rogue, a liar, a swindler: (no doubt connected with the Karn. term *Kaḷḷa*, as above).

Kaḷḷapadi, Karn. (ಕಳ್ಳಪದಿ) A false measure.

Kaḷḷaruju, Karn. (ಕಳ್ಳರುಜು) A forgery, a false signature.

Kaḷḷasákhhi, Karn. (ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಕ್ಷಿ) False witness.

KALLÁDI, or KALLÁRI, Mal. (കള്ളാടി) A class of predial slaves in Malabar: in some lists it appears, probably incorrectly, as part of a compound term, *Kaḷḷádi-hanahan*: it is no doubt connected with the Karn. *Kaḷḷa.*

KALLAYENṬU, Tel. (కల్లయెంటు) A client; being in fact the English word.

KALLU, Thug. A thief.

Kalluí, Thug. Theft.

KAḶḶI, Karn. (ಕಳ್ಳಿ) The Euphordia or milk hedge plant, very common in Mysore

KALLI, (?) Guz. A system of assessment under which the crops are not allowed to be disposed of until the revenue is paid, or security given for its payment.

KALLU, also KALYAMU, Tel. (కల్లు, కల్యము) KAḶḶA, Mal. (കള്ള) *Táṛí*, the fermented sap of different kinds of palm trees.

KALLU, Tel., Karn. (కల్లు) KAL, plural KALLUKAḶ, Tam. (கல், கல்லுகள்) KALLA, Mal. (കല്ല) A stone.

Kallánguttu, Tam. (கல்லாங்குத்து) Hard stony ground, not worth cultivating.

Kallukuṭiga, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲುಕುಟಿಗ) A stonecutter, a mason.

Kalluppu, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲುಪ್ಪು) Rock-salt.

Kalkachchan, Mal. (കലകച്ചൻ) A stonecutter, a mason.

Kallumatada-ayya, Karn. (ಕಲ್ಲುಮಠದ ಅಯ್ಯ) A Lingamite priest.

KALMAH, or KALIMAH, H. (A. كلمه) A word, a speech; the Mohammadan confession of faith, "There is but one god, and Mohammed is the apostle of God."

KALPA, S. &c. (कल्पः) A very long period of time; a day of Brahmá, or 4320 millions of years: a ceremonial or ritual precept; the ritual of the Vedas.

KALU, Ben. (कलू) A maker and vender of oil by caste and occupation: grinding or expressing oil from different seeds.

KAḶUBU, Karn. (ಕಳುಬು) Weeds and grass in standing corn.

KALWA, Tel. (కల్వ) A water course.

KAM, KUM, H. (P. کم) Little, less, deficient: commonly used also in compounds, as *Kam-bakht*, unfortunate, deservedly so, a scoundrel: *Kamyábi*, rarity &c.

Kamán, Ben. (कमान) Lowering the price of any thing, diminishing the rent of land.

Kamdar, Uriya (କମଦର) Land of inferior quality.

Kamdár, or *Kamdast*, Mar. (from P. دار, having, or دست, the hand) Reduced rate of assessment.

Kamí, Kumee, corruptly *Cummee*, H. (كمي) *Kammi*, Tel. (కమ్మి) Littleness, deficiency, loss: deficiency in the weight or value of coins, loss in exchange, an allowance formerly made in the public accounts to cover such losses in the collections.

Kamí-beshí-dar-fardí, H. (A. فرد, a statement, q. v.) In Bengal, an account formerly kept, shewing the diminution, (*kamí*) and increase (*beshí*) of the revenue, settled for at the commencement of the year with each cultivator.

Kami-jamín, Hindi (कमिजमीन) Statement of the decrease of land in cultivation (Puraniya).

Kamín, corruptly *Kumenee*, H. (P. كمين) Base, low, inferior: applied, in the north-west provinces, to the artificers and servants of a village, who, besides allowances in grain, receive small allotments in land, and are therefore "minor" or inferior cultivators: the term is also sometimes applied to all the residents of a village, except religious mendicants, who are not cultivators: in Kamaon the term designates the superintendant of the village management.

Kamíní-báchh, H. (كميني باچه) A tax levied by the proprietors of a village on every resident who is not engaged in agriculture: a sort of ground-rent for the non-cultivator's dwelling.

Kamhásht, Hindi (कमकाशत) Decrease in the cultivation of an individual cultivator, as compared with a preceding period (Puraniya).

Kamkholka, (?) H. Land of inferior quality, but let by the year.

Kamkism-zamín, H. (from A. قسم, sort and زمين, land) Land of an inferior sort or quality.

Kam-o-besh, H. (P. كم وبيش) Less or more.

Kam-o-beshí, corruptly *Kumi-a-beshi*, H. (P. كم وبيشي) Less- or more-ness applied especially to disputes among the coparcenery proprietors of a village regarding the proportions of their shares.

KÁM, Tel. (కాం) A revenue term implying private or own (it is no doubt a vernacular corruption of *khám*, q. v.).

Kámtekha, Tel. (కాంలెక్క) A private account usually kept by the village accountant besides his public accounts.

KÁM, H. &c. (كام, काम, from the S. *Karmma*, कर्म्म:) Work, business, affair, (in composition and derivation the vowel is not unfrequently made short).

Kamái, H. &c. (كماي, कमाई) Gain, profit, earnings: in Maraṭhí it is also applied to any complete operation or set of operations, as, in agriculture, to manuring, raking, ploughing, sowing and reaping, also to mixing up ingredients to make a single mixture, and the like.

Kamáishi, Kamávishi, Karn. (ಕಮಾಯಿಷಿ, ಕಮಾವಿಷಿ) *Kamáishu*, Tel., Karn. (కమాయిషు) *Kamávisí, Kamavisí, Kamávis*, Mar. (कमाविसी -शी, कमावीस, from S. कर्म्म, and *vis*, विश, to enter into, or engage in) Management of affairs, whether on behalf of an individual or the estate, stewardship, superintendence: amongst the Maraṭhas it applies especially to the business of collecting the revenues, also to the collections, especially when of a miscellaneous kind: also, advantage, gain, profit.

Ain-kamávis, Mar. (ऐनकमावीस) Fixed collections in kind on various sorts of garden produce, as sugar-cane, plantains &c.

Jástí-kamávís, Mar. (जासतीकमावीस) Miscellaneous or extra collections, as of a tax on trades and professions, a discount on different sorts of rupees &c.

Kamávís-dár, or *Kamáiṣí*, corruptly *Komaveesdar, Comaveesdar, Komisdar, Komashdar*, Mar., Guz. (कमावीसदार, कमाईशी) The head revenue-officer of a district, entrusted also with the police. In Kanara the *Kamáishidár*, or *Kamáviṣi-dár* was also especially the collector, managing lands that were permanently or temporarily occupied by the state, the *Amín* of the upper provinces.

Kamávís-jamá, Mar. (कमावीसजमा) Revenue from miscellaneous and irregular sources, as judicial fines &c.

Kámdár, H. &c. (كامدار) A man of business, an agent, a steward, a representative, especially in revenue matters.

Kámdári, H. &c. (كامداري) The office or duty of a manager or man of business.

Kámgár, Mar. (कामगार) A servant, a manager, a public officer, a person employed on public works.

Kámgárí, Mar. (कामगारी) Agency, deputation; also, repairs, public works.

Kámkáj, H. &c. (كامكاج, कामकाज, from S. कर्म्म and कार्य्य) Work, business in general.

Kámkár, H. &c. (कामकार) Business, affairs; also, one who carries on work or business.

Kámkár-bhár, Mar. (कामकारभार, from S. भार, a burden) Public affairs, the duties of a court or of a government.

Kámkarí, Mar. (कामकरी, from S. कर, who does) A workman, a hired labourer.

KÁMAL or KÁMIL, corruptly, KAMUL or KAUMIL, H. &c. (A. كمال, كامل) Entire, perfect, complete: in revenue language, the whole sum raised by a village for the total of its

expenses, including the government demand; also, the largest amount of revenue realized from a village or district; also, in the south of India, the fixed or standard assessment, as determined in different places by former governments.

Kamál-áhár, Mar. (कमालाकार) The total assessment of a village.

Kámil-âiár, H. (A. عيار, touch) Of perfect standard, of pure touch or assay (coin, &c.).

Kamál-beríj, *Kamál-jamâ*, H. &c. (from بيريج, جمع, &c., implying collections) The total collections or revenue of a district.

Kamál-dhárá, incorrectly, *Kumal-dhur*, Mar. (कमालधारा) The standard assessment of some of the districts of the Dakhin, as established about A.D. 1769.

KAMARDAI, Tam. (கமர்டை) The transfer of proprietary land by a proprietor, who is unable to cultivate it himself, to another person, to hold for a given term, on condition of allowing the owner a proportion of the produce, the occupant engaging not to dispose of the land to a third party.

KAMAR-KUSHÁI, corruptly, CUMMUR-KESHAY and KUMMUR-KASHAN, H. (P. کمرکشاي, from کمر, the loins, and کشادن, to open or untie) KAMAR-KHULÁÍ, Mar. (कमरखुलाई, from H. *Kholná*, to open) KOMAR-KASHÁÍ, Ben. (কোমরকষাই) lit., Undoing or opening the waistband; a fee levied by a government peon, or inferior native officer, from a person over whom he is placed in charge, for permission to perform any of the common functions of life. In Bengal it is said to mean money given to a runner or messenger on his setting out for any distance (but this is doubtful).

KÁMÁRTHÍ, H. (S. کامارتهي) A person who carries the water of the Ganges to distant places in vessels cased in basket-work.

KÁMAT, Mar. (कामत) A distinction amongst the *Senawis*, q. v., usually added to the name, as *Rám-Kámat*.

KAMATAMU, or, omitting the final, KAMATA or KAMATAM, corruptly, KUMENATAM, KAMBATAM, and COMPTUM, Tel. (కమతము) The cultivation which a cultivator carries on with his own stock, but by the labour of another: the land which a Zamindar, Jagirdar, or Inamdar keeps in his own hands, cultivating it by labourers, in distinction to that which he lets out in farm. The word occurs apparently, although not very commonly, in Upper India, as *Kámat*, (कामत), to signify lands held by a non-resident tenant, who cultivates by a hired servant, or *Kámatí*, (कामती); also, an entry in the village accounts of the land so rented, and by whom (Puraniya). In the Doab of the Dakhin, *Kámat* lands are described as either those reserved by public officers for their own use, Jagír lands cultivated by their servants, or lands not expressly Inám, but appropriated or obtained in grant by public servants or great men, and cultivated either by hired or compulsory labour.

Kamatagádu, Tel. (కమతగాడు) *Kamatagáranu*, Karn. (ಕಮತಗಾರನು) A person who cultivates lands belonging to another with the farming stock of the owner.

KÁMÁṬHÍ, corruptly, KAMATEE, COMPTÍE, and COMPTÍE-BANIA, Mar. (कामाठी) A caste of *Śúdras*, or individual of it; according to one statement, those in the Maratha districts are distinguished as Tailanga and Karnáta *Kámáthís*, from their country: at Puna they are said to be employed as rice-cleaners, grinders of corn, and cutters of sticks, tent-pitchers, and artillerymen; they also sell snuff: in Telingana they are also petty retail dealers, or chandlers: in Mysore they are chiefly employed in road-making, and in repairing public works: in general they seem to be common labourers, and are probably the same as the Ganges water-carriers of Hindustan: see *Kámárthí*.

KÁMÁṬÍ, KÁMÁṬIGANU, Karn. (ರಾಮಾಟಿ,ರಾಮಾಟಿಗನು) A bricklayer, Tel. (కామాటి) A pioneer, a labourer, one who works with a pickaxe or spade (no doubt the same word as the preceding Marathí term).

KAMBALA, vernacularly, KAMBAL or KUMBUL, also vernacularly modified, as KAML, KAMBALI, or KAMLI, corruptly, CUMBLY, COMLI, COMBLY, &c., S., but in all the dialects, (कम्बलः, कंबल, कमली, کنبل, کمل, کملي, &c.) A coarse woollen wrapper or shawl, a blanket: *Kamlí*, 'blanketed,' is also applied to a butcher's stall, which is usually covered with a woollen cloth.

KAMBALAI, Tam. (கம்பளை) A rice-field.

KAMBAR, Tel. (కంబర) Rope made from the fibre of the cocoa-nut tree.

KAMBÁRI, Tel. (కంబారి) A sub-tenant, an under-farmer.

KAMBÁRLU, Tel. (plural కంబారులు) Cultivators of lands for other persons (perhaps for *Kamata-vándlu*); see *Kamata*.

KAMBAṬṬAM, Tam. (கம்பட்டம்) Coinage, fabrication of coin.

Kambaṭṭa-kkúḍam, Tam. (கம்பட்டக்கூடம்) A mint.

KAMBATTAM, KAMMATTAM, Tam. (கம்பத்தம், கம்மத்தம்) Husbandry on a large scale: grant of a village for private disbursements.

KAMBU, Tel. (కంబు) A sort of millet: see *Bájra*.

Kámotsava, S. &c. (कामोत्सव) A festival in honour of Káma, the deity of love, on the 13th and 14th of Chaitra, merged, in some places, into the Holi, and so lost sight of.

Kamerá, H. (كميرا) A hired agricultural labourer in the north-west provinces, sometimes located for successive generations on the same estate, although quite free to remove.

Kamíá, H. (كميا, S. कर्म्मिकः) An agricultural labourer of some low caste: in South Bahar he is sometimes considered as a predial slave, either for a term or for ever: in the south-west provinces he is usually a bondsman or bond-slave who has sold his services for life, and may be transferred or sold himself; his children are free: one kind, the *Bandhak-kamíá*, (Bundhuk-kumeea,) is one who is a slave only until he can repay the money advanced to him for his services: see *Sevak*.

Kamishnar-kurki, H. (كمشنر قرقي) The English term Commissioner, applied to a native officer of the Collector who is charged with the enforcement of distraint, and sale by auction of property distrained and not redeemed.

Kamp, Thug. A bribe for the escape of an apprehended Thug.

Kámp, H. (كانپ, कांप) Mud thrown up and deposited by water-courses or rivers.

Kampa, Tel. (కంప) Dried brambles or thorns.

Kampahoṭṭa, Tel. (కంపకోట్ట) A hedge of dry thorns and bushes round a fort or village as a defence, a sort of abattis.

Kampú, Mar. (कम्पू, from the English 'Camp') An encampment, but especially applied to the troops of an encampment, or a body of infantry disciplined in the European fashion in the service of native princes.

Kámyakarma, S. (काम्यकर्म्म, from काम्य, agreeable, and कर्म्म, act) Any religious or other observance undertaken voluntarily in distinction to acts of necessity.

Kámyamaraṇam, S. (काम्यमरणं) Voluntary death, suicide.

Kamyaśráddha, S. (काम्यश्राद्धं) Obsequial ceremonies performed at pleasure in addition to those which are obligatory.

Kan, **Kun**, H. (S. كن) Appreciation, valuation, estimate, especially of the value of crops on the ground.

Kanhá H. (كنها) An officer employed to value standing crops.

Kanhái, H. (كنهاي) Valuation of standing crops.

Kankút, *Kunkoot*, H. (كنكوت, कंकूत, from *Kan*, valuing, or *Kan*, for *Karṇa*, an ear (of corn) and *Kút*, appraisement) Estimated valuation of standing crops by measurement of the land and inspection of the corn, or, after measuring the field, cutting a given portion of it, and weighing the grain so reaped; the object of such estimate being to assess the land at a money rate, according to the computed amount of the sale price of the grain; also an account of such appraisement kept by the village accountant.

Káṇ, **Káṇam**, Tam. (S. கான், கானம்) **Kánana**, Karn. (ಕಾನನ) A forest, a thicket.

Kán-kuri, Karn. (ಕಾಂಕುರಿ) A wild sheep.

Kánsisht, Karn. (ಕಾಂಶಿಷ್ಟು) A tax on forest produce.

Kánavar, Tam. (கானவர்) Hill men, shepherds, hunters.

Kaṇa, vernacularly **Kan**, H. &c. (S. कण) A small particle or grain of any thing, a grain of corn.

Kaṇaja, *Kaṇanja*, Karn. (ಕಣಜ, ಕಣಂಜ) A granary, a store for grain.

Kangá, Mar. (कणगा) A corn bin, a large basket, a safe for grain, a granary.

Kaṇa, Karn. (ಕಣ) A threshing or treading-floor, where the grain is trodden out.

Kánáchi, Karn. (ಕಾಣಾಚಿ) A hereditary estate; see *Kániátchi*.

Kanágat, H. (كناگت, *Kaná*, for *Kanyá*, S. a maiden, or the sign *Virgo*) The daily celebration of obsequial rites during the dark half of *Áświn*, when the sun is in *Virgo* (September-October).

Kanakan, **Kunnakan**, (?) Mal. The name of a class of predial slaves in Malabar, also designated *Kanaka-charma*: according to one account they are a subdivision of the *Palayar*.

Káṇakaurí, Uriya (କାଣକଉଡ଼ି) A cracked *kauri* shell; any thing of little or no value.

Kaṇakku, Tam., Mal. (கணக்கு) Ciphering, arithmetic, accounts.

Kaṇakkan, Tam., Mal. (கணக்கன்) An accountant, a village accountant.

Kaṇakka-mániyam, Tam. (from மானியம்) A portion of land rent-free granted to the village accountant.

Kaṇakkamérai, Tam. (கணக்குமேரை) Fees in grain given to the village accountant.

Kaṇakkappíḷḷai, corruptly, *Conicopoly* and *Konicoply*, Tam. (கணக்கப்பிள்ளை) An accountant, the village accountant.

Kanakkurubam, corruptly, *Kunukuroopoo*, Tam. (கணக்குருபம்) A written memorandum of an adjusted account.

Kanakkussuruṇai, Tam. (கணக்குச்சுருணை) A bundle of accounts on palm leaves kept by the village accountant.

Káṇam, incorrectly, **Kanom**, Mal. (കാണം) Mortgage, fee,

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present, reward: it applies especially to an advance or loan of money as the equivalent or consideration for a mortgage or transfer of landed property, fields, and gardens, into the occupancy of the person advancing the money, without prejudice to the proprietor's vested rights, to whom, also, the occupant is bound to pay all proceeds of the estate in excess of the interest of the money he has advanced: the term is applied also to certain fees payable at the time of executing such mortgage or transfer.

Ánandaravan-nadu-káṇam, Mal. (അനന്തരവൻനടു-കാണം) Fees paid to the proprietor's heir on sipping the water next noticed.

Nír-káṇam, Mal. (നീരകാണം) lit., Piece of water, a few pieces of money put into a vessel of water from the estate of the mortgager on executing the deeds.

Oppa-káṇam, Mal. (ഒപ്പുകാണം) Fees on signing the deeds of transfer.

Tushi-káṇam, Mal. (തുഷികാണം) Fees paid to the person who draws up the deeds.

Káṇakáran, Mal. (കാണകാരൻ) The mortgagee, the lender of money on security of occupancy and usufruct of landed property.

Káṇakota, Mal. (കാണകൊട) Amount of the mortgage money; also, mortgage tenure.

Káṇapalisa, Mal. (കാണപലിശ) Interest on the money lent on mortgage.

Káṇampaṇaya-páṭṭam, Mal. (കാണംപണയപാട്ടം) A deed of mortgage.

Káṇamvaram, Mal. (കാണംവരം) A mortgagee.

Káṇappáttam, Mal. (കാണപ്പാട്ടം) Mortgage tenure of lands; interest on the money advanced on mortgage.

KÁṆAM, Mal. (കാണം) An advance or deposit of money made to a proprietor of lands or gardens on receiving them from him at a stipulated rent, upon lease for a given term of years: the deposit bears interest, which the tenant sets off against the rent: the principal is returned when the lease expires and the occupant does not renew it. This is therefore a somewhat different application of the same term from a loan upon a mortgage where the lender holds the land as a security; here the landlord holds the deposit as a security for his rent. (Although spelt exactly in the same manner, it is possible that the two words are not identical. In Walker's report on Malabar, he says this *kánam* is from the Sanscrit word, signifying 'a little,' 'an ear of corn,' &c.; in which case the derivative, like the original (कणं), should be written with a short, not a long vowel, *Kanam* or *Kunum*, not *Kánam*, *Kanum*; the apparent identity may therefore arise from the vernacular disregard of the correct spelling).

Káṇam-janm-maryáda-aranyavar, Mal. Assessors by whom the value of an estate is determined, and the proportions of the tenant and landlord adjusted.

Káṇam-kondavan, (? for *Koṛuvan*, കൊഴുവൻ) Mal. A tenant, a person who gives security by a deposit for payment of rent.

Káṇam-páṭṭam, Mal. (from പാട്ടം, rent) Leasehold tenure of lands or gardens on payment of a rent, or proportion of produce equal usually to two-thirds, or the money value of that proportion of the produce.

Kuḷi- or *Kuṛi-káṇam*, incorrectly, *Koori-kanom*, Mal. (കുഴിക്കാണം) Money paid to a tenant on his relinquishing his lease, or to a mortgagee when a mortgage is paid off, for any improvements they may have made, especially for any fruit-bearing trees, as cocoa-nuts, &c., which they may have planted: on the other hand, if the property has been depreciated by neglect, compensation is deducted from the original deposit or loan: this is also termed, according to Mr. Græme, *Nádi-kánam* (നാടികാണം).

KANAMA, Tel. (కనమ) A breach in the bank of a tank, whether accidental or artificial; a pass between two hills.

ḲANÁT, H. (A. قنات) The walls of a tent, or an external screen of canvas surrounding a tent.

KANAUJÍA, CANOUJÍA, incorrectly, KANOJIYA, H. (کنوجیہ, कनौज़ीया) A designation of various tribes in Hindustan, implying a notion of their having come originally from Kanauj, or Kanyákubja: it is especially applied to a large and influential tribe of Bráhmans, one of the five classes of Gauḍa Bráhmans: five chief subdivisions of them are reckoned, all numerous and well known—*Kanaujía proper*, *Sarwaria*, *Sanaudha*, *Jijhotia*, and *Bhuṇhár*, who are again divided into sixteen classes, named either from their reputed founders, who were celebrated sages, as *Garga*, *Gotama*, and others; or from their former acquirements, as *Dobe*, *Tewari* or *Trivedi*, *Chaube*, or as learned in two, three, or four Vedas, or from their having been teachers, as *Bhaṭṭachárj* and *Upádhyáya*; or from other circumstances, as *Pánde*, *Díkshit*, *Bájpeyi*, &c. The *Kanaujias proper* are found principally in the central Doab, extending into Bundelkhand on the one hand, and on the other into Oudh, and are divided into six or six and a

half families, thence termed *Khat-* (for *shaṭ*, six) *kul*, or, severally, *Gotes*, (from the S. *gotra*, a race), as the *Sandel-gote, Upamán-gote, Bháradwáj-gote, Bharadwáj-gote, Kátyáyana-* or *Viswámitra-gote, Kasyapa-gote*, and *Sakrint-gote*. These correspond in rank to the *Kulín* Brahmans of Bengal, and, although taking wives from the other tribes, allow their daughters to marry only into one of the *Khat-kul*. The *Sarwaria* class is also called *Saryu-* or *Sarju-pária*, living beyond the Sarju or Gagra river, or chiefly in Gorakhpur. The *Sanaudhas* are met with principally in Rohilkhand and the upper and central Doab, extending westwards to Gwalior. The *Jijhotias* are settled to the south-west. The *Bhoonhárs* are found with the *Sarwarias* in Oudh, and spread to the hills of Bundelkhand. The term *Kanaujia* is applied, however, to other than Brahmanical tribes, and we have *Kanaujia Kúrmis*, or agricultural castes, and even *Kanaujia Thugs*.

KÁṆAVAṬṬAM, Tam. (காணவட்டம்) A small quantity of oil daily allowed by the oilmakers to the owner or head man of the village, and to the village officers and servants.

KANCHANI, H. (S. کنچنی) A dancing girl, by caste as well as profession.

KANCHARÍ, Mar. (कंचरी) KÁNCHKÁR, H. (کانچکار, from S. काच, or काच, glass) A glassworker, a caste working in glass and crystal.

Kanchar-kattí, (? *-paṭṭi*) Mar. A tax on the makers of glass bracelets.

KANCHE, Tel. (కంచె) A hedge: waste or fallow land.

Kanchekóṭṭa, Tel. (కంచెకోట్ట) A thick hedge round a fort outside the ditch, as an additional defence.

KANCHU, Karn. (ಕಂಚು) Mixed metal, brass, bell metal.

Ḳanchugár, Karn. (ಕಂಚುಗಾರ) A brazier, a worker in mixed metal.

KAND, H. (A. قند) Sugar, sugar-candy: see *Khand*.

KANDÁCHÁRADAVA, or KANDÁCHÁRADAVÁLIKÁRA, Karn. ಕಂದಾಚಾರದವ, ಕಂದಾಚಾರದವಾಲಿಕಾರ, from ಕಂದಾಚಾರ, military) An armed peon, a kind of militia soldier, employed on civil duties, as well as serving in war.

Kandáchárada-baṭaváḍe, Karn. (from *baṭaváḍe*, ಬಟವಾಡೆ, pay) The pay of militia.

Kandácháravajá, Karn. (from *vajá*, ವಜಾ, deduction) Lands set apart for the pay of the militia, and therefore deducted from the revenue.

KAṆḌAM, or KAṆḌU, Tam. (கண்டம், கண்டு) Sugar, sugar-candy.

KÁṆḌÁR, or KÁṆḌÁRÍ, Ben. (কাণ্ডার, from S. कर्णधारी) A steersman, a helmsman, a pilot.

KANḌAVA, Karn. (ಕಂಡವ) A class of Bráhmans.

KANDÁYA, or KANDÁYAM, Tam. (கந்தாயம்) Karn. (ಕಂದಾಯ, ಕಂದಾಯಂ) Tax, tribute, duty, land-tax, ground-rent; fixed portion of tax payable at a certain time.

KANDEṚUTTA, Mal. (കണ്ടെഴുത്ത) Survey, mensuration; measuring and estimating land.

KANDHARA, or KANDHARÁ, incorrectly, *Kundra*, Uriya (କନ୍ଧ) The class of mountaineers called *Khand*, or an individual of it, employed sometimes as village watchmen: see *Khand*.

KANDHOṚÁ, Guz. (કંધોડા) Hiring cattle for ploughing.

KAṆḌI, Tam., Mal. (கண்டி, കണ്ടി) A measure of weight: commonly, *Kandy*, but more correctly, *Khandí*, q. v.

KANDOI, Guz. (કંદોઈ) A confectioner, a sugar-baker.

KÁṆḌOLÍ, KÁṆḌOḶEN, Mar. (कांडोळी, कांडोळें) A ridge of earth in a field to detain water.

KANDRA, or KHANDRA, (?) A class of slaves in Cuttack of an impure caste.

KAṆḌU, Tam. (கண்டு) A field of corn.

Kaṇḍu-mudal, Tam. (கண்டுமுதல்) Actual produce of a field when reaped and threshed.

Kaṇḍukṛushi, Mal. (കണ്ടുകൃഷി) Government agriculture, cultivation on account of government.

KÁNDU, H. (S. کاندو) A sugar-boiler.

KAṆḌUKEṬṬA, Mal. (കണ്ടുകെട്ട) Confiscation, sequestration.

KANDÚḶI, Karn. (ಕಂದೂಳಿ) A fixed rate of assessment.

KANDÚRI, H. (کندوري) A ceremony observed in honour of some holy person, at which prayers are offered for their good, or food is prepared and distributed: when celebrated in honour of Fatima it is entrusted to women.

KAṆE, Karn. (ಕಣೆ) A roller or cylinder of a mill, whether horizontal or perpendicular.

KANGÁL, H. (کنگال) Poor, miserable, bankrupt, vagrant.

Kangálam, Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar.

KANGARIVERO Guz. (કંગરીવેરો) A money-tax in commutation of grain paid by the cultivators in some places; a duty on grain.

KANGNÍ, H. (کنگني) *Kangoni*, Karn. (ಕಂಗೊಣಿ) A kind of grain much eaten by the poorer classes in many parts of India, millet (Panicum italicum).

KANGI, H. (کنگي) A granary, a store of grain.

KÁNI, corruptly, CAWNEY, Tel. (కాణి) Tam. (காணி) Karn. (ಕಾಣಿ) In numbers, an 80th fractional part, or

sometimes one 64th; but the word is more generally known as the denomination of a land measure at Madras, in the Carnatic, and the south-eastern provinces of the peninsula: it varies in different places, but the standard is considered to be equal to 24 *Manais*, or 'grounds' of 2400 square feet each, being equal, therefore, to 57,600 square feet. By another computation it is made equal to the same number of square *aḍis*, or 57,600 native feet, each *adi* being equal to inches 10.47. By the latter measurement, the *káni* is not quite an English acre; by the former it is something more, or 1.322. In Cuttack a *káṇi* (ଖାଣି) is only a hand's-breadth.

KÁṆI, Tam. (காணி) Property, possession, right of possession, hereditary right.

Káṇi-káran, Tam. (காணிகாரன்) A hereditary proprietor, or a hereditary coparcener in village lands held in common.

Káṇi-mérái, Tam. (காணிமேரை) A portion of grain claimed by the Mirásidárs of the Tamil countries as a perquisite from all taxable lands.

Káṇi-peru, Tam. (காணிபேறு) The greatness or dignity of holding landed property, a term used in conveyances of Mirási rights.

Káṇi-sutantaram, Tam. (சுதந்தரம், S. स्वतन्त्र, independence) Independent hereditary right or property: see the next.

Káṇiyáṭchi, vernacularly or corruptly, *Canachi*, *Kanáchi*, *Cainatchy*, &c. Tam. (காணியாட்சி, from *Káṇi*, and *áṭchi*, power or dominion) That which is held in free and hereditary property; hereditary right to lands, fees of office, or perquisites, held by members of village communities, or by village officers, in the Tamil countries; equivalent to the Arabic term *Mirási*, used likewise in that part of India.

Káṇiyáṭchi-káran, Tam. (S. காரன்) A hereditary proprietor of land or privileges.

Káṇiyáṭchi-máṇiyam, Tam. (மாணியம்) A portion of land held by each hereditary proprietor free of assessment.

Káṇiyáḷan, Tam. (காணியாளன்) An inheritor of land.

Kánáṭchi-gár, Karn. (ಕಾನಾಚ್ಛಿಗಾರ) Proprietor of a hereditary estate.

Kánáṭchi-gráma, Karn. (ಕಾನಾಚ್ಛಿಗ್ರಾಮ) A hereditary village. (This and the preceding, as well as *Kánáṭchi*, hereditary property, are provincial modifications in Mysore of the Tamil *Káṇiyáṭchi*.)

KÁṆI, Karn. (ಕಾಣಿ) A piece of inferior land not included in that which is rented.

KÁṆI BHÁGOA, Uriya (ଖାଣିଭାଗୋଆ) Labourers in Cuttack paid both in money and kind.

KÁṆIKE-KÁṆE, or KÁṆIKE-KAPPA, Karn. (ಕಾಣಿಕೆಕಾಣೆ, ಕಾಣಿಕೆಕಪ್ಪ) A present from an inferior to a superior, a subscription, a donation.

KANÍLÍ, Thug. Earrings; gold.

KÁNÍNA, S., and in most dialects, (कानीनः) The son of an unmarried woman.

KANJAR, H. (كنجر) KANJÁRÍ, Mar. (कंजारी) A low class of people, who live by making and selling strings of hemp and cotton, also who catch and eat snakes.

Kanjariyu, Karn. (ಕಂಜರಿಯು) Class of ropemakers.

KÁNJI, corruptly, CONJEE, CONJE, KONGY, H. (S. كانجي) Rice-water in general, although it properly denotes rice-water which has been converted into an acid beverage by acetous fermentation.

KAṆKANA, vernacularly also KANKAN, and KANGAN, or KUNGUN, S. (कङ्कण) A bracelet, a string, or riband tied round the wrist, especially at marriages, round the right wrist of the bridegroom and the left of the bride: the practice, originally Hindu, has been adopted by the Mohammadans in India, and the tying and untying of the *kangan* are important parts of their marriage ceremonies.

KAṆKÁṆAM, Tam. (கண்காணம்) Watching, inspection; a fee paid for watching the crop between the field and the stack.

Kaṇkáṇi, Tam. (கண்காணி) An inspector of crops.

KANKAR, KUNKUR, corruptly, CONKAR, H. &c. (كنكر, from S. कण, a piece) KÁNKAR, Ben. (কাঁকর) A coarse kind of limestone found in the soil in many parts of Hindustan, underlying the alluvial soil in large tabular strata, or interspersed through the superficial mould in nodules of various sizes, though usually small; also, gravel, hard sand.

Kanhaláṭ, Hindi (कंकलाट) Soil of a stiff sandy loam, as hard as *kankar* (Puraniya).

Kankari, H. (كنكري) Gravel.

Kankrelá, *Kankrílí*, H. (كنكريلا, كنكريلي, कंकरीलो) Stony, gravelly (as soil).

KANKÍ, or KANAKÍ, H. (كنكي, S. कणिका) Ground rice; Tel. (కంకి) Head or ear of corn.

KANNA, Karn. (ಕಂನ) KANNAM, Tam. (கன்னம்) A pit, a hole, a breach in the wall of a house.

Kannagár, *Kannadakaḷi*, Karn. (ಕಂನಗಾರ, ಕಂನದಕಳ್ಳ) A housebreaker, a burglar.

Kanna-vitti-mane, Karn. (ಕಂನವಿಟ್ಟಿಮನೆ) A house broken open.

Kanna-bávulu, Tel. (?) Wells of stone masonry, where the water is some way below the surface: see *Báoli*.

Kanníváyakkál, Tam. (கண்ணீவாயக்கால்) A small water-course for irrigation.

Kannar, Tam. (கண்ணார்) Fields on the same level, so as to be capable of irrigation from the same channel.

Kannarru, Tam. (கணண்ணாற்று) Water-course for the supply of a rice field.

KANNI, Mal. (കണ്ണി) A plot of land from eight to fourteen feet long, and five to eight broad, set apart for evaporating or manufacturing salt; a salt bed or pan.

KÁNPHÁṬA JOGÍ, H. (S. کانپهاٹا جوگي) A religious mendicant or *Jogi*, distinguished by wearing large metal ear-rings; thence named *Kán-pháṭa*, split-eared.

KÁNS, H. (S. کانس) KÁNSYA, Ben. (কাংস্য) KÁNSAMU, Tel. (కాంసము) Mixed metal, bell or queen's metal; brass, whether white or yellow.

Kansálaváḍu, or *Kansálí*, Tel. (కంసాలవాడు, కాంసాలి) A gold or silversmith, a worker in the precious metals, by caste as well as occupation, one of the five chief left-hand castes at Madras: the other four are the *Kanchari* or brazier; *Kammari*, blacksmith; *Vaḍlangi*, carpenter; and *Káṣi*, stonemason; these intermarry and eat together, and take the lead in all disputes with the right-hand castes: the distinction of right and left-hand castes is peculiar to the south of India, and is of modern origin, having been introduced at Conjeveram as a piece of civil policy, intended to divide the people, and diminish their power.

Kancharavita, Karn. (ಕಂಚರವಿತ) A mendicant belonging to the five classes of artificers.

Kánsár, or *Kásár*, Mar. (कांसार, कासार) *Kánsárí*, Ben. (কাংসারী) *Kanchari*, Tel. (కంచరి) *Kánchhár*, Karn. (ಕಾಂಚಾರ) A man of a caste whose occupation is working in mixed metal, a brazier, a coppersmith (from the S. *Kánsya hára*).

Kasbhara, Kusbhura, H. (كسبهرا) The class or caste of workers in mixed metals, braziers, also melters and casters in moulds: these people, of whom there are in Hindustan various divisions, have a conventional or slang dialect peculiar to themselves.

Kásár-bangar, or *-bongar*, (?) Mar. A man of an inferior caste, whose occupation is working in brass, making pots and pans, and armlets and anklets of mixed metal.

KÁNTÁ, Thug. The braying of an ass as an omen: at setting out on an expedition it should be heard on the right; at halting, on the left: at any time in front it is unlucky.

KÁNTA, Mar. (कांत, from S. कर्त्तन) Shavings from a turning lathe: edge, border, coast, boundary or suburb of a village.

Kántári, Mar. (कांतारी) A caste or a member of it, whose business it is to work with a lathe in wood or ivory, a turner, a cabinet-maker.

KÁNṬÁ, H. (کانٹا, S. कांटा) A pair of scales: a thorn, a fork.

Kánṭá-muharrir, H. (A. محرر) A clerk employed to note and register weighments.

Kánṭá, or *Káṭá-mornaval*, (?) Mar. A cess formerly levied upon each house in a village, imposed, it is said, by a district collector whose feet had been wounded by thorns when inspecting the village fields.

KANTÁ, KANTHÁ, H. (?) Poor soil, near the Jumna.

KANṬHI, KANṬHIÁ, KUNTHI, KUNTHEE, KUNTHEIYA, H. (کنٹهي ,کنٹهيا, from S. कण्ठ, the throat) A necklace, any ornament worn round the neck, a string of beads worn as a necklace by the head of a religious establishment, as a mark of dignity; also one made of different kinds of wood or seeds, worn by mendicants and ascetics, and sometimes carried in the hand as a rosary.

KÁNTHAN, Thug. A knife.

KANTÍRÁÍ-VARAHÁ, Karn. (ಕಂಟೀರಾಯವರಹಾ) A coin of account in Mysore, equal to ten gold *fanams*, called commonly *Cantarai*, or *Cantaroy fanams*, each weighing about six grains, and of inferior quality, and worth in Madras silver currency, about Rs. 2. 14. 8.

KANTU, or KANTAKA, Karn (ಕಂತು, ಕಂತಕ) A stipulated or fixed term of payment, an instalment.

Kantágu, Karn. (ಕಂತಾಗು) A stipulated term for payment to be made in part.

Kantu-patra, Karn. (from S. पत्र, a leaf) A written agreement to pay by instalments.

KANTAWAN, Mar. (?) A tax on looms, a fee levied by the head village officers from the money-changers of the village.

KAṆUJU, Tel. (కణుజు) An artificial water course for irrigation.

ḲÁNÚN, ḲANOON, plural ḲAWÁNÍN, H. (A. قانون ,قوانين) it is similarly written in most dialects, but in Maraṭha it occurs as KÁNÚ, KANOO, (कानू) A rule, a regulation, a law, a statute.

Kánúbáb, Mar. (कानूबाब) A cess formerly levied by Zamindars in the Maratha provinces.

Kánú-jábtá, Mar. (कानूजाबता, from A. ضابطه, a rule) A code, a compendium of the regulations established in any province.

Kánunbyatirikta, Uriya (from S. व्यतिरिक्त, opposed) Contrary to law or rule, unlawful, illegal.

Kánúngo, *Kanoongo*, or *Canoongo*, corruptly, *Canongoe*, H. (from P. گو, speaking, or who speaks) lit., An expounder of the laws, but applied in Hindustan especially to village and district revenue-officers, who, under the former governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned landed property and the realization of the revenue, keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent, and transfers of lands, assisting in the measurements and survey of the lands, reporting deaths and successions of revenue-payers, and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations: they were paid by rent-free lands and various allowances and perquisites.

Kánúngoí, corruptly, *Canoongoey*, H. (کانونگوی) The office of Kánungo: this was abolished in Bengal at the time of the permanent settlement, but was preserved in Benares and the Ceded and conquered provinces. Beng. Reg. iv. 1808.

Kánúngoí-daftar, H. (from P. دفتر) The record or office of the Kánungo.

Kánúngo-tâlukdar, H. (from A. P. تعالقدار) A district revenue officer in Cuttack, holding certain lands rent-free in virtue of his office.

Kanwa, H. (کنوہ) A measure of capacity, the sixteenth part of a *sér*.

Kanwaí, Hindi (कनवई) Clayey soil in muddy hollows, which in the dry season is formed into detached nodules by the action of underground springs: it is generally unproductive: (Puraniya).

Kanyá, S. &c. (कन्या) A maid, a virgin, a girl of nine or ten years of age.

Kanyá-dána, vernacularly, *Kanyádán*, S. &c. (दान, a gift) The presentation of the bride to the bridegroom by her parent or guardian, the giving of a girl in marriage, a gift to a girl upon her marriage, a dower.

Kanyá-páṇi-grahaṇa, S. (from *páṇi*, पाणि, the hand, and *grahaṇa*, ग्रहण, taking) The taking of the bride's hand by the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony.

Kanyá-putra, or *-suta*, S. &c. (पुत्र, or सुत, a son) The son of an unmarried girl.

Kanyá-varaṇa, S. (from वरण, selecting) Rehearsing the genealogy of the contracting parties at marriages.

Kányá-kubja, S. (from कन्याकुब्ज, the city of Kanauj) Belonging to, originating with, &c., the city of Kanauj: see *Kanaujiya*.

Ḳanz, H. (A. قنض) Treasure.

Káp, Ben. (কাপ) The name of a subdivision of the Várendra Bráhmans of Bengal, inferior to the Kulín tribe of the same.

Kápaḍí, Guz. (કાપડી) A Hindu who has performed pilgrimages to Hinglaj; Mar. (कापडी) A religious mendicant carrying a red flag, and selling rosaries, the sacred thread, holy water, &c.

Kapale, Kapali, or Kapile, corruptly, Kumpli, Tel., Karn. (కపాలె, కపలి, కబిలె) A frame-work and pulley with a leathern bucket attached, fixed over a well, from which the water is drawn up in the bucket raised by oxen passing up and down an inclined plane from the mouth of the well; used generally in Hindustan, as well as in the Dakhin: the well from which the water is so raised.

Kápnáwal, Mar. (काप्नावल, from *Kápne*, कापणे, to cut or reap) The cost of reaping corn, hewing wood, or the like.

Kappa, or Kappam, Karn., Mal. (ಕಪ್ಪ, കപ്പം) Tribute, tax, offering.

Kappada-haṇa, Karn. (ಕಪ್ಪದಹಣ) Tribute money.

Kapparagavaru, Karn. (ಕಪ್ಪರಗವರು) An order of religious mendicants of the Lingamite sect.

Kapṛá, H. (S. کپڑا) Kápaṛ, Mar. (कापड) Cloth, clothes.

Kápsi, Thug. Any kind of corn or vegetable in the ground before harvest.

Kápu, Kapoo, Tel., Karn. (కాపు) Guarding, watching, protection.

Kápari, Tel. (కాపరి) A watchman, a watcher.

Kápu, Tel. (కాపు) A cultivator, a husbandman, a Ryot; it is also commonly applied in the Telinga provinces to the principal cultivator or head man of a village.

Kar, Kur, or Kara, H. &c. (S. کر, कर) Tribute, toll, tax, the revenue of the state, settled allowance to village officers and servants.

Karamoriva, Mal. (കരമൊഴിവ) Exemption from tax, granted by the sovereign.

Karachchunkam, Mal. (കരച്ചുങ്കം) Land customs, transit duty.

Karagráhak, Ben. (করগ্রাহক) A collector of revenue, a tax gatherer.

Kar-sthápana, Mar. (from S. स्थापन, *Sthápana*, placing) Imposing a cess or tax.

KAR, KUR, Mar. (कर) Used in composition with the name of a town or village, to signify an inhabitant of it, as, *Holkar*, an inhabitant, originally, of the village of Hola.

KAR, KUR, Mal. Sort, quality; (but ? if it is not rather *Katta* (കട്ട), pronounced like *Kar*, a lump of earth; for no such meaning as that assigned to it in Walker's Report appears in the Dictionary).

Pasama-kar, Mal. (from പശമ, fat) The best sort of soil, a rich, greasy clay.

Rasi-pasama, Mal. (? *rasi* or *rási*, a mixture of earth and sand) Middling or mixed soil.

Rasi-kar, Mal. A poor light soil.

KÁR, H. &c. (P. کار, S. KARYA, कार्य्य, from कृ, to do) Act, affair, work, business.

Kárbár, H. (کاربار, from the P. بار, a burden) Affair, business, public business.

Kárbhár, Mar., Karn. (कारभार, ಕಾರಭಾರು, from the S. *Bhára*, भार, a burden) Affairs, business, especially affairs of state, or the business of a mercantile concern, any affairs of importance and responsibility: in Cuttack it means merely trade.

Kárbári, or *Kárbhári*, incorrectly, *Carbarree*, H., Mar. (کارباری, कारभारी) A person conducting affairs, a minister, a public officer, a merchant, a manager, a shopkeeper.

Kárbardár, H. (P. بردار, who bears) A man of business, a manager, a minister, &c., whence *Kárbardári*, Conduct of affairs.

Kárchob, H. (from چوب, a stick) Embroidery; an embroiderer.

Kárchobí, H. Embroidered, embroidery.

Kárdár, Sindh (P. کاردار) An agent, especially of the government.

Kárgáh, H. (P. گاه, a place) A workshop, a factory; a weaver's loom, or weaving apparatus.

Kárgáhi, H. Any thing relating to a workshop; an impost formerly levied on weavers' looms, abolished by Reg. ii. 1795, where the word is written *Khergui*.

Kárhun, H. (from P. کن, *Kun*, making or performing) *Kárhún*, *Karhoon*, *Carcoon*, Mar. (कारकून) A clerk, a writer, a registrar; used also generally among the Marathas for an agent or manager in financial and revenue collections: an inferior revenue officer in charge of a *taraf*, or division, under the *Mámalatdár*, or district collector.

Kárhuní, Mar. (कारकुनी) The office or function of a *Kárhún*, or his fees or perquisites: a cess levied on the Ryots to pay the expense of maintaining a government *Kárhún*: an extra allowance for household expenses made to any public functionary, any thing relating to him or his services.

Kárkhána, corruptly, *Karconna*, *Karhanna*, H. &c. (کارخانه) An office or place where business is carried on; but it is in use more especially applied to places where mechanical work is performed; a workshop, a manufactory, an arsenal, also, fig., to any great fuss or bustle.

Kárkhánadár, H. &c. (P. دار) A keeper of a shop or factory, a superintendant of a manufactory.

Kárkhánánís, Mar. (कारखानानीस) A clerk or record keeper in a factory, a clerk of the works.

Kárkírd, Mar. (कारकीर्द) Reign, administration, the duration of a reign.

Káranda, incorrectly, *Kárindah*, H. (P. کارنده) An agent, a manager, an attorney, an officer.

Káraní, Mar. (कारणी, from S. कारण, cause) A manager, one who conducts affairs, a prime minister, a supercargo of a ship, &c.

Kárígar, *Kareegur*, H. &c. (کاریگر) Ben. *Kárikar*, (কারিকর) A workman. Mar. (कारीगर) A good workman.

Kárígarí, H. (کاریگری) Workmanship, art, the skill or employment of a workman or artisan.

Kársáz, H. (P. ساز, making) A man of business, one skilled in affairs; whence also *Kársázi*, Dexterity, adroitness, cleverness in business.

Kársázi, H. (کارسازی) Management, conducting business, &c.; *Karsáji* in Hindi also has the meaning of partnership; and in Bengali, a plea or pretext, an act of fraud.

Káru, Mar. (S. कारु) A workman, an artisan, a village artist or servant, any one of the Bárá Balúte.

Kárubári, or *-bhári*, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬಾರಿ) A manager, a ruler, a superintendant.

Karubáru, or *-bháru*, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬಾರು, see above, *Karbár*) Rule, management, government; *Káruváru*, Tam. (காறுவாறு) Authority of revenue officers over the cultivators.

Kárya, S. (कार्य्य, what is to be done) modified in the dialects as *Káj*, *Kárj*, H. (کاج, کارج), and so pronounced in Bengali, although written correctly (কার্য), *Kariyamu*, Tel. (కరియము), *Káriya*, Karn. (ಕಾರಿಯ) *Káriyam*, corruptly, *Carram*, Tam. (காரியம்) Affair, business, transaction,

any necessary act, as the marriage or funeral ceremony, a civil affair, a lawsuit, a subject of judicial investigation.

Káriyakkháran, or *Káriyakurandáran*, Tam. (காரியக்காரன், காரியகுரந்தாரன்) A man of business, a manager, an agent, a conductor of affairs, whether for himself or another; the principal shareholder or Mírásidár of a village deputed to act for his coparceners.

Kárji, Tel. (కార్జీ) Uriya (କାର୍ଜି) A village officer, the head of a village, charged with revenue and judicial functions, or the accountant of a village, but sometimes filling the office of head man or manager, collecting the revenue from the villagers, and engaging for its payment to the government, in Cuttack: lit., a man of business, or one who does any thing that is to be done.

Kárj-hárí, Ben. (কার্যকারী) A man of business, an agent, a manager, any one who does what is to be done.

Káryanirṇaya, S. (निर्णय, ascertainment) Investigation of an affair, judgment, decision.

Káryarodha, S. (from रोध, impeding) Enforcing payment of a debt by preventing the debtor from following his usual occupations.

Kár, Tam. (கார்) The ploughing season in the months of August-September; rice growing in the rainy season, and reaped in the last months of the year; the first or lesser rice crop.

Kara, Mal. (കര) Kare, Karn. (ಕರೆ) Karai, Tam. (கரை) Bank, border, shore, edge or selvage of cloth; in *Mal.* also a small village or hamlet.

Karákár, Mal. (കരാകാര) The principal inhabitants of a village or neighbourhood.

Karaikattu, Tam. (கரைக்கட்டு) A prop or buttress for raising or strengthening a bank.

Karekaṭṭavâru, Karn. (ಕರೆಕಟ್ಟವಾರು) Persons whose occupation is working ornamental borders to blankets.

Kará, Mal. (കഴാ) An opening in the embankment of a field by which water may flow from one field into another.

Kara, S. &c. (करः) The twenty-fifth year of the cycle.

Kárá, Már. (S. कारा) A prison: usually compounded with words signifying a house, as, *Kárágára*, *Kárágṛiha*, &c.

Kara, Kura, Mar. (?) A form of oath: a leaf of Tulasí and a cup of Ganges water, placed upon some sacred book, are held by a person on his head whilst he gives evidence: if no domestic affliction befalls him within a few days his testimony is considered conclusive (perhaps from one of the senses of *Kara*, कर, an unlucky day).

Karadá, or Kardá, Mar. (करदा) The proprietor of an estate by purchase, not by grant or inheritance.

Karaḍa, Karn. (ಕರಡ) Dry grass gathered on the hills.

Karada-biṭṭí, Karn. (ಕರಡಬಿಟ್ಟಿ) A tax in lieu of hill grass formerly levied from the Ryots (Mysore).

Karaḍige, Karn. (ಕರಡಿಗೆ) A silver box for holding the phallus worn by the Lingáits.

Karaḍu, Tel., Karn. (కరడు) Rough, as an account, or as the draft of an official document; also, rough, coarse, as paper.

Karaghaṭṭu, Tel. (కరఘట్టు) The dam of a river.

Karagpaṭṭaḍi, Karn. (ಕರಗಪಟ್ಟಡಿ) A tax levied on goods manufactured in towns, or imported into them for sale.

Karáhi, H. (S. کراهي) A shallow iron pot or vessel for cooking; whence *Karáhilená*, lit., To take the boiler, is a sort of ordeal in which the accused takes out a piece of gold which has been dropped into a vessel of boiling oil, and if he does so without being scalded he is acquitted.

Karai, corruptly, Caray, Tam. (கரை) A portion of land, especially a share in a Mirási, or hereditary coparcenary village, originally, in general, a determinate and entire share. (It is said sometimes to consist of four *pangs* (*pangus*) shares or subdivisions of villages held by Brahmans rent-free, but this is perhaps incorrect.—Fifth Rep. p. 826.

Karai-káran, Tam. (கரைக்காரன்) A proprietor of a determinate share in a coparcenary village.

Karai-pangu, Tam. (கரைபங்கு) A share in the village lands. (From *pangu*, a share, the word intended by *pung* in the 5th Rep., and not representing *pum* or *bhúm*, land, as proposed in the Glossary).

Karai-yáḷan, Tam. (from ஆளன், a lord or master) The proprietor of a hereditary share in a village.

Karai-yíḍu, Tam. (கரையீடு) An agreement amongst the coparceners of a village for a temporary change of their respective shares.

Kárak, Mar. (कारक) Customs paid by merchants.

Kárakál, Karn. (ಕಾರಕಾಲ) The rainy season.

Káragadde, Karn. (ಕಾರಗದ್ದೆ) Cultivation in the wet season.

Kaṟakam, Mal. (കഴകം) Mean service in a temple.

Karakasá, or Karkasá, Tel. (కరకసా, P. خرخشه) Quarrel, dispute, tumult.

Karakasá-bhúmí, Tel. (S. भूमी, earth) Lands of which the boundaries are in dispute.

KARAKA-TERIGE, Karn. (ಕರಕತೆರಿಗೆ) A tax formerly levied on the import of goods into Chitaldrúg.

KÁRÁLAN, Mal. (കാരാളൻ) Possessor of freehold or private property: the agent or manager of the lands of a temple on the part of the founder or endower.

KARAMBU, KARAMBAI, barbarously, CRAMBO, Tam. (கரம்பு, கரம்பை) Waste or uncultivated land, and which is of two kinds—*Sehal-karambu*, which is capable of cultivation, although neglected for some time; and *Anádi-karambu*, waste from time immemorial, and which cannot be cultivated with any prospect of advantage.

KÁRÁMBI, Tam. (காராம்பி) A basket or other apparatus for throwing up water.

KARAN, corruptly, KERRUN, H. (A. قرن) Conjunction of the planets, an astrological period of any ten years, from 10 to 120.

KARAṆA, S. &c. (neuter करणं) Doing, act, means, instrument, an organ of sense: (masc. करणः) A doer of any thing; also, the name of a mixed caste, or an individual of it, said to have sprung from a Súdra mother and Vaisya father, or, according to some, from a degraded Kshatriya by a pure Kshatriya female; his occupation is writing and accounts: a scribe or writer, a clerk, and, in some places, a collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer: (the word is used in all the dialects, sometimes modified as to meaning, as in the following).

Karaṇamu, *Karaṇam* or *Karnam*, corruptly, *Curnum*, Tel. (కరణము) *Karaṇika*, commonly, *Kurnik*, Karn. (ಕರಣಿಕ) A village accountant, one of the chief officers of a village: in the Telinga provinces he is usually a Brahman, in the Tamil a Súdra, of the Pilli tribe.

Karaṇikam, Tel. (కరణికం) The office of a scribe or accountant.

Karnika-mirási, Tam. The hereditary fees or perquisites of the village accountant.

Karaṇika-varttana, or *Karnik-varttan*, Karn. (S. ವರ್ತ್ತನ, wages) A cess levied originally for the support of the district accountant, but consolidated with the public revenue by Tipu.

Karáni, vulgarly, *Cranny* or *Crannie*, H. (كراني, करानी) *Keráni*, Ben. (কেরানী) A clerk, a scribe, a man who by caste and occupation is a writer or accountant.

KARAṆAM, Mal. (കരണം, same as the S. करणं) A deed, a title-deed, a bond, any legal writing or document: it is especially applied to the deeds by which land is transferred in Malabar, of which four are particularized, as—

Karaṇam-kayavidu-ottí, Mal. The first deed executed in conveying landed property, by which two-thirds of the sum to be lent or advanced to the owner are specified.

Karaṇam-otti-hamparam, The second deed, in which a further sum of twenty per cent. on the sum specified in the preceding is engaged to be paid.

Karaṇam-kudima-nír, or *-nír-matal*, The third deed, engaging for a further advance of twenty per cent., confirmed by drinking water (*nír*) from the estate, presented to the proprietor.

Karaṇam-attipet-ola, The fourth deed, by which the purchaser engages to pay up any balance that may remain, and the Janmkár finally parts with all hold upon the property.—Report on Tenures in Malabar.

Karaṇappiṛa, Mal. (കരണപ്പിഴ) A fine for executing documents or title-deeds on an unstamped *ola* or papers, or contrary to regulation.

KÁRAṆAM, S., and in all the dialects either as *Káran* or *Káranam*, (कारणं) Cause, origin, motive.

Káraṇavan, commonly, *Karnaven*, Mal. (കാരണവൻ) The head or origin of a family, a father, a forefather, an ancestor, a lord or master.

KAṞANCHA, Mal. (കഴഞ്ചു) A weight of four kinds, as equal to ten, twelve, thirteen, or twenty-one *fanams*.

KÁRANJACHI-BÍJ-GUTTA, Karn. (ಕಾರಂಜಚಿಬೀಜಗುತ್ತ) A tax on gathering wild cocoa-nuts (Mysore).

KARÁNTÍ, H. (كرانتي) KARÁTI, Ben. (করাতী) A sawyer.

KARÁR, H. (A. قرار) Fixedness, stability, confirmation: it is loosely used for a written agreement or engagement.

Karár-i-jamâ-dahsála, H. (from P. ده, ten, and سال, a year) The decennial settlement; the assessment of the revenue of Bengal for ten years, preparatory to the perpetual settlement.

Karár-náma, H. &c. (P. نامه) A written contract or engagement.

Karár-sagbadi, (?) Tel. Stipulated cultivation, as compared with what has been actually executed.

Karár-vák, Tel. (from S. वाक्, speech) Fixed estimate, verbal agreement.

KARAR, (?) H. A class of agriculturists in the district of Mainpuri.

KARÁŪ, CURAO, H. (كراو) Marriage of a widow with the brother of a deceased husband, as practised among the Játs, Gujars, Ahírs, and other inferior tribes, in the north-west

provinces, although it is looked upon as disreputable: the term is also applied to concubinage.

KARAVEPPU, Mal. (കരവെപ്പു) Plantations on high grounds.

KARAWANT, Mar. (करवंत) A particular tribe of Bráhmans, or a member of it.

KARAWO, (?) Sindhi, A man employed to watch the crops.

KÁRÁYMA, Mal. (കാരായ്മ, probablyt he same as the Tam. KARAI, q. v.) Freehold or private property.

Káráyma-káran, Mal. (കാരായ്മകാരൻ) A proprietor of freehold land.

Káráyma-tettam, Mal. (കാരായ്മതെട്ടം) Private property obtained by purchase.

KARBÁ, Thug. Secure and complete burial (Dakh Thug).

KARBA, KARBI, Guz. (કડબ, કડબી) Stalks or straw of different grains.

Karba-paṭi, Guz. (કડબપટી) A tax on straw, originally levied in kind, afterwards commuted for money.

KARDÁ, H. (کردا) Exchange, barter, balance of value between goods or coins.

KARDÁ, Mar. (? corruption of KARTHÁ) The denomination or heading under which the names of the actual cultivators or the fields are registered.

KARH, Thug. Search or inquiry after Thugs.

KARHU, Thug. A searcher after, or disturber of, Thugs.

KARHAÏ, Thug. A feast.

KARHÚÁ, H. (کرهوا) A loan, a debt, a premium on a loan, a deduction from the sum lent.

KARIAH, H. (A. قریه) A village.

KARÍB, H. (قریب, plural AKRIBÁ, اقربا) lit. Near, near to; also, near in relationship, a kinsman, a relative, a connexion by birth or marriage, excepting the relation of parent and child.

Karábat, or *Kurbat*, H. (A. قرابت, قربت) Propinquity, relationship.

Kurb-jawár, H. (قربجوار) Near neighbourhood.

KÁRIKÁ, or KÁRIKA-VRIDDHI, S. (कारिका, कारिकावृद्धिः) Stipulated interest; also *Káritávriddhi* (कारितावृद्धि).

KARIMEYAN, plural KARIMEYARU, (?) Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara, a division of the Dhers.

KARIMPATTAN, (?) A class of agricultural slaves in Malabar.

KÁRÍNÚN H. (کاری‌نون, for *kálí*, black) Black salt, an impure preparation of a medicinal salt, or muriate of soda.

KÁRÍZ, H. (P. کاریز) A water-course, especially one constructed for irrigation underneath the surface of the ground.

KARJJA, Ben. (কর্জ্জ) A loan, a debt: (vernacular corruption of Kar_z, q. v.).

Karjjadár, Ben. (কর্জ্জদার) A debtor.

KARKA, (?) H. The tract that lies along the Jumna in some of the districts of the north-west provinces.

KARKACH, KURKUCH, Uriya (କରକଚ) Salt obtained by solar evaporation.

KARL, (?) Mar. Hard or gravelly black soil.

KARMA, S., used in all the dialects, sometimes modified, as KARM, KARAM, KARAMAM, KARUMAM, KAMMA, KÁM, (कर्म्म) Act, action, work; any act of piety or religion, as sacrifice, marriage-ceremony, funeral obsequies, duty or acts obligatory on tribe or caste; fate, as the consequence of acts.

Karmachárí, corruptly, *Kerimcharry*, Ben. (S. কর্ম্মচারী) *Karamchárí*, H. (کرمچاری) In Bengal, an officer appointed by a Zamindar, or payer of revenue, to collect the revenues, and arrange the affairs of a village; a factor, a steward.

Karmakára, S. (कर्म्मकार) *Kámár*, Ben. (কামার) *Kammari*, *Kammaraváḍu*, Tel. (కమ్మరి, కమ్మరవాడు) *Kammára*, *Kammáravanu*, Karn. (ಕಂಮಾರ, ಕಂಮಾರವನು) *Karmmakáran*, Mal. (കമ്മകാരൻ) An ironsmith, a blacksmith, one of the five chief castes of the left-hand castes in the south.

Kammálan, Tam. (கம்மாளன்) An artificer, a handicraftsman, especially one of five orders, stonemasons, carpenters, blacksmiths, brasiers, and goldsmiths.

Kammaváḍu, Tel. (కమ్మవాడు) A caste of Telinga Ṣúdras, commonly called *Kammavars*; they are numerous, and chiefly engaged in agriculture.

Kammarikamu, Tel. (కమ్మరికము) The agricultural caste called *Kammavars*.

Karamvero, Guz. (કરમવેરો) A poll-tax.

Kammiṭṭam, Mal. (കമ്മിട്ടം) Coining, making money.

Kammiṭṭapura, Mal. (കമ്മിട്ടപുര) A mint.

KARṆAVEDHA, S. &c. (कर्ण, the ear, and वेध, piercing) Piercing the lobes of the ear of a child, a ceremony required to be observed previous to tonsure.

KAROḌÁ, Tel. (కరోడా) An overseer, an inspector or superintendant.

KARPÁSA, or KÁRPÁSA, vernacularly, KAPÁS, corruptly, KERPAS, KERP, COPAS, S., &c. (कर्पास, कार्पास, کپاس, कपास) Cotton, the raw or undressed produce of the Gossypium herbaceum; also, the plant.

KARRAIMA, (?) Mal. A verbal agreement with a poorer tenant or cultivator.

KARRU, Tel. (కఱ్ఱు) KÁRU, Karn. (ಕಾರು) A ploughshare.

KÁRSAÍ, or KÁRSÁÍ, Mar. (कारसई, कारसाई) An impost in kind, as corn, straw, &c., from a village dependent or a fort, for the use of the latter.

KARSAL, Thug. The large male antelope: if he cross the road from left to right it is a lucky omen; if the reverse, unlucky.

KARSHA, KARSHAPAṆA, S. &c. (कर्ष, कर्षपण) A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 *máshas*, or about 180 troy grains; in Uriya, it is written *Karisa*, and means a brass weight of four *máṛhas*.

KARSHA, S. &c. (कर्षः) Ploughing, tillage.

Karshaka, vernacularly, *Karshak*, and *Krishak*, S. &c. (कर्षकः) A ploughman, a cultivator.

KARTÁ, KARTTÁ, S., but adopted in all the dialects, (कर्ता) KARTTÁVA. Mal. (കർത്താവ) An agent, a maker, one who does any thing, a husband, a proprietor, an heir, one who has inchoate rights, the active or managing member of a family.

KAṚTÁ, or KAḌTÁ, Mar. (कडता) An addition of 10½ *sérs* to a *palla*, or 120 *sérs*, on various articles of consumption; this, with a further addition of 2½ *sérs*, named *kántá*, makes up a *pakka palla* of 133 *sérs*.

KARTTANÍ, or KATRANÍ, H., Ben., &c., (کرتني, کترني, from S. कृत, to cut) lit., Chippings, cuttings; applied also formerly to unauthorised deductions from the revenue, under various pretexts, from the payments by the revenue-payers: a cess imposed in some parts of Bengal before the perpetual settlement, to compensate for such deductions.

KÁRTI, (?) A division of the solar year, one twenty-seventh; used for agricultural purposes, as the times of sowing, reaping, &c. (Northern Circars).

KÁRTTIKA, vernacularly, KÁRTIK or KÁTIK, S. &c. (कार्त्तिक) The eighth month of the Hindu year (Oct.-Nov.), when the moon is full in *Krittiká*, or the Pleiades.

Kártikotsava, S. &c. (from उत्सव, a festival) A festival on the day of full moon, in the month *Kártik*.

Kárttika-phasal, Karn. (ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ ಫಸಲ) The harvest of *Kártik*, the same as the *Kharif* crop of Hindustan, or that which is reaped between November and January.

Karttikśáli, Ben. (কার্ত্তিকশালী) The rice crop of the cold season, gathered after November: the principal harvest in Bengal.

KARTTIK, Mar. (कात्तिक, perhaps from S. कृत, to cut) A very low caste, or member of it, whose business is that of killing animals and selling the flesh; the Hindu butcher.

KÁRU, Tel., Karn. (కారు) The wet season: the crop of rice sown in April, and reaped in June-July.

Kárubatta, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬತ್ತ) Rice growing in the hot season, and reaped in the rains.

Kárubele, Karn. (ಕಾರುಬೆಳೆ) The wet season crop.

Kárupanṭa, Tel. (కారుపంట) Rice sown in the wet season, the chief crop of the Tamil countries: it is also applied to the lesser crop, or that which is sown in spring, and reaped in the rains.

KÁRU, Tel., Karn. (కారు) KARU, Tam. (கரு) Black, dark; also, salt, saline, withered.

Kárubhúmi, Tel. (కారుభూమి) Saline soil.

Káruháya, Tel. (కారుకాయ) Weak or blighted corn.

Karunkuruvai, Tam. (கருங்குறுவை) A kind of black rice of quick growth.

Karunilam, Tam. (கருநிலம்) Black and barren soil.

Kárupu, Tel. (కారుపు) Naturally produced salt, saline efflorescence.

Karuttakkadappu, Tam. (கருத்தக்கடப்பு) Black paddy, or rice in the husk.

KÁRU, Karn. (ಕಾರು) A blacksmith.

Karumán, Tam. (கருமான்) *Karuván*, Mal. (കരുവാൻ) A blacksmith.

KAṚÚ, or KAḌÚ, Mar. (कडू) The offspring of a female slave, or of a woman by a second marriage.

KAṚU, Mal. (കഴു) A stake with a sharp point, for impaling malefactors.

KARUKUHUN, (?) Tel. A gold pagoda, worth four rupees.

KARUM, (?) Tam. The same as the *marhal*, a measure of capacity holding about sixteen quarts.

KÁRUVÁĬ, or KÁRWAI, Tel. (కారువాయి) Estimated, as produce.

Káruvái-daul, Tel. (from H. دول, mode) Demand on each Ryot's produce, according to the estimate.

KARUVALA, (?) Tel. The treasury or strong room of a temple.

KARWA, Thug. A square or oblong grave for the bodies of the murdered.

KARWÁNSÍ, H. (کروانسي) The twentieth part of a *Viṣwánsí*; a fractional portion of a joint-tenancy village.

KARWÁRÁ, H. (کرواره, करवारा) The vessel or bucket fastened to the rope of a lever employed to raise water.

Karyád, Mar. (कर्यात). A petty *mahál* or district; one comprising ten or twelve villages, some belonging to one *mahál*, some to another.

Karz, H. (A. قرض) Karj, Mar. (कर्ज) Ben. (कर्ज) Karaj, Uriya, (ଜଜଜ) Karju, Tel. (కర్జు) Debt: in Mohammadan law, besides the general sense, it implies a loan to be repaid by something dissimilar, but of equal value, in distinction to *Ariyat*, the return of the identical thing borrowed: a money loan, money lent at interest for an indefinite time.

Karjádáya, Ben. (कर्जादाय) Paying a debt.

Karj-amdán, Mar. (कर्जेअमदान, from the P. آمدن, to come) The heading of that side of an account in which are to be entered future receipts, in discharge of loans.

Karjáú, Mar. (कर्जाऊ) Money lent or borrowed at interest.

Karz- or *Karj-dár*, corruptly, *Kerzdar*, H. &c. (قرضدار, कर्जदार) A debtor, a borrower.

Karj-dádan, Mar. (कर्जेदादन, from P. دادن, to give) The heading of the side of an account in which are entered payments of debts to be made.

Karzí or *Karjí*, H. &c. (قرضي, कर्जी) A debtor, a borrower; any thing relating to a loan or debt.

Karjharí, Mar. (कर्जेकरी) A borrower, a lender; an officer or servant employed to dun a debtor.

Karjkhat, Mar. (कर्जखत) A note of acknowledgment of a debt: also, *Karj-náma*, and *Karj-rokha*.

Karzkhwáh, H. (قرضخواه) A creditor, a dun.

Kiráz, A. (قراض) Repaying, borrowing, a debt: in law, a kind of partnership in which one party advances the capital, the other the labour or skill, and the profits are divided in stipulated proportions.

Kirázi-kachherí, (قراضي كچهري) An office for the collection of outstanding revenue balances.

Karji-kái, Karn. (ಕರ್ಜಿಕಾಯಿ) A cess levied in Mysore on the heads of the Lingamite establishments in lieu of sweet cakes which they had been at one time compelled to supply the Paligárs with at the festival of Gaṇeṣa.

Karaya, (?) H. A hired or bond ploughman who is paid by a proportion of the nett produce of the fields he has ploughed.

Kása, vernacularly, Kás, incorrectly, Káns, S. &c. (काश) A tall grass, growing luxuriantly in many places, especially on neglected and sandy soils, sometimes 12 or 15 feet high. (Saccharum spontaneum.)

Kásá, Tel. (కాసా) A son by a female slave.

Kása, (?) Sindhi. A grain measure, $\frac{1}{60}$th part of a kharwar.

Kasab, H. &c. (A. كسب) Trade, business, profession, art, skill; also, in Guz., gold and silver thread used in embroidery.

Kasab-vero, Guz. (કસબવેરો) Tax on occupations and crafts.

Kaṣáb, Kaṣáí, H. &c. (قصاب, قصاي) A butcher.

Kasái dukán gutta, Karn. (ಕಸಾಯಿದುಕಾನಗುತ್ತ) A tax in Mysore on butchers' stalls or shops.

Kasád, H. (A. كساد) Want of currency or demand, a flat or dull market.

Kasam, Kasm, Kusum, Kusm, H. &c. (A. قسم) An oath.

Kasam-náma, H. (P. نامه) An affidavit.

Kasámat, corruptly, *Kissimit*, H. Administration of an oath.

Kaṣar, Kuṣur, H. &c. (A. قصر) Defect, deficiency, diminution. In Mar. *Kasar* (कसर), as applied to accounts, signifies departure from a correct or perfect balance, whether through excess or deficiency, or the sum to be added to, or subtracted from, the totals on either side, to make them agree.

Kasaru, Karn. (ಕಸರು) Profit or loss on the exchange of coins. (It seems likely that the Hindu dialects have made some confusion between the Arabic words, *Kaṣar* (قصر), deficiency, and *Kasar*, or *Kathar* (كثر), excess, and have blended the two meanings under one term.)

Kaṣar, *Kaṣrát*, H. (قصر, قصرات) Profit and loss, a head of an account so named.

Kasarpaṭṭí, Mar. (कसरपट्टी) Excess in distributing the undivided assessment; a cess or tax imposed to make up for any deficit in the collections.

Kasarvarttálá, Mar. (कसरवर्त्ताळा) Allowance for loss or gain upon the quantity of grain brought into and received back from the public storehouses by the farmers.

Kaṣrat, corruptly, *Kesraut*, H. (كثرت) Difference, properly, in excess, between the land measure established by Beng. Reg. xi. 1795, and that of preceding years.

Kaṣúr, or *Kuṣúr*, H. (A. قصور) Fault, offence, crime: deficiency, defect: allowance for difference in the value of coins, a cess formerly levied upon the cultivators to cover any difference that might occur between the value of the coins paid by them and the standard currency.

Kasba, H. (A. قصبه), Kasubá, Tel. (కసుబా) A small town or large village, the chief or market-town of a district.

Kásht, Casht, H. &c. (كاشت, from كاشتن, to sow, as seed)

Cultivation, agriculture, tillage; a tenure by which the revenue is assessed according to the value of the crop.

Kásht-hár, H. (کاشتکار) A cultivator, a farmer.

Kásht-kár-jadíd, H. (from جدید, new) A cultivator newly settled in a village.

Kásht-kár-ḳadím, (from قدیم, old) A cultivator long established in a village, a hereditary cultivator.

Kásht-i-málikán, H. (from مالك, a master) Cultivation by the proprietors of the lands themselves.

Khúd-kásht, H. (from the P. خود, self) A resident cultivator, one cultivating his own hereditary lands, either under a Zamindar or as a coparcener in a village. In Bengal, one class of them, holding their lands at fixed rates by hereditary right, sometimes sub-let them, except the part about their dwelling, in which they continue to reside, and although ceasing to cultivate, and, engaged in trade or business, they retain their designation of *khúd-kásht*. The term is also applied in the north-western provinces to lands which the proprietor, or the payer of the Government revenue, cultivates himself.

Páhí-hásht or *Páïkásht*, H. (پاهي كاشت) A non-resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village in which he is not a settled or permanent resident; see *Páhí*, &c.

Kashṭa, vernacularly, Kashṭ, S. (कष्ट) Hard, painful, distressingly high, as an assessment; severe, as a punishment.

Káshṭh, or Káṭh, incorrectly, Kást, Mar. Beng. (काष्ठ, काठ, काठ, from the S. काष्ठ) Wood, timber.

Káṭhgara, *Káṭhrá*, Beng. (काठगडा, काठरा) An inclosure of timber to receive offerings made at funerals and the persons who accept them; a palisade, a stockade.

Kathíara, Guz. (કઠીઆરા) A wood-cutter.

Kaṭhúya, or *Káthuriyá*, Ben. (काठूया, काठुरिया) A wood-cutter and seller.

Ḳásid, corruptly, Cossid, H. (A. قاصد) A courier, a running footman or messenger, a postman.

Kaṣotí, Hindi (कशोती) An account of the revenue due by each cultivator.

Kassi, Kussee, Thug. The pickaxe used in digging graves previously consecrated by peculiar ceremonies; to swear by it is the most solemn form of oath amongst the Thugs.

Kásu, corruptly, Cash, Tel. Karn. (కాసు) A small copper coin, current at Madras, made equal, in 1832, to the Calcutta and Madras paisa and rated at 64 to the rupee: it was formerly rated at 80 to a fanam, a small silver coin: it also means, in Tamil (காசு), coin, money in general; as, *Ponakásu*, gold coin; *Vennikásu*, silver coin; *Pettalaikásu*, copper coin: it formerly denoted a coin of a certain value, supposed by Mr. Ellis to have been the same as the S. *harsha*, and equal to the double silver fanam of Madras.

Káṭ, Mal. (കാട, no doubt from the S. काष्ठ) A wood, a jangal.

Káṭwáram, Mal. (കാടവാരം) A tax on lands bordering on waste or wilderness in lieu of any assessment on tracts that may be cultivated within it.

Kaṭ, Beng. (কট) A fixed term, a stipulated period; a bond.

Kaṭhana, Uriya (କଠଣା) An engagement, an agreement, a bargain.

Kat-hobálá, commonly, *Kut-habála*, or *Kut-coballa*, Beng. (কটকোবালা, vernacular corruption of the A. قبالة, an engagement) A conditional engagement, a deed of conditional sale, stipulating that if the purchase price, or money advanced, be not repaid within a given term, the sale shall become absolute.

Káṭ, H. &c. (كاٹ, from كاٹنا, to cut, S. *harttana* कर्त्तन, cutting) Cutting, a cut, a wound, &c.; also, fig., cutting off, retrenching, &c.

Kátan, H. &c. (كاٹن) Cutting; lit. or fig., cutting off, retrenchment.

Káṭhabúl, Beng. (কাটকবুল, from قبول, consent) Obstinate refusal to confess or acknowledge a charge.

Káṭ-kuṭ, Beng. (কাটকুট) Stoppage of wages, cutting off or retrenching allowances, reducing the demand of a creditor by a counter claim. Uriya (କାଟକୁଟ) Alteration or falsification of deeds. H. (كاٹ كوٹ) Chippings, cuttings, scraps.

Kaṭní, H. (كٹني) Season for cutting grain, harvest-time.

Kaṭâ, H. (A. قطع) A cutting or breaking off; a section: maiming, wounding.

Ḳaṭâ-at-ṭárik, A. (قطع الطاريق) A highway-robber.

Kaṭaí, Mar. (कटई) A caste, or individual of it, workers in leather.

Kataíyá, H. (كٹيا, कटैया) Coarse grass growing on fields left fallow.

Kátaḷ, Mar. (कातळ) Rock stone.

Kátaḷwaṭ, Mar. (कातळवट) Rocky, stony ground.

Kátam, Mal. (കാതം) A Malabar league, consisting of four *nárigás*, or between 5 and 6 miles English.

Káṭan, Beng. (কাটন) Spinning.

Káṭaní, corruptly, *Kateenee*, Beng. (কাটনী) A female spinner: the wages of spinning.

Káṭaníyá, Beng. (काटनीया) A man whose business is spinning thread or cotton.

KATÁN, H. (A. كتان) Linen cloth; also, linseed.

KATBÁ, Mar. (कतबा, from كتاب, a book or writing), KATAPE, or KATABE, Karn. (ಕಠಿ–ಪಿ, ಕಠಬಿ) Penalty bond, recognisance, paper of agreement: a writing given to a Panchayat by the parties appealing to it asserting the truth of their statements, and agreeing to acknowledge their guilt if pronounced in the wrong.

KATGAR, Thug. A scout or spy.

KATGUTA, commonly, KUTGOOTTA, Mar. (?) Tenure of land held at a fixed rate of revenue, usually lower than the ordinary rate: the term seems to be properly Tamil; see *Kaṭṭuguttagai*.

KÁṬHÁ, Beng. (काठा) A measure of land, varying in different places, but usually a square of four cubits, or six feet long; see *Kattha*.

Káṭhábári, Beng. (काठावाडी) A staff or pole about six feet, used in measuring land.

Káṭhákáli, Beng. (काठाकाली) Working a sum in surveying, giving the result in *Káṭhás*.

KATHÁ, KUTHÁ, H. &c. (S. كتها, कथा) A story, a fable. A favourite entertainment amongst the Marhattas, or the public recitation of a narrative, insterspersed with music and singing, of the actions of the gods, or of individuals, with allusions to passing events or persons; thence, old manuscript Kathás are sometimes produced in evidence of claims to hereditary rights or property which they have alluded to.

KATHÁKU-KATHÁ, Uriya (କଥାକୁ କଥା) Verbatim evidence, &c.

KÁTHAR, Thug. One of the clans of the Thugs.

KÁṬHI, Guz. (કાઠી) The name of a tribe the inhabitants of *Cattiwár*.

Káthipál, Guz. (કાઠીપાલ) A tax levied from the people by the Káthís.

KÁṬHÍ, corruptly, CUTTY, Mar. (काठी) A measure of land: as formerly used it was found to vary from five to to ten cubits: the average for the survey was taken at the valuation of five cubits and five closed fists or feet $9.11\frac{175}{1000}$ inches, making the Bíghá equal to 4383 square yards: the term also designates the measure, the rod or pole. Beng. (काठी) A measure of capacity, varying in different places, but usually about 10 *sérs*.

KATHAWA, Thug. The man who cuts up the bodies of the murdered before burying them, by which it is supposed that all smell is prevented and the bodies will not be thereby discovered.

KÁṬI, Karn. (ಕಾಟಿ) An obsolete grain measure in Mysore containing 40 *kánis* of 80 rupees weight, or 3200 rupees; also, a land measure used in Kanara for betel-nut gardens, containing 484 square feet.

KÁṬI, commonly, CATTY, Malay (كتي) A weight in general use throughout the Archipelago, and extending to China; 100 *kátis* are equal to one *píkal* of $133\frac{1}{2}$lb. avoirdupois and each is therefore equal to $21\frac{1}{3}$ ounces or $1\frac{1}{3}$lb.; it contains 16 *Tél*, or, commonly, *Tale*: it varies in value in some of the islands.

KÁṬIKA, or KÁṬIKÁI, less correctly, KÁṬKAI, Karn. (ಕಾಟಿಕ, ಕಾಟಿಕಾಯಿ) Plundering, pillage, marauding.

Káṭikanu, Karn. (ಕಾಟಿಕನು) A plunderer, a marauder, a fowler.

KATKHUDÁ, KADKHUDÁ, H. (P. كتخدا, كدخدا) Head of a a family; sometimes applied to the headman of a village.

KAṬKÍNA, or KAṬAKINÁ, H. &c. (كتكينه, कटकिना) A farm or lease of revenue, an under farm or lease held of a Zamindar or other proprietor: in Bengal, letting land at a rack rent.

Kaṭkínadár, H. (كتكينهدار) An under farmer or renter holding under the revenue payer, or Zamindar. In Bengali, the person who lets the land at a rack rent.

Kaṭkinádárí, Beng. (कटकिनादारी) Letting land to under tenants at a rack rent; holding land under another.

KATKOLÁ, Thug. A carpenter.

KAṬL, H. (A. قتل), KATAL, Beng. (कतल), KATTAL, Mar. (कत्तल) Killing, slaughter, murder. In Mohammadan law five kinds are distinguished.

Kaṭl-âmd, A. (قتل عمد) Wilful murder by an adult and sane person.

Kaṭl-shabah-âmd, A. (شبه عمد) Manslaughter, the death of a person caused by an injury unlikely to have caused death: lit., the semblance of murder.

Kaṭl-khaṭá, (قتل خطأ) Killing by mistake or misadventure, as killing one man for another, or a man for an animal.

Kaṭl-ḳáim-makám bá khaṭá, A. (قتل قايم مقام با خطا) Killing a person by injuring him unintentionally, or through misadventure.

Kaṭl-ba-sabab, A. (قتل بسبب) Killing unintentionally by an intermediate cause, as where a person has dug a well and not guarded against accident, and some one falls into it and perishes.

Katl-mabáh, A. (قتل مباح) Justifiable homicide: this might be added to the preceding, but it is only incidentally noticed in Mohammadan law.

Kaṭli, or Kaṭle, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಲ, ಕಟ್ಲೆ) An order, a rule: a weight.

Kaṭlekallu or *-gallu*, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಲೆಕಲ್ಲು ‌-ಗಲ್ಲು) Stones used as weights.

Katlai, or Kattal, Tam. (?) A single field or parcel of land amidst those of a village. Tanjore. Fifth Rep. 774.

Kaṭmáṭí, Hindi (कटमाटी) Clayey land which soon dries up on the surface.

Káṭnibandí, Hindi (काटनिबंदी) Reaping the harvest. Puraniya.

Kaṭnamu, Tel. (కట్నము) Presents made to superiors; a nazar: presents by relations to each other at the time of marriage.

Katori, Thug. Place selected for the murder, lit., a cup, but used in a phrase, *Jáo katori manjh láo*, Go and clean the cup, which implies, go and select a convenient spot for the perpetration of the murder.

Katra, (?) The small irregular rice-fields in waste tracts, which are never irrigated.

Kaṭra, Kuṭra, H. (کترہ) A market-place, a suburb, a market-town belonging to a fort.

Kaṭrí, H. (کتری, कटरी) Land recovered from, or left by, large rivers.

Kaṭṭa, Mal. (കട്ട) A clod of earth.

Katta regar, (?) A stiff loam. Northern Cirkars.

Katte sauda, (?) A black soil. Northern Cirkars.

Kaṭṭa-kánam, Mal. (കട്ടകാണം) A complimentary present made by a tenant or leaseholder to the proprietor of an estate.

Kaṭṭa, Tel. (కట్ట) A bank, a shore, a dam, an embankment: a custom-house station.

Kaṭṭabhatta, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟಭತ್ತ) Parcels of grain formerly given to the village accountants by the cultivators, but afterwards appropriated by the state.

Kaṭṭaḍa, Tel. (కట్టడ) An order, a rule, a regulation.

Kaṭṭaḍaka, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟಡಕ) A written agreement.

Káttal, Tam. (காத்தல்) Protection, preserving, watching.

Káttavaráyan, Tam. (காத்தவராயன்) A watchman, a guard.

Kaṭṭaḷai, Tam. (கட்டளை), Káṭle, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಲೆ) An order, a command. Settled rate or price.

Kattálai, Tam. (கத்தாளை) Rice growing on high ground.

Kattanára, Mal. (കത്തനാര) The Syrian or Syro-Roman priest in Malabar.

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Kaṭṭáyam, Tam. (கட்டாயம்) Force, compulsion.

Kaṭṭiyam, Tam. (கட்டியம்) A royal edict or proclamation.

Kaṭṭe, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟೆ) A bank, a dam, a reservoir, especially one which becomes dry in the hot weather: in composition, a place where business is transacted; as,

Araḷé-kaṭṭe, Karn. (ಅರಳೇಕಟ್ಟೆ) A place where contracts for cotton are made.

Rachché-kaṭṭe, Karn. (ರಚ್ಚೆಕಟ್ಟೆ) The place where the respectable men of a village assemble.

Sunkada-kaṭṭe, Karn. A custom station, a toll-house.

Kerékaṭṭe, Karn. (ಕೆರೇಕಟ್ಟೆ) A bank or dam of masonry.

Kaṭṭhá, Kuṭṭha, corruptly, Cottah, H. (کتھا) A measure of land, the twentieth part of the Bengal Bíghá of 1600 square yards, containing 80 square yards, or 720 square feet. In Hindustán the term is applied also to a grain measure of five sers: see *Kátha*: it may be doubted i these are not the same words, although differently written and explained).

Katti, also written Catty or Cattie, but apparently both are incorrect, as the word occurs in the original characters Káṭhi, Guz. (કાઠી) The name of a ruling tribe settled in, and giving its name to, the province of Kattiwar, who, according to one tradition, immigrated thither from the banks of the Indus some time in the eighth century; but, according to another, came originally from the Jamuna, and did not reach their present site till the fourteenth. They are divided into three principal families named Wala, or Wara, Khachar, and Khuman, of each of which there are other subdivisions. The Kattis are a tall, robust race, sometimes having light hair and blue eyes, and, until of late years, were distinguished for their turbulence and fierceness, and aversion to the pursuits of a peaceable life: latterly they have subsided into more orderly habits, and follow agriculture.

Káṭhipál, Guz. (કાઠીપાલ, from the S. *pála*, पाल, protection) Black mail paid either to the Kattis for forbearance, or to some chief for protection.

Katti, Tel. (కత్తి) A measure of land containing about fourteen acres.

Katti, Tel., Karn., and Mal. (కత్తి) A sword or knife, especially that used by the drawers of the *tárí*.

Kattikáran, Mal. (കത്തികാരൻ) A *tárí* or toddy drawer.

Kattippaṇam, Mal. (കത്തിപ്പണം) Tax on *tárí* drawing.

Kattimadive, Karn. (ಕತ್ತಿಮದಿವೆ) The representation of a king at his marriage by a sword as his proxy.

Kattilsthánam, Mal. (കട്ടിൽസ്ഥാനം) Property given by a Nair to his wife and children.

Kattu, Tel. and Karn. (కట్టు, from కట్టు, to bind) A binding, a bond, a law, a rule, an arrangement: a bunch of straw in which some of the grain is preserved for next season's sowing.

Kattubadi, Tel., Karn., Tam. (కట్టుబడి, from *kattu*, a bond, and *padi*, having fallen into, the initial changed) A revenue term usually applied to a fixed, invariable, and favourable or quit-rent, which has been assessed on lands granted to public servants.

Kattubadi-agrahâramu, Tel. (from *agrahâram*, q. v.) A village assessed at a quit rent.

Kattubadi-bantrotulu, corruptly, *Kutpuddee Peon*. Tel. (from బంట్రోతులు, q. v.) Peons or militia paid for their services by grants of land at a quit-rent.

Kattubadi-inámu, Tel. (see Inám) A grant of land paying a small or favourable rent.

Kattubadi-jana, Karn. (S. *jana* जन, people) Public servants holding lands at a low assessment, and who, when occasion requires, perform the duty of soldiers.

Kattubadi-khandriká, Tel. (see Khandriká) A portion of land granted at a low rate of assessment.

Kattubadi-mukása, Tel. (See *Mukhása*) A village granted for services at a low or quit-rent.

Kattubadiyinám, Tam. (கட்டுபடியிநாம்) Land held at quit-rent.

Kattudale, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟುದಳೆ) Agreement, settlement, rate of assessment.

Kattuguttagai, corruptly, *Kuttgoota*, *Kutgoot*, *Kuttgootee*, and *Cuttoogootaga*, Tam. (கட்டுகுத்தகை) Land held in farm at a permanently fixed money-rent, which is usually light.

Kattuhálivé, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟುಹಾಲಿವೆ) A large channel for irrigating the land and supplying reservoirs.

Kattukidai, Tam. (கட்டுக்கிடை) Any thing detained till it is damaged.

Kattuhúli, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟುಕೂಲಿ) Regulated hire.

Kattumara, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟುಮರ) A cess levied in Mysore upon the owners of Areca-tree groves.

Kattutara, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟುತೆರ) A paper of settlement between two disputants.

Kattúttara, Karn. (ಕಟ್ಟೂತ್ತರ) Remission of revenue on account of keeping up dams and embankments. Mysore.

Kattuttogai, Tam. (கட்டுத்தொகை) Grand total.

Katubán, Mar. (कटुबाण) A grant or tenure in perpetuity of barren or fallow lands for a fixed annual sum, not liable to increase; also, the land so held.

Katuppattan, Mal. (കടുപ്പട്ടൻ) A low tribe of Nairs.

Kaul, Koul or Qoul, Kówl, H., but used in most dialects, corruptly, Cowl or Cowle, (A. قول) Kaul, Beng. and Mar. (কৌল, कौल), Kavulu, Tel. (కవులు), Kavulu, Kaulu, Karn. (ಕೌಲು, ಕವುಲು), Kavul, Tam. (கவுல்) Lit., A word, a promise, an agreement or contract: the term is used in various deeds granted by superiors to inferiors, in which the engagement implies an act of grace or favour: a promise of pardon or of safe conduct to a rebel or offender to induce him to give himself up. In revenue transactions a *Kaul* usually means the document granted by the collector, proprietor, or receiver of the revenue to the subordinate payer of the revenue, or the actual cultivator, stating the terms of the agreement and the amount to be paid, and securing him against further demands: it frequently implies, also, that the contract or lease is granted on favourable conditions, as in the case of the cultivation of waste lands, for which a remission of rent is granted for a given period by a *Kaul*.

Kauláchára, Karn. (ಕೌಲಾಚಾರ) A quit-rent on land.

Kaulâwan, Mar. (कौलावण) The cost or fees of procuring a *haul*.

Kaul-bíra, H. (قول بيرة) lit., The betel of contract: the ceremony of giving betel to the nearest male relative of a girl at the time of betrothment, to obtain his consent, practised by the Mohammadans of Hindustán.

Kaul-karár, Mar. (कौलकरार, from the A. قول and قرار) A term in written engagements, as leases, &c., to denote agreeing to the terms proposed.

Kaul-náma, H. (P. نامه) The written voucher granted to the revenue-payers specifying the terms of their payments and amount: any written contract or engagement.

Kaul-patrak, Mar. (कौलपत्रक) One of the village accounts, that of lands cultivated on a reduced assessment.

Kaulí, H. (قولي, adj. of *Kaul*) Relating to an engagement: land held under a *kaul* or stipulated tenure. In Benares and the north-western provinces it was applied to lands in which the government made its settlement directly with the cultivators, without the intervention of a third party: it was also applied to lands of which the assessment was fixed in money not in kind. Mar. (कौली) as before: also, waste land brought into cultivation under a *kaul* from the state.

Kaulváram, Tam. (கவுல்வாரம்) A share or portion of land granted by *Kaul* in addition to his regular share, to induce the holder to cultivate.

KAUL, Thug. A village.

KAULÁ, or KAULÍÁ, H. (كولا, كوليا, from *Kauli*, an armful) A bundle or sheaf of corn given at harvest time as a perquisite to reapers and village servants.

KAULKÍ, Thug. Liquor.

KAUM, KOUM, H. (A. قوم) Race, tribe, people.

KAURGA, Thug. Silver.

KAUṚÍ, KOUREE, corruptly, COWRIE, and COWRY, H. (كوڑی) KAṚI, Beng. (কড়ি) KOṚI, Guz. (કોડી) A small shell used as coin in the lower provinces (Cypræa moneta). In account, four *Kauṛís* are equal to one *Gaṇḍa*, and 80 *Kauṛís* to one *Paṇ*.

Kauṛibhágiá, Uriya (କଉଡ଼ିଭାଗିଆ) A village accountant, charged, also, with the office of collecting the rents.

Kaṛániyá, Beng. (কড়ানিযা) Keeping accounts in *Kauṛís*.

KAULIGÉ, Karn. (ಕೌಳಿಗೆ) A registrar or accountant attached to the petty Paligars for the districts under their control, corresponding to the Karanam or Karnika of the districts under the government.

KAUSIK, H. (كوسك, कौसिक) A tribe of Rajputs, in considerable numbers in Ghazipur, Azimgerh, and Gorakhpur, claiming descent from Kusika, the father of Gádhi, the founder of Gádhi- or Ghazi-pur.

KÁVAḌI, Tel., Tam., Mal. (కావడి, காவடி, കാവടി) A pole for carrying burthens, resting on the shoulder, and having a string at each extremity by which the articles to be conveyed are slung; the *Bhangi* of the upper provinces.

Kávadi-káran, Tam. (காவடிக்காரன்) A carrier of baggage by a Kávadi, commonly accompanying a palanquin on a journey.

KÁVADAM, Tam. (காவதம்) A league, a distance of from eight to ten miles. See *Kádam*.

KAVAḶ, Mar. (कवळ) Loppings of bushes to be spread over and burnt on a field.

KÁVAL, corruptly, CAWEL, and CAWELLY, Tam. (காவல், Mal. (കാവൽ) Guarding, protecting: confinement, imprisonment: the duty of the village district watch.

Kávalan, Tam. (காவலன்) A protector, a defender, a king, a husband, a guard, a watch.

Kávaláli, Mal., Tam. (കാവലാളി) A watchman, a guard, a village watchman. In Tinnevelly, a prisoner, one in custody.

Kávalaithalam, Tam. (காவலைத்தலம்) A prison, a jail.

Kával-déṣ, Tam. (தேச, from S. देश, country) Watching or protection of the district: a cess levied on the cultivators to pay the expense of guarding the roads.

Kával-grámam, Tam. (கிராமம், from S. ग्राम, a village) Guarding or protecting the village, a cess levied for the purpose.

Kávalhár, or *Kávalgár*, or *Kávál̤háran*, Tam., Mal. (காவல்க்காரன்) A protector, a guardian, a watchman: the village watchman, who also commonly acts as a messenger and guide for travellers.

Gráma-hávalhár, Tam. The village watchman.

Déṣ- or *Men-hávalhár*, Tam. (தேச், மென்) A powerful chief, a Pálayakár (Poligar) or protector, (from S. *pála*, protecting): the guardian or officer charged with the superintendence of a district.

Kával-anáj, Karn. (ಕಾವಲಅನಾಜ) A cess on the cultivators in kind, formerly levied in Mysore for the cost of watching.

Kávali, the Tel. form of *Kával* (కావలి) A watch or guard, custody.

Kávalikára, Tel. (కావలికార) A watchman, a village watchman.

Kávali-vádu, Tel. (కావలివాడు) A watchman, a village watchman.

Kával-mérai, Tam. (காவல்மேரை) Portion of grain given to the village watchman.

Kávali-rasum, Tel. (from A. رسوم) Fees or perquisites of the village watchman.

Kával-pulam, Mal. (കാവൽപുലം) Fee or tax paid for watching or protection.

Kával-talam, or *Talam-kaval*, Tam. (தலம், from S. स्थल, a place) Watch or protection of any place; fees for watching levied formerly by the petty Pálayakars.

Kával-thalam, Mal. (കാവലടലം) Share of grain given to the watchman from the threshing-floor or the field. See the last.

KAVAṚA, Mal. (കവറ) A tribe in north Malabar, who make and sell bambu mats, baskets, &c.

KAVILE, Tel. (కవిలె) An account-book of slips of palm leaves, such as is used by the village accountants in the Northern Cirkars and Tamil country, whence it is often used for the accounts themselves.

Kavilehattu, Tel. (కవిలెకట్టు) The village account kept on palm leaves.

KÁYA, KÁY, or KÁÏ, or, corruptly, KOY, Tel., Karn., Tam., Mal. (కాయ్, காய்) Young or unripe fruit of plants or trees; a pod or legume.

Káyanga, Mal. (കായംഗ) The areca-nut tree.

Káyadhányamu, Tel. (కాయధాన్యము, from S. धान्य, grain) Pulse, all sorts of seeds contained in pods or legumes.

Káyatiruva, Tel. (కాయతిరువ) Duty on fruits and legumes.

KAYÁL, incorrectly, KOYAL, H. (A. كيال), KÁYAL, Beng. (কাযল) A weigher, a measurer of grain, the weighman or measurer of the village, who weighed out the respective shares of the crop when the revenue was paid in kind.

Kayálí, incorrectly, *Koyali*, H. &c. (كيالي) Belonging or relating to the weighman, as his office or duty; fees or perquisites paid to the weighman, continued in some parts of Bengal as an *Abwab*, or cess, after the revenue had ceased to be paid in kind, and the office of village weighman had been abolished.

KÁYAL, Tam. (காயல்) A salt-pan.

KÁYALPÁṬAM, Mal. (കായല്പാടം) Wet land.

KAYARU, or KAYIRU, Tam. (கயறு, கயிறு) Rope, whence the term *Coir*, though that is usually applied to rope made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut alone.

KÁYASTHA, S. also, in the dialects, KÁYASTH, KÁYATH or KAIT, KÁYAT, corruptly, KOIT (कायस्थ), also, KÁIT, Beng. (কাইত) A caste so termed, or a member of it, sprung from a Kshetriya father and a Vaisya mother, the occupation of which is that of the writer or accountant: it is one of the most respectable of the mixed classes. Among the Maraṭhas the *Káyastha* is said to be distinguished from the *Káyat* by locality, the latter being peculiar to the north.

KÁYAT, (?) A servile caste in the countries east of Bengal, less impure than the Chanḍála.

KÁYIKÁ, or KÁYIKÁ-VṚIDDHI, S. (कायिका, कायिकावृद्धि, from *káya* काय, the body) Lit., Bodily interest, or interest drawn from the use made of the bodies of animals given in pledge, as of the milk of a cow; also, according to some, interest not affecting the body or principal of a loan.

KÁYITTAḶAVU, Tam. (காயிற்றளவு) Measurement by a rope of a heap of corn or grain in stacks.

KAYYÁLA, Mal. (കയ്യാല) A threshing-floor; a place where corn is collected before threshing.

KAYYÁRA, Mal. (കയ്യാറ) A water-course, a channel.

KAYYIRIPPA, Mal. (കയ്യിരിപ്പ) Treasure or balance in hand: see *Kái*.

ḲAẒF, A. (قذف) Accusing, charging, especially falsely, of unnatural crimes or adultery.

Ḳáẓif, A. (قاذف) A false accuser, a slanderer.

ḲÁẒÍ, QAZEE, corruptly, CAZI, CAUZY, CAUZEE, KAZY, (A. قاضي), in the Hindu dialects KÁJÍ, Beng., Mar., &c. (काज़ी, काजी) A Mohammadan judge, an officer formerly appointed by the government to administer both civil and criminal law, chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Koran: under the British authorities the judicial functions of the Ḳáẓís in that capacity ceased, and, with the exception of their employment as the legal advisers of the courts in cases of Mohammadan law, the duties of those stationed in the cities or districts were confined to the preparation and attestation of deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and the general superintendence and legalization of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Mohammadans. Beng. Reg. xxxix. 1793.

Ḳáẓí-âskar, H. (from A. عسكر, an army) A military judge or a Káẓí attached to a military station.

Ḳáẓí-ul-Ḳuẓát, corruptly, *Cauzy-ul-Cauzat* or *ul-Coozat*, H. (A. plur. of *ḳaẓí*, قضات) The principal Ḳaẓi under the British government, the head Mohammadan legal officer of the Sadr Âdálats, or Courts of Appeal.

Ḳaẓá, H. (A. قضا) Judgment, administration of justice, the office of the Ḳáẓí.

ḲAẒIA, H. (A. قضيه) KAJJÁ, Mar. (कज्जा) A quarrel, a dispute, a lawsuit.

ḲAẒẒÁḲ, or ḲAẒÁḲ, H. (قزّاق) A robber, a freebooter; one who robs in a gang, and who sometimes plunders on horseback.

KEBHA, (?) A cess levied upon the town of Salsette to cover loss upon the rice crop collected and deposited in the town until disposed of.

KEDU, Tam. (கெடு), Mal. (കെടു) Term, condition, stipulated time of payment, &c.

KEDUVAḶAM, Mal. (കെടുവളം) A bad soil.

KELÁ, Uriya (କେଳା) A gipsy, a vagrant class of people living by catching snakes, making mats, &c.

KELISÉRAVA, Karn. (ಕೆಲಿಸೇರವ) A barber, a hairdresser.

KENDÁ, Uriya (କେଣ୍ଡା) *Tári*, the juice of the palm.

KELASA, Karn. (ಕೆಲಸ) Work, business, employment; as, *Kallu-kelasa*, stonemasons' work.

KEMBUTTÁ, Karn. (ಕೆಂಬುತ್ತ) A kind of rice.

KENE, Mar. (केणे) An article of merchandise, a piece of goods, a commodity, any thing with reference to traffic: some confine it to grain, fruit, vegetables, &c.

KER, KERA, or KERÍ, Mar. (केर, केरी) Rubbish, refuse.

Kerpaṭṭi, Mar. (केरपट्टी) A tax for maintaining public sweepers and scavengers.

KERAM, Mal. (കെരം) A cocoa-nut tree, a cocoa-nut.

KERÉ, Karn. (ಕೆರೆ) An artificial lake or reservoir, a tank.

Kere bandi, Karn. (ಕೆರೆಬಂಡಿ) A person employed to keep the embankment of a tank in repair: the employment.

Kerebandi-aya-jodi, Karn. (ಕೆರೆಬಂಡಿ ಆಯ ಜೋಡಿ) A tax on the holders of small grants of land paid to the persons charged with the repairs of reservoirs.

Kere-háluve, Karn. (ಕೆರೆಹಾಲುವೆ) A channel for leading off the water of a tank.

Kere-kodi, Karn. (ಕೆರೆಕೋಡಿ) The outlet for the superfluous water of a tank.

Kere-yere, Karn. (ಕೆರೆಯೆರೆ) The bank of a reservoir.

KERIJULU, Tel. (కెరిజులు) Grain fees in general.

KESARA, Mar. Guz. (S. केशर) Saffron.

Kesará, Mar. Guz. (केशरा) A yellow or saffron-dyed garment put on by a Rajput warrior when resolved to die or conquer.

Keṣarí, or *Keṣaríá*, corruptly, KESSIRIYA, Mar. Guz. (केशरी, केशरीचा) Clothed in yellow, as indicating desperate valour.

KESARAD-BHÚM, Hindi (केसरदभूम) A soil kept always moist by natural springs near it.

KÉSU, Karn. (ಕೇಸು) Farming, agriculture.

KETÁ, Thug. Ardent spirits.

KEṬṬIÁDÁKAM, Mal. (കെട്ടിയാധാകം) Seizure of land mortgaged for a sum of money on failure of payment of the stipulated interest.

Keṭṭiádákanavan, Mal. (കെട്ടിയാധാകനവൻ) The person who takes possession of a mortgaged estate on failure of payment of interest on the mortgage loan.

KEṬṬISÁKSHI, Karn. (ಕೆಟ್ಟಸಾಕ್ಷಿ, from *hettí*, wicked, and S. *sákshya*, evidence) False witness.

KEṬṬA, Mal. (കെട്ട) Rule, regulation, bond, tie: a bank, a dam.

Keṭṭaruppa, Mal. (കെട്ടറുപ്പ) Inheritance in the paternal line (lit., cutting a knot, *i.e.* not following the order of succession by the female line, as is usual in Malabar).

Keṭṭiyirippa, Mal. (കെട്ടിയിരിപ്പ) Money in hand, property in store.

Keṭṭivarava, Mal. (കെട്ടിവരവ) Receipt in cash.

Keṭṭiveppa, Mal. (കെട്ടിവെപ്പ) Paying down money: laying up in store.

Keṭṭuheṭṭa, Mal. (കെട്ടുകെട്ട) A storekeeper, a steward, a butler.

Keṭṭuvaramba, Mal. (കെട്ടുവരമ്പ) A large bank round paddy fields to confine the water.

KETU, S. &c. (केतु) The descending node personified as the tail of the dragon, supposed to cause eclipses by seizing the moon.

KEÜT, Uriya (କେଉଟ) A fisherman, or the caste so employed.

KEVALA DATTAKA, or KEVALA DATTA PUTRA, S. (from केवल, sole, and दत्तक, or दत्तपुत्र, a son given) A son absolutely adopted, in Hindu law.

KEWAL, (?) A black loamy soil.

Kewaldas, (?) Mar. Black soil.

KEWAṬÍ, Mar. (केवटी) A huckster, a retail dealer.

KEWÍ, Mar. (केवी) A cultivator residing and cultivating lands in a village to which he does not belong.

KHABAR, KHUBUR, H. (A. خبر) News, information: care, protection.

Khabar-gír, H. (P. خبرگیر) An informer, a news writer: a guardian, a protector.

KHABHA, Thug. A hamlet, a village.

KHÁBRÍ, Beng. (খাবরী) A large hemispherical vessel to receive the expressed juice of the sugar-cane or other vegetable extract.

KHÁCHAR (or (?) more correctly, KHÁNCHAR), Mar. Rice lands.

KHACHUA, Thug. A pickpocket.

KHÁD, Mar. (खाद, S. खादन, eating) Food, &c.: peculation, extortion; articles or money extorted.

KHÁD, H. (کهاد, खाद) The expense incurred by the Ryots in preparing their ploughing apparatus.

KHÁD, H. (کهاد) A hole or pit, one in which grain is kept.

KHÁDÁ, Beng. (খাদা) A large land measure, said to be equal in some places to 27,000 square yards: east of Jessore to 24 Bíghás.

KHÁḌÁ-HUNDI, Beng. (খাড়াহুণ্ডী) A bill of exchange payable at sight.

KHÁDAKA, S. (खादक) Lit., an eater; in law, a borrower, a user.

KHÁDAR, incorrectly, KHADIR, H. (کهادر, खादर) Low or alluvial lands, of easy irrigation, and especially fit for rice cultivation: rice beds, or patches of ground surrounded by low banks so as to confine the water and moisten the ground for rice cultivation; also moist alluvial ground

on which. with or without irrigation, barley and wheat are grown in some places.

KHÁDÍ, H. (کهادي) A kind of coarse cloth.

KHÁEKÁR, H. (?) A cultivating tenant.

KHAFÍF, H. (A. خفيف) Light, unimportant.

Khafífa duzdi, H. (from P. دزدي) Petty theft.

Khafífa jaráim, H. (from A. جرايم) Petty offences.

Khafífa muḳaddama, (from A. مقدمه) A trivial suit or case.

KHÁG, H. (کهاگ) The horn of a rhinoceros, applied to a pillar or mound marking the boundary of a village.

KHAGHA, Thug. A hamlet, a village.

KHÁÍ, H. (کهاي, खाई) A ditch, especially as a boundary.

KHAIR, H. (A. خير) Good, well, best.

Khairát, *Khyrat*, corruptly, *Kheryaut*, H. (A. خيرات) Mar. (खैरात) Alms, charity; lands given as charitable endowments: (the term is more especially applicable to grants or alms given by, or to, Mohammadans.)

Khairát-zamín, H. (P. زمين) Land given in charity.

Khair-khwáh, H. (P. خواه) A well-wisher, a common signature to an anonymous petition or address.

KHAÍR, Hindi (खईर, S. खदिर) A sort of resin, also commonly called *Khat*: Catechu.

Khair-sál, H. Tax on collecting catechu resin. Garwhal.

KHÁJAN, Mar, (खाजण) A salt-marsh or meadow; land lying along the shore of the sea or of inlets, and exposed to be flooded; ground recovered by embankment from the sea.

KHAJÚR, H &c. (کهجور, S. खर्जूर), KHÁJÚR, Beng. (খাজুর) A date tree (Phœnix dactylifera): its fruit. The wild date tree (Phœnix sylvestris).

Khájúrgúr, Beng. (from গুড়, molasses) Treacle or molasses made from the juice of the wild date.

Khájúr-ras, Beng. (from S. रस, juice) Juice extracted from the wild date by incisions in its bark, used to make sugar or to leaven bread.

KHÁK, H. (P. خاك) Earth, dust, ashes.

Khákí, H. (خاكي) Relating to dust or ashes: a Hindu mendicant who smears his body with the ashes of burnt cowdung: soil or land that cannot be irrigated, and depends wholly on rain.

Kháhrob, H. (P. خاكروب) A sweeper, a menial servant of the lowest class; also, the sweeper of a village, acting at times as a watchman, a guide, or a police spy; one of the village establishment.

Khákistar, H. (P. خاكستر) Ashes, also calx of metals.

Kháktúda, H. (P. خاكتوده) A mark or butt of earth for shooting at.

KHAL, or KHALI, H. (S. کهل, کهلي) Oil-cake, the sediment after extracting the oil by the mill.

KHÁL, H. (خال) A maternal uncle, a mother's brother.

Khálá, (خاله) A maternal aunt, a mother's sister.

KHÁL, H. (کهال) An inlet of the sea or of a large river, a creek.

KHALA, H. (خله) A written document signed by a judge.

KHALA, Beng. (S. খল), KHALÁ, Uriya (ଖଳା), KHALLÁ, H. (خلا), KHALEN, Mar. (खळें), KHALÍ, or KHALWAD, Guz. (ખળી, ખળવાડ) A threshing-floor, a place either in the field or in a shed where the grain is trodden out of the husk: see *Kala*; also, a place where the grain of any individual of the village is piled up or stacked, or where it was kept so stacked until its value had been estimated by the collector, and security for the revenue due on it given.

Khaleṇtaḷaveṇ, Mar. (खळेंतळवें) The grain that is swept up after the removal of the sheaves from the spot where they had been piled, or from the threshing-floor after threshing.

Khaḷa-punjí, corruptly, *Kall-poonzee*, Mar. (खळपुंजी) Small heaps of grain taken from each larger pile at the time of measurement, and, under the Maratha government, considered as the perquisite of the state.

Khaḷavárí, Mar. (खळवाडी) An inclosed place outside a village, containing the bundles of grain to be threshed and the threshing-floors of several independent cultivators.

Khalián, also, *Khaliḥán*, H. (کهليان, کهليهان) A granary, a barn, a threshing-floor.

KHALÂ, A. (خلع) lit., Putting or turning out. In Mohammadan law, a contract for the dissolution of a marriage; the repudiation of a wife at her own desire, when she forfeits her dower: also, disinheriting a son, turning him out of doors.

KHÁLÁṚÍ, corruptly, CALLARY, COLLERIE, COLLURIE, KHALLARY, &c. Beng. (খালাড়ী) A place where salt is manufactured: a salt-bed or pan; a mound of earth hollowed at the top, in which straw and other materials are placed to serve as a filter for the salt water poured upon it, and which, when freed from dirt and sand, becomes brine for boiling.

KHALÁS, H. (خلاص), KHÁLÁS, Beng. (খালাস) Liberation, freedom, release; liberated, enlarged, set free.

Khuláṣa, H. (A. خلاصه) Essence, abridgement, abstract.

Khalásí, corruptly, *Classie*, H. (خلاصي) A sailor, a tent-pitcher, a matross: a Mohammadan labourer of a superior order, employed chiefly about ships or in the army.

Khaláspatra, Beng. (S. पत्र, a leaf) An order of discharge, a deed of release.

KHALÁṬÍ, KHÁLÁṬHÍ, Mar. (खलाटी, ठी) Low rice grounds about a village.

KHÁLÁṬÍ, Mar. (खालाटी) The low country on the upper part of the Malabar coast, descending from the Sahyádri mountains to the sea.

KHÁLIHÁTH, H. (from *khali* خالي, empty, and *hath* هاتهه, the hand) lit., Empty-handed, poor, destitute. In Mysore, a class of inferior public labourers employed as messengers, or in mending roads, carrying palankins, &c.

KHALF, H. (A. خلف) A son, an heir, a successor.

Khalífa, commonly, *Caliph*, H. (A. خليفة) The successor to sovereign power, especially applied to the successors of Mohammad, who united the characters of head of the state and of the Mohammadan religion. In India the term commonly designates a tailor, sometimes a cook, also the head boy or monitor of a class.

Khiláfat, commonly, *Caliphate*, H. (A. خلافت) Sovereignty, the office of Khalíf.

KHÁL-KHOSIA, Thug. A barber.

KHALLÍ, Thug. A Thug who hides himself from fear of creditors.

KHALÍTA. Thug. A village.

KHÁLIṢA but usually pronounced KHÁLṢA, H. &c. (خالصه, from *khális* خالص, pure, sincere) KHÁLSÁ, or KHÁLISÁ, Mar. (खालसा, खालिसा) The exchequer, the office of government under the Mohammadan administration in which the business of the revenue department was transacted, and which was continued during the early period of British rule: as applied to lands, it means those of which the revenue remains the property of government, not being made over in *Jágír* or *Inám* to any other parties. Lands or villages held immediately of government, and of which the state is the manager or holder. It is termed in some official papers the rent-roll of the government, meaning the revenue receivable from government or *Khálsa* lands. The term has been of late familiar as the collective denomination of the Sikh government and people.

Khálsa-kachahrí, H. (see *Kachahrí*) The office of the royal exchequer.

Khális̤a muḳarrari, H. (from A. مقرّر, fixed) The designation of lands which, under the Mohammadan government, were considered as permanently paying revenue to the state.

Khális̤a sharífa, H. (from A. شريف, noble) The royal exchequer.

KHÁLPÁ, erroneously, KALPA, Guz. (ખાલપા, from S. खल, skin) A low caste, or member of it, whose business is dressing skins and preparing leather: he is sometimes enumerated amongst the inferior village servants.

KHÁLSI, (?) Guz. A measure of grain equal to fourteen Guzerati maunds.

KHÁM, corruptly, KHAUM, or KAUM, H. (P. خام) Raw, unripe, crude; gross: as a revenue term it implies the gross as distinguished from the nett revenue of a village, or a settlement made with the cultivators direct, without the intervention of a third person as a farmer or Zamindar, the estate being managed, or, as is more usual, mismanaged, by the officers of government; see *Khás*.

Khám-ámdani, corruptly, *Kamamdauny*, H. (from P. آمدني) Gross receipts or revenue.

Khámbhogattá, Tel. (ఖాంభోగట్టా) The gross account of a village.

Khám-chiṭhá, H. (خام چتها) A rough statement or account.

Khám-hisabu, Tel. (from A. حساب) A general account.

Khám-jamábandi, H. see *Jamábandi*. Gross assessment before making deductions for charges: assessment or settlement with the cultivators direct.

Khám-lekha, Tel. (ఖాంలెక్క, from S. लेख) A rough statement or account.

Khám-navís, H. (from P. نويس) A revenue accountant under the Mohammadan government.

Khám-taḥṣíl, H. (from A. تحصيل) Collection of the revenue in gross from the cultivators direct by the revenue officers of government, usually by native officers under the authority of the collector.

Khám-tadárak, H. (from A. تدارك) Imperfect inquiry or investigation.

Khám-waṣúl, corruptly, *wossool*, also, *wáṣil*, H. (from A. واصل, or وصول) Gross revenue, total collections, the gross revenue of a village or an estate before the allowed charges are deducted; a record or account of the gross revenue.

KHÁMÁR, corruptly, KHUMAR, CAMAR, COMAR. Beng. (খামার). KHAMÁR, or KHUMAR, Uriya (ଖମାର) A threshing-floor, the general threshing-ground of a village, to which all the

crops are brought to be cleaned, and from which they cannot be removed till the landlord's claim is settled. Land of which the revenue was paid in kind, or of which the produce was divided in determinate shares between the cultivator and the revenue payer or Zamindar; applied also to lands originally waste, but which, having been brought into cultivation, were retained by the Zamindars in their own hands, or were let out at a grain rent: at the decennial settlement these lands, previously unassessed, were declared subject to assessment.

Khamárbhúmi, Uriya (from S. भूमि, land) Cultivated land. Land cultivated by strangers—not resident or hereditary cultivators.

Khamárchash, Uriya (from ଚଷ, husbandry) Cultivating land on one's own account.

Khamár-chhuṭṭí, Hindi (खमारछुट्टी) Releasing the grain from the threshing-ground when the rent is settled for, either in kind or money.

Khamárghar, Uriya (from S. गृह, a house) A farm-yard, a barn, a store-house.

Khamári, or *Khamároi*, Uriya (ଖମାରୀ, ଖମାରୋଇ) A bailiff, a steward.

Khamár riyát, H. (A. رعيّت) A cultivator who pays his rent in kind, or in a certain share of the produce.

KHÁMÁRSÁL, H. (from S. शाला, a hall or room; the first word may be used as implying some analogy to a threshing-floor) A place where iron is fused after having been smelted from the ore.

KHAMÁVISHI, or KHAMÁSI, Karn. (ಖಮಾವಿಷಿ, ಖಮಾಸಿ) Land cultivated under the immediate superintendence of government.

Khamávishidár, Karn. (ಖಮಾವಿಷಿದಾರ) A person charged with the superintendence of government land.

KHAMR, H. (A. خمر) Wine, the spirituous liquor made from the fermented juice of the grape, the drinking of which is positively forbidden by the Mohammadan law: the term is applied, but incorrectly, to all spirituous liquor.

Khamr-mahál, H. (from محال) Places where spirituous liquor is sold.

Khumár, H. (A. خمار) Intoxication.

Khumár-khána, H. (from P. خانه) A tavern, a spirit-shop.

KHAMBÁ, or KHAMBHÁ, H. (S. کهنبا, کهنبها) A post, a pillar.

KHAMJÁ, (?) H. A person whose business is the appraisement of standing crops. Upper Provinces.

KHAMS, H. (خمس) Five, a fifth. In law, a double tithe, or twenty per cent. levied on the owners of lands in which there are mines of metal: the fifth of booty taken in war with infidels, and set apart for orphans, the poor, and travellers.

KHÁN, H. (P. خان) A title borne by Mohammadan nobles, especially when of Persian or Paṭhán descent: it is also a common adjunct to Afghan or *Paṭhán* names.

Khán-khánán, H. (P. خانخانان) Lord of lords, a title borne by several nobles of the court of Dehli under the Moghul government.

Khánam, H. (P. خانم) The title of a lady of rank, or of the wife of a Khán.

KHANA, H. &c. (P. خانه), KHÁNÁ, Beng. and Mal. (খানা, खाना) A house, a dwelling, a place.

Khánabárí, corruptly, *Khanabarry*, H. (P. خانه, a house, and Ben. from S. বাড়ী, also a house) A house, with the grounds and outhouses attached to it: the dwelling of a Zamindar, and the ground about it, which was held free of revenue: exemption of revenue upon certain lands belonging to a Zamindar as a means of providing him with a suitable residence: a small patch of garden ground attached to a Ryot's hut, in which he grows vegetables for his own use, and for which he is usually exempt from rent by the Zamindar: the house, and ground about it, of certain classes in some parts of Cuttack, as Paiks, Súrs, and Khúshbásh Ryots, exempt from rent-charge.

Khánagí, H. (خانگی) Any thing relating to a house or household: in Kuch Bahar, the lands managed by the Raja, or officers appointed by him.

Khánajangí, H. (خانه‌جنگی) Riot, disturbance, affray: the making of disturbances: a turbulent or quarrelsome disposition.

Khángi, or *Khánagi*, H. (خانگی), *Khánki*, Beng. (খানকী) A prostitute; also, household, domestic.

Khánákhárábí, Beng. (খানাখারাবী) Ruin of a household, or of an individual at the head of a family.

Khánashumárí, H. (from P. شماری, numbering), *Khánesumárí*, Mar. (खानेसुमारी), *Khánisumari*, Karn. (ಖಾನಿಸುಮಾರಿ) A written statement of the number of houses in a village or town, and hence a census of the population is so termed.

Khanataláshi, H. (from P. تلاش, search) A search warrant.

Khanazád, H., *Khanáját*, Beng., Mar. (from P. زاد, born) Born in the house; *i.e.* the child of a slave girl or of any female dependant.

Khángi-zamindárí, H. (خانگي زميندارى) The household expenses of a Zamindar. In Jessore, an abwab or cess levied prior to the perpetual settlement upon the cultivators, to provide for the support of the Zamindars: it is applied also to land retained by a Zamindar in his own cultivation as a fund for his household expenses.

KHÁNCH, Mar. (खांच) A pit, a hole.

KHÁNCHÁ, H. (كهانچا, खांचा) A marsh, a quagmire, muddy or marshy soil.

KHÁNCHAR, Mar. (खांचर) A hollow, especially one worn by the rush of water.

KHÁNCHARÍ, Mar. (खांचरी) A rice field: a piece of ground banked up on all sides so as to retain water.

KHAN, H. (كهن, खनि) KHANI, or KHANÍ, Beng. (খনি, খনী) KHÁṆ, or KHÁṆÍ, Mar. (खाण, खाणी) A mine, a pit or hole, one in which rice in the husk is kept.

Khángat, Mar. (खाणगत) Revenue from mines or quarries.

KHAND, KHUND, H. &c., also written KHÁṆD, (كهند, or كهاند, S. खण्ड): it is sometimes written without the aspirate, as *Kandam*, Mal. (കണ്ഡം) A piece, a portion; a district, a province, as Bundelkhand. Coarse sugar. In Maraṭhi, KHAND, corruptly, KUND (खंड), also means a fine, a cess or fee levied for any licence or privilege; also a contribution levied by an enemy, a ransom; also an agreement or contract, in which sense it occurs, at least compounded with other words, in other Dakhini dialects.

Khaṇḍa patra, Karn (ಖಂಡಪತ್ರ) A paper of settlement or agreement.

Khaṇḍbachí, Mar. (खडवची) An obligation to give one or more sheep from a flock sent to graze on a piece of land: the duty levied on a flock of sheep.

Khaṇḍbhaṭṭí, Mar. (from भट्टी, a still) A tax or excise on stills.

Khaṇḍ-daladí, Mar. (from दलदी, a fisherman) A charge for the privilege of fixing stakes in the waters of Salsette.

Khaṇḍ-dáru, Mar. (from दारू, spirituous liquor) A farm or contract for the sale of spirits.

Khaṇḍgunhegárí, Mar. (खंडगुन्हेगारी) A general term for amercements, mulcts, &c., a fine levied on the loser in a suit.

Khaṇḍharí, Mar. (खंडकरी) A cultivator who contracts for a favourable return of produce.

Khaṇḍ-maktá, Mar. (खंडमक्ता) A contract, a monopoly: land leased at a fixed, and usually a favourable rate.

Khaṇḍmásaḷí, Mar. (मासळी, fish) Farm of the fishing at Salsette.

Khaṇḍní, *Khundnee*, Mar. (खंडनी) A fine, a mulct, an exaction on any pretext whatever: the revenue of the year after it is determined: the current assessment.

Khaṇḍní-tashríf, Mar. (from P. تشريف) A present by the head collector or farmer of the revenue to the village or district officer on determining the assessment: the salary of the *Pátíl*.

Khaṇḍnúk, Mar. (खंडणूक) A contract for work, an engagement to perform a certain work for a sum agreed upon, or the counter-agreement to receive a certain sum: a contract, a monopoly, a farm (of revenue, &c.).

Khaṇḍ-pharṣí, Mar. (खंडफडशी) A fine exacted on behalf of government.

KHANDA, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡ) An inclosed field.

KHANDÁ, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡା) Daily allowance of food.

KHANDA, Beng. (খন্দ) The season of harvest, of which three are reckoned—the *harit*, or spring, *áṣu*, or autumn, and *paush*, or winter.

KHAṆḌÁ, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡା) A sword, especially the national sword of Orissa.

Khaṇḍáit, also, sometimes, *Khanḍéra*, Uriya (ଖଣ୍ଡାଇତ) The name of a class of military landholders in Orissa, residing in the hills in *kilas*, or fortified dwellings, and holding their lands at a quit-rent, on condition of acting as a feudal yeomanry or militia, and protecting the low lands from the incursions of the barbarous mountain tribes bordering on their estates: their children, especially the females, are sometimes sold in childhood, and become slaves.

Khandáití, Uriya. The office, jurisdiction, or estate of a Khandait.

KHAṆḌAGA, Karn. (ಖಂಡಗ) A measure of grain, about three bushels.

KHANDAK, Beng. (S. খন্দক) A ditch, a moat, a land-mark, a boundary.

KHÁNDÁN, H. (P. خاندان) A family.

KHAṆḌAR, H. (S. كهندر, from S. खण्ड, a piece) The site of a ruined house, or village covered with the rubbish.

KHAṆḌÍ, incorrectly, KUNDEE, Mar. (खंडी, from S. खण्ड) A measure of weight and capacity, commonly termed *Candy* (from the Tamil spelling *Kandi*, q. v.): its value varies in different places: at Bombay it consists of twenty Bombay maunds, or, for particular substances, of only eight maunds;

at Poona it is of twenty Poona maunds, and varies, therefore, with the weight of the maund; in Malayalam it is equal to twenty-eight *Tulams*, or, corruptly, *Telongs*, or 500lb.: according to Prinsep's tables the Candy of Anjengo is called 560lb., that of Bombay also 560lb., and that of Madras 500lb.: in another statement it is said that in Malabar the Khandí is equal to 560lb. for sea customs, and 480lb. for land customs, while the country rate varies from 600lb. to 720lb.: the latest statements make the Madras Khandí of 20 maunds 500lb., the Bombay Khandí of 20 maunds 560lb., the Surat of 20 maunds 746.666lb., and the Travancore of 20 maunds 640lb. The number of maunds varies, however, and with it, of course, the value of the *Khandí.*—Note by J. W. Crawford, Esq., Accountant-General, Bombay, 1840. In Malabar there is also a *Khandí* for timber about 2 feet 4 inches square; and in the Maratha country there is a land measure termed, corruptly, *Cundy*, considered equal to 120 *bíghás*; but it varied formerly from 15 to 45 *bíghás*, and is also called 20 to 35: it also means, in Marathi, a score generally.

KHANḌÍGAR, Beng. (খণ্ডীগর, from S. खण्ड, a piece or chip) A worker in horn or ivory.

KHAṆḌIGUṬṬA, Tel. (ఖండిగుట్ట) A fixed rent.

KHANḌRIKÁ, incorrectly, CANDRIKA, Tel. (ఖండ్రిక, from S. खण्ड, a piece) An allotment of privileged land not exceeding four or five *Kattis*, or from 50 to 70 acres: it may be either rent-free or subject to a quit-rent.

KHANDWÁ, Mar. (खण्डवा) The part of a river bed that is dry throughout its breadth.

KHANDWADÁ, Mar. (?) Grain given in requital of the services of an ox or buffulo on a person's ground.

KHÁṆI-BHÚMI, Karn. (ಖಾಣಿಭೂಮಿ) Bad land (perhaps from Kháni $\frac{1}{64}$ of a fanam—land of as little worth).

KHÁNI BHÁGOÁ, Uriya (ଖାଣିଭାଗୋଆ) Labourers in Orissa paid both in money and in kind.

KHANJÁ, Uriya (ଖଞ୍ଜା) Land immediately round a house, an inclosure, a compound; assigned as a deduction from the revenue payment.

KHÁNJU, Thug. A cut purse.

KHÁNḲÁH, H. (P. خانقاه) A monastery, a place where religious mendicants of the Mohammadan religion temporarily reside.

KHÁNKATI, Beng. (খাংকতি) Abatement, deficiency.

KHANKH, H. (کھنکھ, खंख) Land that requires to be left fallow for a year or two.

KHÁNSÁMÁN, corruptly, CONSUMMAH, and CONSAMMAN, H. (خانسامان, probably from *khwán*, pronounced *khan* خوان, a tray, and *sámán*, effects) A house-steward or butler.

KHAP, Mar. (खप) Sale, vent, market, the disposal or going off of goods.

KHÁPAṆÍ, corruptly, KHAMPUTTEE, Mar. (खापणी) Apportioning among the householders of a town or village an assessment, or any exaction: the share of each.

KHAPARIYÁ, H. (کھپریا, खपरिया) A heavier plough for stiff soils.

KHAPRÁ, Beng. (খপরা, S. खर्पर) A tile.

Khaprail, Beng. (খপরৈল) Tiled, a tiled house or building.

KHAR, KHUR, H. (کھر) Grass and trees.

KHÁR, H. &c. (کھار, S. क्षार), KSHÁR, Beng. (ক্ষার) KHAR, Mar. (खार) KÁRU, Tel. (కారు) Alkali, alkaline earth, soda, the lixivium of wood-ashes or the ashes of burnt leaves themselves; impure carbonate of potash or soda: saline or brackish soil: ground recovered from the sea.

Khárá, or *Khárí*, H. &c. (کھارا, کھاري) Saline, alkaline, brackish.

Khárá-pání, incorrectly, *Kárá-panee*, H. (کھاراپاني) Water impregnated with soda and alkaline earths.

Khárat, Mar. (खारट) Ground recovered from the sea.

Khári-shor, H. (کھاري شور) Very brackish and saline (as water).

Khári-zamín, or, vernacularly, *Khárá-jamin*, H. &c. (کھاري زمين) Saline soil: land impregnated with alkaline salts.

Kárubhúmi, Tel. (కారుభూమి) Brackish, a saline soil.

Khári-nimak or *-nún*, H. (from P. نمك or H. نون, S. लवण, salt) A factitious kind of salt: a kind of sulphate of soda used in medicine and for the adulteration of common salt: in Orissa it is applied to the hard saline settlement at the bottom of the salt-pans.

Khári-maṭṭi or *miṭṭi* (کھاري مٹي), *Ksháramrittiká*, S. and Beng. (क्षारमृत्तिका) Brackish or saline soil, a soil impregnated with alkaline salts, as potash or nitre, and therefore unfit for cultivation. (This word is not to be confounded with *Kharimiṭṭí*, q. v.).

Khárík, or *Khár-kháṇḍá*, Mar. (खारीक, खारखण्डा, the latter used contemptuously) A class, or an individual of it, employed in cultivating salt-marshes or saline soils.

Khárwá-máṭí, Hindi (खारवामाटी) Alkaline soil.

KHARA, Karn. (S. ಖರ, खर) The twenty-fifth year of the cycle.

KHA

KHAṚÁ, Mar. (खडा) A pebble, a nodule of limestone, a lump of sugar.

KHARAK, Thug. Noise made by the pickaxe in digging a grave.

KHARHAK, H. (کهرهك, खरहक) A portion of grain given at the end of the harvest to the village servants.

KHAṚI, KHUṚEE, also KHAṬÍ, KHAṬIKA, H. &c. (کهڙي, খড়ি, S. खटिका) Chalk: white clay used for plastering; also a kind of clay found in some parts of Bengal, and used in pottery; also, in Bengal, a coarse kind of grass used for thatching.

Khaṛimaṭṭí or *-miṭṭí*, *Khuṛeemuttee* or *-mittee*, H. &c. (کهڙي مٿّي) Chalk, also a sort of porcelain clay. (This differs from *Khárimiṭṭí* as above, in being written with the short *a* and the hard *ḍ* or *ṛ*, instead of a long *a* and a soft *r*).

KHÁṚÁ, Beng. (খাড়া, from the H. کهڑا), also KHÁRÁ (খাড়া) Erect; also, fig., honest, upright; payable on demand.

Khárá-huṇḍí, Beng. (খাড়াহুণ্ডী) A bill of exchange payable at sight.

Kháṛá-jama, Beng. (খাড়াজমা) The entire rent or assessment.

Khaṛá-utár, Guz. (ખડાઉતાર) Payable at sight—a bill, &c.

KHARÁB, H. (A. خراب) Bad, wicked, worthless, spoiled: bad, as land unfit for cultivation.

Kharába, H. (خرابہ) Ruin, desolation: waste land, unproductive (as land).

Kharábáhwál, H. (خراباحوال) Ruined, wretched, either person or place.

KHARÁDÍ, H. (A. خرادي) A turner, a carpenter.

KHARAṚÁ, Uriya (ଖରଡ଼ା) Receipt, acquittance, receipt given to cultivators for rent.

Khararáṛ paṇi, Uriya (ଖରଡ଼ାପଣି) Fee for writing a receipt.

Khararáṛ patra, Uriya (from S. पत्र, a leaf) A written receipt.

KHARCH, KHURCH, or KHARCHA, or, more correctly, KHARJ, KHURJ, of which it is the Hindustani modification, corruptly, KHIRCH, KURTCH, KHURCHEE (خرچ, A. خرج, pl. *Ikhráját*; from *Kharaja*, went forth): it occurs in most dialects in the first form; as, KHARACH, Beng. (খরচ), KHARCHA, Mar. (खर्च), KHARCHU, Tel. (ఖర్చు) Expense, disbursement, out-goings: the authorised expenses incurred by a village or district, and set off against the revenue receipts, or a cess levied upon the cultivators to provide for expenses; the debit side of an account, the account of the disbursements or outgoings.

Kharcha-hisáb, Beng. (P. حساب, an account) A village annual account kept in Bengal, shewing the amount of the rent due on each Ryot's land in cultivation, the amount paid, and the balance outstanding.

Kharch-awarjá, Tel. (అవర్జా) An abstract account of the disbursements of a district, or of the deductions from the collections.

Kharch-i-gáon, corruptly, *Khirch-gram*, and, more usually and correctly, *Grám-kharch*, H. (خرچ گاوں) Village expenses, charges levied by the headmen or public officers to provide for the expenses incurred by the officers or servants of the village community.

Kharch-i-khairát, H. (خرچ خيرات) A charge or allowance for charitable gifts or endowments.

Kharch-i-mufaṣṣil, H. (خرچ مفصّل) Provincial charges, expenses of collection and other authorised items of expenditure deducted from the gross revenue of a province. An extra cess levied in Jessore for provincial expenses prior to the permanent settlement.

Kharch-i-nánkár, H. (خرچ نانکار) Allowance or deduction from the revenue of an estate, as the subsistence money of the Zamindar.

Kharch-paṭṭí, Mar. (खर्चपट्टी) A tax for defraying occasional public charges: extra expenses in a district, as for roads, bridges, &c.: the recognised dues of the village officers and servants.

Kharch-i-pargana, H. (خرچ پرگنہ) Charges incurred in the management and revenue-collections of a Pargana or district.

Kharch-i-sadr, H. (خرچ سدر) Charges on account of the establishment of the principal local authorities.

Kharchaṣilak, Mar. (खर्चशिलक, A. سلك) Balance after expenditure, money in hand.

Kharchu-vechcha, Karn. (ಖರ್ಚು-ವೆಚ್ಚ) Expenditure, disbursement.

Kad-kharch, H. (P. بد, bad) Cesses of an oppressive nature, and in excess of the stipulated rents exacted on various pretexts from the cultivators by the Zamindars. *Puraniya.*

KHAṚEBAND, (खडेबंद) A day-book, a journal, an account drawn out on a loose piece of paper.

KHARJ, H. (A. خرج, from *kharaja* خرج, went forth) Tribute, tax, revenue.

KHARÁJ, or, more commonly, and equally correctly, KHIRÁJ, corruptly, KHERAJ, H. (A. خراج) Tax, tribute; ap-

plied originally in an especial manner to the tribute levied by Mohammadans upon infidels after conquest, but latterly to the revenue raised from the land, in which sense it is still employed, importing the amount claimed by the state as its rent or share of the profits of land in cultivation: hence *Lá-khiráj* (q. v.) designates lands which are exempted from any such payment.

Kharáji, or *Khiráji*, H. (خراجي) Taxable, subject to tribute or taxation.

Khiráji-bhúmi, Tel. (ఖరాజభూమి) Land paying revenue to government.

Kharáj or *Khiráj-guzár*, H. (from P. گزار, who passes or pays over) A payer of revenue to government, whether on his own account or as the representative of others.

Khiráji-zamín, H. (P. زمين) Land paying revenue.

Khiráj-muwazzaf, H. (A. موظف, fixed) Revenue of which the amount is fixed at a certain rate for a specific quantity of land.

Khiráj-mukásima, H. (A. مقاسمه, divided) Revenue collected at a certain rate upon the produce of land, and varying, therefore, with its quantity and value.

Khareri, Thug. The small owl.

Kharenja, Thug. A ravine or water-course.

Khárij, H. &c. (A. خارج, from *kharaja* خرج), Kheríj, Mar. (खेरीज) Excluded or separated from, extraneous to, external, additional.

Khárijálu, Tel. (ఖారిజాలు) Fees deducted from the gross produce of village lands.

Khárij-dákhil, also, *Dákhil-khárij*, q. v. (خارج داخل) Excluding and including, applied to the transfer of property, especially to lands transferred from one name to another in the collector's books.

Kháriji, or *Khárji*, H. (A. خارجي) A person who separates himself from a community or a religious faith, a seceder, a schismatic, a rebel. A member of a Mohammadan sect which excludes *Áli* from the number of Khalifs.

Khárij-jamá, corruptly, *Kharege-jumma*, H. (A. جمع, collection) Separated or detached from the rental of the state, as lands exempt from rent, or of which the revenue has been assigned to individuals or institutions.

Kheríj-jamá, Mar. (खेरीजजमा) Extra collections, miscellaneous items of revenue.

Kheríj-maktá, Mar. (खेरीजमक्ता) Lands let out by government direct, without the intervention of any one between it and the cultivators.

Khárij-mulk, Uriya (A. ملك, a kingdom) Transportation, banishment.

Kheríj-músáhirá, Mar. (खेरीजमूशाहिरा) Contingent charges, extras, presents, occasional allowances.

Khárij-náma, H. (from P. نامه, a document) A deed of separation or division, a deed for the partition of a joint estate, or for the separation of an individual share, or for making a dependent *táluk* separate and independent, also, simply a deed of transfer.

Khárija-táluk, H. (from تعلق) Separation of a portion or dependency of an estate, or of a Pargana, from the general assessment, and the payment of the revenue due from it direct to the government.

Khardá, or Kharden, or commonly, Khurd, Mar. (खरडा, खरडें) A rough note or memorandum, a draft, a scrawl, a waste-book. Maratha shopkeepers and bankers usually keep two such accounts; one the *Kachcha-khard*, or rough day-book; the other the *Paka-khard*, or cash-book in which the entries of the former are copied fair.

Kharí, Mar. (खरी) A patch of earth on a rocky substratum but cultivable for rice.

Khárí, Beng. Mar. &c. (S. खारी) A measure of grain equal to sixteen *dronas*, or about three bushels.

Kháríkam, Mal. (ഖാരികം) A field that requires, or that is sown with, a *khárí* of seed.

Kharíd, H. (P. خريد) Bought, also the thing bought, buying.

Kharída, corruptly, *Khereeda*, (P. خريده) Bought, purchased. In Cuttack, the designation of a kind of tenure created by the district officers who sold small parcels of land which were ostensibly waste, and excluded from the rent-roll, or reported as exempt from revenue: where the purchase was without suspicion of fraud the purchasers were allowed to retain the *Kharída* lands at a quit-rent: it is also termed *Milk-kharídagí*, ownership or lordship by purchase.

Kharíd-dár, abridged vernacularly to *Kharidár*, H, &c. (خريدار) A purchaser, a holder by purchase: in Cuttack, the proprietor of purchased estates.

Kharída-muáfí, H. (A. معافي, exempt) Lands in Cuttack claiming exemption from revenue as having been bought under that condition.

Kharíd-farokht, A. (P. فروختن, to sell) Buying and selling.

Kharídí, corruptly, *Khereedy*, (خريدي) Purchasing, or relating to purchasing.

Kharíf, Khureef, written vernacularly Kharip, and

KHARIPH, corruptly, KHEREEF, H. &c. (A. خريف) The season of autumn; the autumnal harvest; the crops which are sown before the commencement of the rains, or in April-May, and reaped after their close, October-November.

KHARIPAṬÍ, Guz. (ખરીપટી) A tax collected to relieve a village from debt.

KHARÍṬA, KHUREEṬU, sometimes, vernacularly, KHALÍTA, H. &c. (A. خريطه) A bag, a purse, the envelope of a letter, especially the ornamental or silk covering of a letter addressed to, or by, a native of rank: hence, the letter itself, particularly one passing between a native prince and the governor-general.

KHARKANÍYA, Thug. Crossing of the road by a hare in front of the party, a bad omen.

KHARKHÁ, Thug. An ass.

KHARPAṚ, Mar. (खरपड) A bad year, a time of distress from failure of the crops.

KHARRÁṬ, H. (A. خرّاط) A turner's lathe, a turner (also KHARRÁṬI.

KHARTÁI, or KHARTAL, Thug. Any bad omen. Dakh. Th.

KHÁṚU, Uriya (ଖାରୁ) Division of bullocks among cultivators.

KHÁRU, Thug. A gang of Thugs.

KHÁRŬÁ, or KHÁRWÁ, corruptly, KURWA, H. (كهاروا) A coarse kind of cotton cloth dyed red, and used in various ways, especially to wrap up books, parcels, &c.

KHARVATA, S. &c. (खर्वत) A country or market-town.

KHARWÁR, H. (P. خروار) A measure, said to be about 700lb., lit. an ass load: in Sindh it is called 850lb.

KHÁRWÍ, Mar. (खारवी) A caste employed in tiling houses, making plantations, &c.

KHAS, KHUS, or KHASKHAS, KHUSKHUS, H.(P. خس, خسخس) A fragrant grass (Andropogon muricatum) with the roots of which, interwoven with wicker-work, door and window-screens are made that are kept wet, and serve to cool the air as it passes through them into the room.

KHÁṢ, corruptly, KAS, KHASS, COSS, H. &c. (A. خاص) Select, eminent, noble; also private, peculiar: under the Moghul government it was applied to the chief officers of the state and the nobles of the court: as a revenue term it is applied to the management of estates and the collection of the revenue by the officers of the government, without any intermediate person between them and the cultivators, also to lands held by Zamindars and cultivated by themselves for their own benefit.

Khás-ápil, from the English, Appeal, Uriya (ଖାସଆପିଲ) A special appeal.

Kháṣ-ajír, H. (A. خاص اجير) Private or domestic servants, whether slaves or hired.

Khásá, pl. *Khásálu*, Tel. (ఖాసా, ఖాసాలు) Own, private, applied especially, in some parts of the Northern Cirkars, to domestic servants or hereditary slaves.

Khásárambha-bhúmi, Karn. (ಖಾಸಾರಂಭಭೂಮಿ) Lands cultivated by Zamindars through their own domestic slaves.

Khás-bandí, Mar. (खासबंदी) Distribution of the lands of a village, without regard to contiguity, amongst certain families, and the assessment of each estate in the lump, without reference to measurement or rating.

Khás-bighá, Mar. (खासबीघा) The measure of land both as to quantity and quality, by which the rental of the estate of an occupant in a *Khás-bandí* village is estimated.

Kháṣ-bardár, H. (خاصبردار) An attendant carrying the arms of his lord: one armed with a firelock.

Khás-bál, Mar. (खासबाल) A mixed soil of sand and clay, yielding good crops if manured.

Khás-bátamí, Mar. (खास बातमी) Authentic or official accounts.

Kháṣ-bo, H. (from بونا, to sow) Land under the management of the Raja. Kuch Bahar.

Kháṣ-chelá, H. (from چيلا) The chief disciple and destined successor of the Mahant or head of a religious establishment of ascetics or mendicants.

Khás-dár, Mar. (खासदार) A groom, a horsekeeper: sometimes corrupted to *Kázdár*.

Khásgí, Mar. (खासगी) One's own private or personal property, in contradistinction to the revenues or concerns of the state; own, perṣonal, peculiar.

Khásgí-paiká, Mar. (from पैका, money) One's own or private cash.

Khásgí-kárkún, Mar. (from कारकून) A private or confidential agent, clerk, or manager.

Khásgíwálá, Mar. (खासगीवाला) A title usually given to the confidential minister of the Peshwa or other Maratha prince, who was especially intrusted with the management of their private receipts and disbursements, or other personal interests.

Kháṣ-hál, H. (from A. حال, condition) A kind of rent-free tenure: in Sylhet, the lands cultivated by the Zamindar himself, and for his own maintenance.

Kháṣ-mahal, H. (A. محل) The female apartments.

Khás-mahál, H. (A. plur. of محل) Districts held in the management of the government.

Khás-navís, H. (P. نويس) A private secretary, a clerk or accountant of the government.

Khás-navísí, H. (P. نويسي) Relating to government accountants: an *abwáb*, or tax, formerly levied in Bengal from the Zamindars for the expense of the government officers of account employed in registering the annual revenue settlements.

Khás-o-âám, H. (A. خاص وعام) High and low, noble and vulgar; *i.e.* all classes of persons.

Kháspatak, Mar. (खासपतक) One's own private troop of horse.

Khás-ságuvalí, Karn. (ಖಾಸಸಾಗುವಳಿ) Cultivation of lands by the government for its own benefit, or by a Zamindar on his own account.

Kháswári, Karn. (ಖಾಸ್ವಾರಿ) A stud or troop of horses: but it is no doubt the same word as *Khás-sawárí*, H. (خاص سواري) said to be a respectful phrase for a person of rank, equivalent to your lordship; also a circuit made by a commanding officer: and as *Khásáswárí*, Mar. (खासास्वारी), the equipage or train of a Raja.

Khás-tahsíl, H. (A. خاص تحصيل) Collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the government, without the intervention of a Zamindar or farmer of the revenue.

Khás-táluk, H. (A. خاص تعلق) A *táluk*, or certain district under the immediate management of the state: the Nawabs of Bengal formerly selected such tracts, and occupied them for their own benefit; but the term is now applied to estates which, in consequence of the default of the occupant, or his death without heirs, are kept in the hands of the state and managed by the government officers.

Khás zamín, or, vernacularly, *jamín*, H. (خاص زمين) Land of which the collection is made by the government officers immediately from the cultivators.

KHASARA, or KHASÁRAT, or KHISÁRAT, H. (A. خسر, خسارت) Damage, injury, loss, fraud: the plea of a suit for damages: loss on a repeated sale, difference in diminution between the result of a first and second sale.

KHÁSIA, H. (?) The designation of the people of the hill provinces.—Garhwal.

KHASRÁ, KHUSRA, H. (كهسرا, खसरा) A day-book, a journal, a field-book, especially a written record of the particulars of a rough map or plan of a village, which is called a *Shajra*, in which the fields are numbered, and their numbers are registered in the field-book, or *Khasrá*, corresponding: in this also is registered the name of the proprietor and of the cultivator of each field, whether the same or different, the name of each field, its length and breadth in *gathás*, and its area in *bíghás* and *biswás*, the quality of the soil, the crop growing upon it, and any remarks that it may be thought advisable to add.

Khasrá-bahí, H. (from بهي, a book) A field-book, a book in which the *khasrá* tables or lists are entered.

Khasrá-paimáish, H. (P. پيمايش, measurement) The register or statement of a land survey or measurement.

KHÁSTÁBAKI, Beng. (খাস্তাবাকি, P. خواسته, what is required, and A. باقي, remainder) Balance of revenue left due after a portion has been realised by the sale of the defaulter's estate.

Khástá-nílám, Beng. (from নীলাম, sale) Balance or deficit left by a sale by auction, the proceeds of which are not equal to the demands against the property sold.

KHATT, or KHUTT, H. (A. خط), KHAT, KHUT, Mar. (खत) A letter, a writing, an entry in a book, a written document, as a note of hand, a deed of mortgage, &c.

Khet-khat, H. (كهيت خط) A deed of sale or mortgage for a field, or a portion of a coparcenary estate, conveying the land alone, without the privileges attached to it.

Khunt-khat, (كهنت خط) A deed by which the rights of a coparcener in a village or estate are conveyed to another person as well as the land.

Karjkhat, Mar. (कर्जखत) A note of obligation, or promise to pay.

Gahán khat, Mar. (गहाणखत) A note of assurance that a pledge will be redeemed.

Gharenáü-khat, Guz. (ઘરેણાઉ ખત) A mortgage deed.

Fárigh-khat, q. v. A deed of acquittance.

Pharokht khat, Mar. (फरोक्त खत, from P. فروخت) A deed of sale.

Vechán khat, Guz. (વેચાણખત) A bill of sale, a deed of conveyance.

KHÁT, H. Mar. (كهات, खात) Manure, filth so applied: in H., also, *Khád* and *Kháo* (كهاد, كهاو).

Khátár, Mar. (खाताड) The spot outside a village where the filth is thrown.

Khát-bikrí, Mar. (खातबिकरी) Sale of manure on government account.

Khátwar, Mar. (खातवड) Well manured, rich, as a field or soil.

KHÁT, Thug. A bribe. Dakh. Thug.

KHÁTÁ, H. (کہاتا), Beng. (খাতা), KHÁTEN, Mar. (खातें), KHÁTU, Guz. (ખાતુ) An account-book, a day-book, a journal or ledger, also an account; account current—one kept with an individual, or of a particular concern with respect to the receipts and outlay upon it; an account of real or personal property; also, the paper or book in which such accounts are kept.

Kháte-bákí, Mar. (खातेबाकी) The balance for or against a tradesman's books.

Khátá-bahí, H. (کہاتا بہی), *Khátevahí*, Mar. (खातेवही) An account-book, a day-book, or one framed from the day-book, a ledger.

Khátedár, Mar. (खातेदार) A mercantile correspondent, one with whom an account is opened.

Khátáwári, Beng. (খাতাবারি) Entries in a ledger.

Khátápotá, Guz. (ખાતાપોતા) Commercial dealings, buying and selling.

KHÁTÁ, Guz. (ખાતા) The holding of a Ryot or cultivator.

Khátá bandi, Guz. (ખાતાબંદી) Assessment of each Ryot's holdings; a Ryotwar assessment.

KHAṬÁ, KHUṬA, H. (A. خطا). Fault, offence, crime.

KHÁṬÁ, Tel. (ఖాటా) Large scales for weighing grain in sacks.

KHATAÏ, Thug. Information of, or hostility to, a gang, or of some of its members, owing to a quarrel.

Khatiaï, Thug. Information against a gang.

Khatowa, Thug. A Thug informing against his confederates.

KHÁTAKA, Beng. (খাতক) A borrower, a debtor.

Khátakí, Beng. (খাতকী) Relating to a loan, a promissory note or bond.

KHÁṬAKA, or KHÁṬAKÍ, Mar. (खाटक, खाटकी) A caste, or an individual of it, who is by avocation a butcher.

KHÁṬAN, or KHÁṬANI, Beng. (খাটন, খাটনি) Labouring, working for hire.

Kháṭaní, Beng. (খাটনী) Wages or hire of labour, pay of a workman or labourer.

Kháṭaniyá, Beng. (খাটনীয়া) A workman, a labourer.

KHATÁUNÍ, KHUTAONEE, corruptly, KHUTEONEE, KHUTTEONI, KUTTOWNEE, KHATIOWNEE, KUTTEEANEE, KUTAMUNNEE, CUTEEAN, or CUTTEAN, H. (کہتاونی), KHATÁWANÍ, which may be pronounced KHATAÖNI, Mar. (खतावणी), KHATIYÁN, KHATIYÁNI, Beng. (খতিয়ান, খতিয়ানি), KATÁVANI, or KATÁONI, Tam. (கதாவணி) A ledger, an account-book, one in which are entered, under distinct and appropriate heads, the several items first entered in a day-book or field-book: although differently explained by different authorities, and occasionally modified as to its application, the term always denotes accounts of the nature of the ledger: thus it is said the Maraṭha Sáhukár's *khatáwani* is made up from his *kharda*, or day-book, in the order of the names of his constituents: in the government financial accounts it was a statement of all expenses and disbursements, arranged alphabetically under their several heads: in Guz. it is said to mean the act of posting items from the day and cash-books into the ledger: in Bengal, the *khatiyán* was an abstract of the *chiṭás* kept by the village accountant, shewing the whole extent of land held by each cultivator, the nature of the tenure or cultivation, as *khúdkásht*, &c., and the species of cultivation. In the north-western provinces the *khatáoni*, or, as there also denominated, the *muntakhab*, is an account made up from the *khasrá*, in which the fields belonging to each *thok*, *patti*, and individual are brought together, and then the name of the occupant, the number of each field, its extent, with deductions for waste or the like, the rate of assessment per *bíghá*, the total rent, and the manner of its payment, are recorded.

Ásámi-wár-khatiyán, Beng. (আসামীবারখতিয়ান) An account kept with each individual Ásámí or cultivator, made up from the *khasrá* or field-book, specifying the fields held by him, the extent of his lands, waste or cultivated, the amount of his assessment, and the particulars of his payments.

Khátábandi, H. (کہاتابندی) The same as the preceding: an abstract account or ledger.

Jinswár-khatiyán, Beng. (A. جنس, species) An abstract account of the different crops cultivated in a village or an estate, their highest and lowest culture, and the average produce of each kind per *bíghá*.

KHAṮB, H. (A. خطب) Marrying, betrothing, contracting a marriage.

KHATI, Mar. (?) A blacksmith: in Nagpur, the village blacksmith: in Hindustán, a wheelwright.

KHATIRÍ, H. (?) A crop raised in the sand on the banks of a river by force of manure or hand watering: a nominal rent only is paid for such sowings. Agra.

KHATN, H. (A. ختن) The husband of a man's female relations with whom his own intermarriage is interdicted.

KHATN, KHATNA, KHATNAT, H. (A. ختن, ختنه, ختنت) Circumcision.

KHAṬPAURÁ, H. (کهٹپورا, खटपौरा) A kind of rake worked by two men for breaking up the soil into small beds.

KHATRÍ, corruptly, KHATRY, KHETREE, KHETERY, H. (کهتري, S. *kshatriya* क्षत्रिय) The man of the second pure tribe, the soldier and the sovereign caste. Mar. (खत्री) A caste, or individual of it, who is a silk-weaver.

KHAṬUÁ, Uriya (ଖଟୁଆ) Chief cattle-driver.

KHAUR, Thug. An army.

KHAWÁṢ, H. (A. خواص, properly, plur. of خاص) Nobles, grandees: attendants, personal servants, usually the favourite or confidential attendant on a person of rank: a boy or female servant: in the west of India the children of a female slave belonging to a Cháran or Rajput, the property of the owner of the slave, but treated as a member of the family: the word, written *Chiaus*, is the origin of the English word *Chouse*. In Puraniya the term is applied to slaves in general, whether domestic or agricultural, but the *khawáṣ* is usually originally a free person who has become a voluntary slave for protection and support, and, in some cases, has a grant of land from the Zamindar for his subsistence: another kind of *khawáṣ* is more of a client or retainer of some wealthy person than a slave, although nominally such.

KHÁWIND, or KHÁWAND, H. (P. خاوند), vernacularly, KHAMIND, Uriya, KHÁMAND, Tel. A lord, a master.

KHAZÁNA, KHUZANU, corruptly, CAJANA, or, more correctly, though less commonly, KHIZÁNA, H. (P. خزانه), vernacularly, KHAJÁNÁ, as Beng. (খজানা), also KHAJÍNÁ, Mar. (खजाना, खजीना), Tel. (ఖజానా) A treasury, the public treasury: treasure, money: the public revenue, the land-tax.

Khazánchí, or *Khuzanchee*, or, vernacularly, *Khajánchí*, corruptly, *Khajomchi*, H. &c. (خزانچي) A treasurer, a cash-keeper.

KHEḌÁ, corruptly, KEDDAH and KEHDAH, H. (کهيدا) An inclosure in which wild elephants are caught: (it is derived from کهيدنا, to chase, but is probably a word of Bengali or Sanscrit origin, from Beng. খেদা, to chase cattle, S. आखेट, hunting.)

Kheḍá-i-afiyál, (A. افيال, plur. of *fil* فيل, an elephant) Expenses incurred in catching wild elephants, for which, under the Mohammadan government, a tax was levied upon certain districts in Bengal and Sylhet: the cess or abwáb so levied

KHÉḌ, or KHEṚ, Guz. (ખેડ) Ploughing, tillage.

Kheḍán, Guz. (ખેડાણ) Land under tillage.

Kheḍut, Guz. (ખેડુત) A cultivator, an agriculturist.

KHEḌE, Mar. (खेडे, S. खेटक) A small, and chiefly agricultural village.

KHEMKUṢAL, H. (کهيمکسل, from S. क्षेम, and कुशल) Welfare, prospering, both in personal health and worldly affairs.

KHEP, H. (کهيپ, S. क्षेप) A trip (in a boat or vessel) a cargo: a cracked or adulterated coin.

KHEPÍÁ, Guz. (ખેપીઆ) A courier, a messenger, a letter-carrier, an intelligencer, a spy.

KHEṚÁ, H. (کهيڙا) A village. See KHEḌE (it is the same word): in Bundelkhand it is the land immediately adjacent to a village.

KHESÁRÍ, Beng. (খেসারী) A sort of pulse much cultivated for food (Lathyrus sativus).

KHET, H. &c. (کهيت, खेत, S. क्षेत्र) A field, a tract of land especially fit for cultivation; a cultivated field: an agricultural division of land, in Bengal, formerly considered as equal to 60 *bighás*.

Khet-bánṭ, H. (کهيت بانٹ), vernacularly corrupted, in Hindi, to *Khat* or *Khet-baṭ*, (کهت بٹ) Allotment of the lands of a coparcenary village, field by field, among the sharers, but in such a manner that they shall not be contiguous, or of the same quality, but so divided that each may have a due proportion of good and bad land: the term, however, has other explanations, and most correctly implies the mode in which a *Mauza*, is divided into two or more mahála or estates; and it is commonly applied to denote the intermixture of the lands of different villages, which, although known as belonging to one village, are found lying amongst those belonging to another: in one or two instances the lands of the same *mahál* or estate are entirely scattered amongst those of others.

Khet-chiṭṭhá, H. (کهيت چٹها) Rough field-book, or notes of the fields of a tract surveyed.

Khet-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) The occupant or owner of a field.

Khet-khaṭṭ, H. (کهيت خط) Mortgage of a field: see خط.

Khetí, H. &c. (کهيتي) Relating to a field; a husbandman, a cultivator: cultivation, agriculture.

Khetíbáṛí, H. (کهيتي باڑي) Agriculture, tillage.

Khetihar, H. (کهيتيهر) A cultivator.

Khetípatárí, Hindi (खेतीपतारी) Agricultural labour, field work.

Khet-jharti, Mar. (खेतझडती) Annual account of the fields of a village to be kept by the *Kulkarní.*

Khetwár, H. (کهیتوار) By fields; the assessment that is made upon each separate field according to its capability of yielding produce, and the description of the latter grown in it.

Khetwár-jamábandí, H. (A. H. جمعبندي, q. v.) Amount of the revenue assessed upon each field.

KHEWÁ, or KHEWÁÍ, H. (کهیواي ,کهیوا) Fare, ferry or passage money.

Khewaṭ, Khewaṭiá, H. (کهیوت, کهیوتیا, खेवट) A ferry-man, a boat-man, a rower; also, *Khewak*, H. (کهیوك).

KHEWAT, (?) H. A contribution sometimes levied by the former government of Bengal on rent-free lands, when the lands assessed were unable to pay the amount, in order to compensate for any deficit in the revenue: a contribution among the coparceners of a village to the village expenses: in the north-west provinces, the record or register of the shares in which a coparcenary village is distributed: assessment with the Ryots according to their shares.—Ajmír.

Khewat-náma, H. (P. نامه) A document or statement of liabilities.

KHIÁNAT, also written KHIYANAT, (A. خیانت) Perfidy, treachery, embezzlement: in law, breach of trust, violation of an engagement.

Khaïn, H. (خئن) A traitor: one who violates an engagement, or is culpable of a breach of trust.

KHIÁR, H. (خیار ? A., see the next word) Second sort of land of two species: first and second, in a classification of the lands of Dinajpur.

KHIÁR, A. (خیار) Option, selection: in Mohammadan law an optional completion or dissolution of an agreement of sale under various circumstances.

Khiár-ul-ḳabúl, (قبول, consent) Option of refusing to accept the terms offered before the parties separate.

Khiár-ul-majlis, (مجلس, an assembly) Option of retracting an assent before the parties separate.

Khiár-ul-ruyat, (رویت) Option of inspection, the right of a purchaser to reject what he has bought without seeing it.

Khiár-ul-âib, (عیب, fault) Option of rejecting an article bought if any defect is discovered in it.

Khiár-us-sharṭ, (شرط, an agreement) Option of either party to annul the sale within three days, or a longer period, if agreed upon mutually.

Khiár-ut-tâyín, (تعیین) Option of the purchaser of one of several similar articles to make his own selection: other circumstances are enumerated by which sales may be optionally annulled.

KHICHRÍ, H. (کهچري), Beng. (খিচড়ি), KICHCHIḌI, Karn. (ಕಿಚ್ಚಿಡಿ) An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse and spices: hence, fig., any common mixture, a confusion, hotch-potch.

Kichchiḍi-báchiḍi, Karn. (ಕಿಚ್ಚಿಡಿಬಾಚಿಡಿ) Turmoil, confusion, disorder.

KHIDMAT, H. (A. خدمت) Service, office.

Khidmatgár, or *Khidmat-dár*, (from H. گار, or P. دار), incorrectly, *Kidmutgar*, *Kismutgar*, and *Kitmutgar*, H. A servant, a table-servant, a personal attendant: in the Northern Cirkars usually a slave.

Khádim, H. (A. خادم) A servant, an attendant, one who is employed in the care of a shrine or mosque.

Khádim-i-dargáh, H. (خادم درگاه) An attendant on a Mohammadan tomb or mosque.

Khidmat-i-tâluḳdárí or *zamindárí*, H. The service or office of a Tâlukdár or Zamindar.

KHIL, or KHÍL, Beng. (S. খিল, খীল), Mal. (ഖിലം) Waste or uncultivated land, though capable of being brought into cultivation.

Khil-jamá, Beng. (খিলজমা) Assessment of waste lands newly brought into cultivation.

Khil-jamín, Beng. (খিলজমীন) Land lying fallow or uncultivated.

Khil-patit, Beng. (from S. পতিত, fallen) Land excluded from the rent-roll in consequence of lying waste.

KHÍL, H. (کهیل) Parched grain.

KHILÁF-I-SHARÂ, H. (A. خلاف شرع) Contrary to the law, illegal.

KHILÂT, corruptly, KHELAUT, or KILLAUT, H. (A. خلعت) A dress of honour; any article of costume presented by the ruling or superior authority to an inferior as a mark of distinction: a complete *Khilât* may include arms, or a horse, or an elephant: in general it is some part of a native dress.

Khilât-bahá, H. (from P. بها, price) A cess, or abwáb, levied by the Mohammadan government to defray the cost of honorary dresses presented at court.

KHILWAT, or KHALWAT, H. (A. خلوت) Privacy, retirement.

Khilwat-khána, or *Khilwat-gáh*, H. (from P. خانه, a chamber, or گاه, a place) A private apartment, the women's apartments.

Khilwat-nashín, H. (P. نشين, who sits) A recluse, a hermit: a woman of rank; one who does not appear in public.

Khilwat-ṣahíh, H. (A. خلوت صحيح) Correct or lawful privacy; the retirement and cohabitation of husband and wife without natural or artificial impediment, constituting the validity of the marriage, and giving to the woman a full claim to her dower.

KHIND, Mar. (खिंड) A narrow path between two hills.

KHÍM, or KHEPNI, (?) H. Personal attendance by cultivators holding of a superior upon the chief in journeys.

KHIRMAN, H. (P. خرمن) A stack of corn, a granary, a barn.

KHIRUDU, Tel. (ఖిరుడు) Ground in cultivation.

KHISTI, Karn. (ಖಿಸ್ತಿ) Tribute; probably a vernacular form of KIST, q. v.

KHIṬÁB, H. (A. خطاب) A title.

KHO, or KHOÁ, corruptly, KOAR, Beng. (খো, খোআ) Coarse brick-dust or pounded bricks used in making roads, roofing houses, &c.

KHOBBA, Thug. Flesh meat: peculiar to Dakhini Thugs.

KHOḌÁ, Mar. (खोडा) Stocks for criminals.

KHODÁN, Guz. (ખોદાણ) Ground flooded or undermined by water.

KHODDA, Thug. An old man.

KHODELI, Thug. An eight ana piece.

KHODI, H. (كهودي) Digging, culture of land: ceremonies involving bodily labour, unremunerated except by food; Kamaon.

KHOḌWÁ, Mar. (खोडवा) Second crop of sugar-cane; cane sprouting from the stem of the first crop, also the latter left to bear shoots.

KHOĪ, H. (كهوي) Dry part of the sugar-cane after expressing the juice.

KHOJA, H. (خوجه), KHOJÁ, Mar. (खोजा), KHOJO, Guz. (ખોજો) A eunuch; corruption of *Khwája*, q. v. In Guz. a tribe of Indian Mohammadans.

KHOKHÁ, H. (كهوكها), KHOKÁ, or KHOKHÁ, Mar. (खोका, खोखा), KOKHUṆ, Guz. (ખોખું) A bill of exchange that has been paid and remains in the hands of the payer as a voucher.

KHOLÁDHAR, Guz. (ખોલાધર) A person who stands surety for a stranger demanding payment of a bill of exchange.

KHOKHÍ, Thug. Clearing the throat, a signal to prepare for action.

KHOLAMBHO, Guz. (ખોલંભો) Postponement, putting off.

KHOM, Thug. A door.

KHOMASNA, Thug. To rush at once upon travellers when there is not sufficient time for the usual forms.

KHONḌAR, H. (كهوندر, खोंडर) Gleanings or leavings on the threshing-floor after the grain is removed.

KHONDU, Tel. (ఖోండు) Ripe grain.

KHONṬÁ, H. (كهونٹا) Base, adulterated (as coin).

KHOPRA, H. (كهوپرا), KHOBREṆ, Mar. (खोबरें) The kernel of a cocoa-nut: the dried interior pulp.

Khobrel, Mar. (खोबरेल, from खोबरें, and तेल) Cocoa-nut oil.

KHORÁ, or KHORÉ, Mar. (खोरा, खोरें) A hollow or bottom between hills, a glen.

KHORÁ, Thug. Unlucky.

KHORÁĪ, Thug. Copper coin.

KHORAK, Thug. A horse; *Khorkání*, a mare.

KHORCHI, Thug. A barber.

KHORJAM, Tel. (ఖోర్జం) A bale or lot of twenty pieces, commonly called a *Corge*.

KHOSÁ, Beng. (খোসা) Husk of grain; shell of pulse; rind of fruit.

Khosán, Beng. (খোসান) Cleaning grain, separating it from the husk; shelling peas, &c.

Khosání, Beng. (খোসানী) Price of labour in husking grain, &c.

KHOSÁ, H. (كهوسا) Name of a marauding tribe in the sandy tract between Hindustan and Sindh, called the Thal.

KHOSMÁN, Thug. A Mohammadan.

KHOṬ, Guz. (ખોટ) A blunder: loss in trade, damages.

Khoṭ-vadh, Guz. (ખોટવધ) Profit and loss.

KHOTA, or KHOT, Mar. (खोत) A farmer of land revenue or customs; any contractor or monopolist: in some of the Maratha provinces, an officer exercising hereditarily the office of collecting the government revenue, also one appointed to that duty.

Khot-báki, Mar. (from P. باقي) Balance of grain, &c. due from the cultivator to the landholder.

Khot-ḍhárá, Mar. (खोतधारा) The dues of the landlord from the cultivator or tenant.

Khotí, Mar. (खोती) The business or office of the hereditary or appointed collector, termed *khoṭ*: contracting, farming; contracting for a crop of corn on the field.

Khotkí, or *Khotgí*, Mar. (खोतकी, खोतगी) The office of a collector, termed *khoṭ*.

Khotkharábá, Mar. (खोतखराबा) Waste lands about a village, of which the revenue is farmed and given to the farmer on his paying a fixed sum to the government.

Khotsajjá, (खोतसज्जा) Lands held of the landholder or farmer, in contradistinction to those held of government direct.

Khotpatra, Mar. (खोटपत्र, from खोट, false) A document acknowledging the falsehood of a claim or plea, written acknowledgment of error.

Khoṭverá, Mar. (खोटवेरा) An extra assessment to make up for some deficit in the revenue.

KHOUS, Thug. Return from an expedition.

KHOTAB, Thug. Interval between midnight and day-break.

KHUBRÍ, Beng. (खुबरी) A small hut.

KHÚD, KHOOD, H. &c. (P. خود) Self, own.

Khúdájarí páṭá, Beng. (খুদাজরী পাটা) An engagement by which, for a sum of money, a man makes himself the bondsman of another, either for a term of years or for life. (Sylhet.)

Khúd-hásht, corruptly, *Khode khasht*, P. (کاشتن, *háshtan*, to sow, as seed) Sowing or cultivating one's own ground. See *Kásht*.

Khúd-hásht ráíat, H. (A. رعيت) A cultivator of his own hereditary land.

Khúd-hásht zamín, H. (A. زمين) Land cultivated by its hereditary occupant.

KHÚḌ, or KHÚṚ, H. (کهوڑ, खूड) A furrow in a stiff soil.

KHUDA, but usually pronounced more like KHODA, and in some dialects, as in Bengali so written, H. (خُدا) Beng. (খোদা) God.

Khudá kare, H. (from کرنا, to do) Would to God! May God do!

Khudá-na-khwásta, H. (from P. خواستن, to will or wish) God forbid!

Khudáwánd, H. (P. خداوند) Master, lord, husband.

KHULÍMUDDAT, Mar. (खुलीमुद्दत, from H. *khula* کهولا, open, and A. *muddat*, مدّت, time) An undefined term or period for the performance of an engagement, payment of a debt, &c.

KHULṬÍN, A. (خلطين) A fermented liquor, infusion of dates and of ráisins bottled together: it is not a prohibited liquor.

KHUḶÁ PAISÁ, Mar. (खुळापैसा) A small copper coin, current in some parts of the Dakhin: seven hundred go to a rupee.

KHÚM, KHOOM, vernacular for KAUM, q. v. Mar. (खूम), Tel. (ఖూము) People, tribe, class, caste.

Khúmwár, Mar. (खूमवार) By tribes or families, as taxes imposed on, statements of returned, or the like.

KHÚN, KHOON, H. &c. (P. خون) Blood; fig., murder.

Khún-bahá, (P. خونبها) Price of blood, mulct of retaliation.

Khúní, H. (خونی) A murderer, a shedder of blood.

Khúnrez, H. (P. خونریز) A murderer.

Khúntí, (?) Price paid to *Bhils* for protection from personal injury, black mail, price of blood.

KHÚṆ, KHOOṆ, Mar. (खूण) A mark, whence, a boundary-mark.

KHUNCHI, erroneously, KOONCHY, Beng. (খুঁচি) In dry measure, eight handfuls.

KHUṆḌÍ, Mar. (खुंडी) A sort of Jawári grown as a second crop in garden land, to serve as a green crop for cattle: the heads of the grain are also eaten.

KHÚNT, H. (کهونت) A share in the lands of a village by hereditary descent, and in all the privileges and rights which it involves.—Azimgerh.

Khúnt-bat or *-vat*, (H. वत *bat* or *vat*, implying possession) Tenure by ancestral shares in a village, as existing in Azimgerh.

Khúnt-khat, H. (خونت خط) A deed of mortgage by which the mortgagee parts not only with his share of the *khunt-vat* lands, but with all the rights and privileges attached to them.

Khúntaití, H. (خونتيتی) Payment of revenue according to the ancestral shares, without reference to the actual condition or produce of the shares.

KHUNṬÍ, Mar. (खुंटी) A peg or pin stuck in the ground, or a short stump of a tree as a land or boundary mark.

KHUNṬWÁ, Mar. (खुंटवा) A duty on vessels on coming to anchor or passing within a certain range.

KHÚRÁK, less correctly, but vernacularly, KHORÁK, H. &c. (P. خوراك) Food, daily food, allowance of food.

Khúrákí, vernacularly, *Khorákí*, H. &c. (P. خوراكي) Allowance of food, or money for purchasing it; subsistence money.

Khúr-o-posh, written also, *Khor-o-posh*, H. (خوروپوش) Food and clothing, maintenance, which it is incumbent on the head of a family to provide.

Khúráhu, Tel. (ఖూరాకు) Subsistence money (see *Khuráki*) or fees paid by villagers to inferior servants employed to collect the government dues.

Khúráki-afiál, H. (A. plur. of *fíl*, an elephant) Food of elephants: a tax formerly levied in Sylhet to defray the cost of maintaining the elephants caught for government in the district.

Khúránt, H. (کهورانت) Old soil, soil trodden down by cattle with hoofs.

Khurd, H. (P. خورد) Little, small; used as the designation of a village or town, in opposition to *kalán*, great.

Khúrda, H. (P. خورده), Mar. (खुर्दा) The original implies eaten; but in vernacular use it implies, like the preceding, small, what is broken up into small parts or fragments, as small coins in exchange for large, and the like.

Khúrdagaṭá, or *Khúrdagí*, H. (خوردگی ,خوردهگتّا) Changing money, giving pieces of smaller for one of larger value.

Khúrdah-farosh, H. (خورده فروش) A huckster, a dealer in petty wares.

Khúrdiá, H. (خورديا) A money-changer.

Khúsh, H. (P. خوش) Pleased, pleasant, agreeable, &c.

Khúsh-básh, incorrectly, *Koosh-besh*, H. (P. باش, being, abiding) One who lives pleasantly or at his ease; applied variously in different places: in Sylhet, to a petty proprietor, one who possesses a small piece of ground, with a dwelling on it, for which he pays revenue; in Cuttack, to a resident in a village who pays no rent for the ground on which his dwelling stands; in Birbhúm it denoted a remission or assignment of revenue to enable the grantee to live more comfortably; in the Dakhin, and in other places, it usually means a cultivator holding land at an easy or quit-rent.

Khúsh-ḳabála or *kibála*, H. (A. قبالة) A contract or engagement entered into willingly.

Khúsh-kharíd, H. (P. خريد) Purchase made willingly, without any constraint: what is purchased at once, without any advance or dispute.

Khuṛtat, or Khuṛá, Beng. (খুড়তত, খুড়া) A father's younger brother; *Khurí* (খুড়ী), his wife.

Khushk, H. &c. (P. خشك) Dry.

Khushka, H. (P. خشكه) Dry rice, rice boiled plain, without seasoning or other ingredients.

Khushkí, sometimes, vernacularly, *Khuski*, H. &c. (خشكي) Dryness, drought: dry land, land not artificially irrigated: by land in opposition to by water, as travelling.

Khushksál, H. (A. سال, a year) A year of drought or famine.

Khuṣúmat, H. (A. خصومت, from خصم, an enemy) Enmity, strife, litigation.

Khuṭba, H. (A. خطبه) A public prayer or discourse pronounced in the mosques at the Friday service, in which the prince is prayed for.

Khaṭíb, H. (خطيب) A preacher, a public reader or speaker.

Khwája, but pronounced Khája, and, corruptly, Caja, Khoja, H. (P. خواجه) A rich or respectable man, a gentleman, an opulent merchant; also, vernacularly, *Khoja*, a eunuch.

Khwája-sará, H. (P. سرا, the inner apartments) A eunuch, one attached to the female apartments.

Khwánd-kár, H. (P. خواندن, to read) A schoolmaster, one who teaches reading and writing.

Khydara, Thug. Any armed policeman, as a Barkandaz, Najíb, &c.

Kiári, H. (كياري) A bed in a garden; one in a field, especially for the plantation of rice in small squares, with raised borders to retain the water; a field surrounded by a high bank forming it into one large bed.

Ḳiás, or Ḳiyás, H. &c. (A. قياس) Reasoning, inference, logical deduction: in the absence of a positive law, judgment on the merits of a case.

Ḳiás náma, H. &c. A written judgment or decree.

Ḳibla, H. (A. قبله, from قبل, what is placed before or opposite) The place to which Mohammadans look when praying, which is the direction of the temple of Mecca: any venerable person, one to whom another looks with respect.

Ḳibla-i-áálam, H. (A. قبله عالم) The *ḳibla* of the world, applied to a prince, His majesty, Your majesty.

Ḳibla-gáh, H. (from P. گاه, a place) The place to which the face is to be turned when praying; any august or venerable person when spoken of or to; as, a king, a father, Your majesty, Sire.

Kidaṇgu, Tam. (கிடங்கு) A tank, a pond; a store, a granary; a betel garden, a jail.

Kifáyat, or Kifaiat, corruptly, Kiffut, Keffayet, Keffayat, H. (A. كفايت, from كفي, to be enough) Surplus, profit, advantage: profit or increase in the amount of revenue received by the government, whether by raising the rate of assessment or imposing additional taxes: in the old revenue accounts several items of increase are so denominated, as,

Kifáyat-i-hast-o-búd, H. (كفايت هست وبود) Increase of actual and past assessment founded on a revision of the value of the lands and resumption of illegal or lapsed alienations.

Kifáyat-i-Faujdárí, H. (كفايت فوجداري) Increased assessment on the frontier lands held by military governors,

levied by them at first for their own benefit, but brought to the credit of the government by Kasim Ali Khan.

Kifáyat-i-sair, corruptly, *Keffyet sayer*, H. (كفايت سير) Increase of the revenue derived from miscellaneous items of taxation, whether effected by additional imposts or reduction of charges.

KÍL, A lake (?), Glossary, 5th Rep. KÍL, H. &c. (كيل), is more usually a stake, a pin, a peg.

KILÂ, H. (A. قلعة. more correctly, ḲALÂ, قلعة), vernacularly, KILLÁ, Mar. (किल्ला), Beng. (কিল্লা) A fort, a fortress, a castle, a hill fort. In Cuttack the term applies to estates or Zamindárís in the jangal and hill tracts on the western border, some of considerable extent, paying tribute, but in some respects subject to their own Rajas : seventeen are enumerated—Ranpur, Naiaghar, Khandiapárá, Narsingpur, Báramba, Tigaria, Bánki, Áthgarh, Dekanál, Hindol, Angúl, Áthmalik, Talchír, Kyunjhar, Lera, Moharbanj, Nilghar; they are usually 200 or 300 square miles in extent, but Lera is only 20, whilst Angúl is calculated at 22,000, and Moharbanj at 15,000; they were no doubt originally named from the forts occupied by the Rajas who were held responsible for guarding the frontier against the wilder tribes to the west.

Ḳilá, or *Killâdár*, or sometimes, vernacularly, *Killedar*, as Mar. (किल्लेदार), Karn. (ಕಿಲ್ಲೆದಾರ), H. &c. (قلعدار) The governor or commandant of a fort: in Cuttack, the holder of a fort and lands annexed on the principle of feudal service.

Ḳilla, or *Killedari*, H. &c. The office emoluments, &c., of a Killâdár.

Ḳilâját, H. (قلعجات, irr. plur. of قلعة) Forts: in Orissa the term is used collectively to designate lands chiefly in the hill country bordering on the plains, and held at a quit-rent on the tenure of military service in defending the low country from the ravages of the wild mountain tribes, for which, as well as their own safety, the Zamindars occupy numerous Kilás or forts.

Killá-vartálá, corruptly, *Kella-wurtullah*, Mar. (किल्ला वर्त्ताला) A cess imposed upon the peasantry in lieu of a reduction in the amount of the grain with which they were bound to supply the garrison of a fort.

KILINTU, Tel. (Port (?) కిలింటు) Port, clearance; receipt for port dues paid.

KÍLAKA, S. &c. (कीलक) The forty-second year of the cycle.

KILLARI, also written KHILLARY, Mar. (?) The name of a tribe of migratory shepherds, feeding their flocks on all waste lands between the Taptí and Tungabhadrà, on paying a tax to the state.

KÍḺMADÁI, Tam. (கீழ்மடை) Land last watered, that which is most distant from the *madai*, or sluice.

Kíḷubhúmi, Karn. (S. ಕೀಳುಭೂಮಿ) Inferior land.

ḲIMÁR, H. (A. قمار) Dice, or any game of hazard.

Kimár-báz, H. (P. باز, who plays) A gambler.

Kimár-bázi, H. (P. بازي, playing) Gambling with dice or the like.

ḲÍMAT, KEEMUT, H. (A. قيمت) Price, value.

Ḳímát-i-Khisht-i-Gaur, H. (from P. خشت, a brick) A cess imposed by the Nawab of Bengal to defray the expense of bringing away, for public edifices, the enamelled bricks or tiles found in considerable quantities among the ruins of Gaur, the ancient capital of Bengal.

Ḳímati, H. (قيمتي) Of price, precious, valuable.

Ḳímat rawáná, H. (P. روانا, going) A custom pass, in which the value of the goods that have paid duty is specified.

KIMKHWÁB, corruptly, KINCOB, H. (P. كمخواب), KINKHAB, Guz. (કીનખાબ) Silk stuff interwoven with gold or silver thread; brocade.

KINÁ, Beng. (কিনা) Purchase, purchasing.

Kinábihá, Uriya (କିଣାବିକା) Buying and selling.

Kinibáwálá, Uriya (କିଣିବାଓାଲା) A purchaser.

KINÁRA, H. &c. (كنارة) Side, border, bank, shore.

Kíṇaṟu, Tam. (கிணறு) A well, a small well.

KINḌAN, Tam. (கிண்டன்) A kind of cotton cloth, commonly called gingham.

KÍNÍRU, Tel. (?) Ground where water is found within about six feet below the surface.

KIRÁḤÍYAT, H. (A. كراهيت) Disgust, abhorrence: in law, abominable acts, or abominations; any infraction of moral or religious rules; as, eating or drinking impure or prohibited articles, wearing unfitting attire, committing acts of indecency, &c.

KÍRAI, Tam. (கீரை) All sorts of greens and the edible leaves of trees.

ḲIRÁN, H. (A. قران) Conjunction of the planets: propinquity, being with or together: performing the pilgrimage to Mecca with other pilgrims.

KIRÁṆÁ, or sometimes with JINS (goods), KIRÁṆÁ-JINS, erroneously CARANA-JINS, Mar. (किराणा, किराणाजिंस) Groceries; in commerce, under the head of *Kiráṇá* are

included tea, sugar, spices, aromatics, almonds, raisins, cocoa and pistachio nuts, indigo, vermilion, alum, and various medicinal and dying drugs.

KIRAṚ, Mar. (?) A low tribe, whose occupation is to sell grass and exercise horses, (?) KIRÁT.

KIRÁT, S. &c. (किरात) A wild or forest tribe, barbarous races inhabiting the mountains, the Cirrhadæ of the ancients.

KIRÁYA, corruptly, KEERAY, H. &c. (A. كرايه), KERÁYÁ, Beng. (কেরায়া) Hire, rent, fare, freight; the money or rate at which any thing may be hired or rented; a small cess charged to the cultivator for the carriage of the crops to market. Karn. (ಕಿರಾಯ) Small fees in grain.

Kiráyadár, H. &c. (كرايهدار) A hirer, a renter.

Kiráyagárru, Karn. (pl. ಕಿರಾಯಗಾರರು) Village servants paid by small fees in grain.

KÍRD, Mar. (P. कीर्द) An account or statement of receipts and disbursements: bringing lands into cultivation.

Kirdád, Karn. (ಕಿರದಾದ) Tilled, fit for seed.

Kirdsár, Mar. (कीर्दसार) Arable, capable of being cultivated (land).

KIRÍCH, Beng. (কিরীচ), Uriya (କିରୀଚ) A long knife, a dirk, a dagger; perhaps the *Kris*, or *Creese* (كريس) of the Malays.

KÍRKÚ or KÍRKOL, Mar. (कीरकूक, कीरकोळ) Miscellaneous, petty, (as articles or goods), by retail.

Kírkolhám, Mar. (कीरकोळकाम) A job, a trifling or temporary business.

Kírkolpráptí, Mar. (S. प्राप्ति, gaming) Petty profits.

KIRRÁṬ, A. (قرّات) A carat, the 24th part of an ounce.

KIRUKÓLA, Karn. (ಕಿರುಕೋಳ) Unnecessary trouble and annoyance given to cultivators by inferior revenue officers.

KISÁN, H. &c. (S. كسان) A husbandman, a cultivator (more correctly *Krishán*).

KIṢÁṢ, corruptly, KISSAS, H. (A. قصاص) Retaliating: in law, retaliation for personal injury, claimable by the person injured, or, in the event of his death, by his next of kin.

KISHT, H. (P. كشت) A sown field.

Kishthár, H. (كشتكار) A husbandman, a cultivator.

Kishthárí, H. (كشتكاري) Cultivation, tillage.

Kisht-o-hár, H. (P. كشت وكار) Ploughing and sowing.

Kishtwár, H. (كشتوار) By fields, according to the cultivation.

Kishtzár, H. P. (كشتزار) A sown field.

KISHTÍ, H. (كشتي) A ship, a boat; an ornamented raft or float.

Kishtibán, H. (كشتيبان) A shipman, a boatman; the commander of a vessel.

ḲISM, H. (A. قسم) Kind, sort, species: partition, division; division of inheritance; equal partition of a husband's company amongst his wives.

Ḳismat, H. (A. قسمت) Share, distribution; share of prosperity, or the like, allotted to each person in life; hence by meton., fate, fortune: in law, partition of inheritance, also a separated or divided portion: applied in revenue matters to a portion of land detached from a larger division, as from a Tâluk or a Pargana, especially if subject to a different jurisdiction: a hamlet or dependent village.

Ḳismat náma, H. (from P. نامه) A deed of partition.

Ḳásim, A. (قاسم) A divider, a sharer; a public officer deputed by the Ḳáẓi to make a legal distribution of joint property.

Ḳismwár, corruptly, *Kessemwár*, H. (قسموار) According to its sort or kind: according to shares.

Ḳismwár-goshwárá, H. (قسموار گوشوارا) An abstract account of lands, classed according to their quality.

Ḳismwár jamâ bandí, H. (P. جمعبندي) An account of the assessment on the lands of a village or collectorate according to their quality.

KISORA, S. (किशोर) A youth, a boy, a minor, one under eighteen years of age.

ḲISṬ, H. (A. قسط), vernacularly modified, as KIST or KISTÍ, Beng. (কিস্ত, কিস্তি), KHIST, Mar. (खिस्त), KISTI, Tel. (కిస్తి), KISTI, or KISTU, Karn. (ಕಿಸ್ತಿ, ಕಿಸ್ತು) Instalstalment, portion; the amount paid as an instalment; the period fixed for its payment: as a revenue term it denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at specified periods in the course of the year; such periodical payment is called a *Kist*. In Maraṭhi, *Khist* also implies various ruinous modes of borrowing money upon repayment by instalments.

Ḳisṭ- or *Ḳisṭi-bandí*, or *bundee*, H. (قسطي بندي), *Kistubandi*, Karn. (ಕಿಸ್ತುಬಂದಿ) Settlement of the instalments of the revenue both as to time and amount: a document given at the beginning of the year to the revenue payer by the collector or Zamindar, in which the time and amount of the instalments to be paid are specified: a counterpart statement of the same, kept by the receiver of the revenue, or a district account shewing the particulars of the instalments receivable: any document relating to fixed periodical payments of the revenue or of a debt.

Ḳisṭhár, H. (قسطكار) A payer of a debt or tax by instalments.

Ḳist-khiláfi, H. (from خلاف, contrary) Failure to pay the stipulated instalments.

Ḳist-munḳazí, H. (from A. منقضي, elapsed) An instalment in arrear, a past demand.

Kistuwáide, Karn. (ಕಿಸ್ತುವಾಯಿದೆ) Fixed period for paying an instalment.

KÍSWÁRÁ, Thug. A well.

ḲIṬÂ, H. (قطعه) A section, a fragment, a part. Beng. (কিতা) A share or piece of ground. KITTÁN, incorrectly, KEETA, Mar. (कित्ता) A word used in accounts to signify each item that is to be brought under a separate head; also for an item that is set down, but of which the particulars appear elsewhere; thus answering to miscellaneous, minor, broken, &c.

Ḳiṭâ-bandí, H. (قطع‌بندي, written *Khatabandí*, but ? if correctly) A mode of assessment formed upon an equal distribution among the cultivators of the good and bad soil of a village in like proportion, and holding each cultivator responsible for his share of both; also the assessment of the cultivators according to the shares of each, without advertence to the soil or the cultivation.

Kitá jaríb bandí, Hindi (किताजरीबबंदी) Specification of the dimensions of each field in a *Paṭṭa*, or lease.

Kitáwár, Beng. (কিতাবার) In portions or fragments, as a division of subordinate portions.

Ḳiṭâwári-baṭwárá, H. (بٹوارا) Partition of a joint estate in small subdivisions.

Kittábáb, Mar. (कित्ताबाब) Miscellaneous or undefined cess or charge, applied to an extra cess levied on a cultivator or village without any plea being assigned

Kittáwataní, corruptly, *wutnee*, Mar. (कित्तावतनी) A term applied to an item of local assessment, which, though actually levied, is omitted from the account, so as to reduce the apparent total, the object being to diminish the sum on which a per-centage is payable to the holders of assignments on the revenue.

KITA, Tel. (కిత, perhaps from the Arabic قطع) A heap of winnowed grain.

Kita-manikálu, and *Kita-tauvalu*, Tel. (?) Portions of winnowed grain taken from the heap and given to Brahmans and to the village servants.

KITÁB, H. &c. (A. كتاب) A book, a writing, a letter; as *the* book, it is applied to the Kuran of the Mohammadans, the Old Testament of the Jews, and the New Testament of the Christians.

Kitábat, H. (A. كتابت) A writing, a description, title of a book: in Mohammadan law, an engagement by which a slave is permitted to redeem himself, or work out his emancipation.

Kitábí, H. (A. كتابي) Relating to a book or writing; hence it is applied to the Jews and Christians by the Mohammadans, as in possession of scriptural authority, although, according to them, corrupted or superseded.

Kitáb-hukmí, H. (A. from حكم, an order) A letter from one Ḳáẓi or judge to another, containing an authenticated transcript of evidence taken in a case, the decision on which has been removed to the jurisdiction of the latter; any authoritative writing.

Kitáb-intiḳálí, H. (from A. انتقال) A book or record of transfers and other changes of property.

Kátib, H. (A. كاتب) A writer, a copyist, a scribe.

KITMITTI, Mar. (?) Applied to accounts in which interest is allowed on both debit and credit.

KIUN-KAL, (?) Tibetan. A duty of ten per cent. on the import of grain.—Kamaon.

Kiun-thal, (?) Tibetan. Tax on the profits of trade, levied in the form of transit duties.—*Ibid.*

KÍWÁḌA, Tel. (కీవాడ) The area or yard of a house a tract of land round a village once occupied dwellings: land fit for garden cultivation; a rich soil.

KÍWÁMÁṬÍ, Hindi (कीवामाटी) Fine, strong, and tenacious soil.

KLÍVA, S. (क्लीव) Weak, impotent, neuter: in law, an impotent man, and therefore disqualified, in many respects, as a party or an evidence.

KOBBARI, Tel. (కొబ్బరి), also KOBARI, Karn. (ಕೊಬರಿ) The white kernel of the cocoa-nut.

KOCHIÁNI, Uriya (କୋଛିଆଣି) A woman who lives by selling salt in small quantities.

KODA, Tel. (కోడ) Coarse rice, the third crop.

KOḌAGA, Tam. (ಕೊಡಗ) Land which had been rent-free, but which has been subjected to a light or quit-rent.

KOḌAIKKÚLI, Tam. (கொடைக்கூலி) Rent, hire.

KODE, Thug. Dressed rice.—Dakhini Thugs.

KÓDE, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆ) The season of the hot land-winds in Mysore, from May to September.

Kódebatta, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆಬತ್ತ) Rice grown in the hot season.

Kóḍegadde, Karn. (ಕೋಡೆಗದ್ದೆ) Land watered for the cultivation of rice in the dry season.

Kodi, Tam. (கோடி), Karn. (ಕೋಡಿ) A channel for carrying off the surplus water of a reservoir.

Kodi, Tam. (கொடி) A twining plant, a vine, especially a betel-vine.

Kodikkál, Tam. (கொடிக்கால்) A betel-vine garden.

Kodikkál-vellálan, Tam. (வெள்ளாழன்) A class of the Vellálar or agricultural tribe who cultivate betel.

Kodio, Guz. (કોઢીઓ) A leper.

Kodo, H. (کودو, कोदो), also Kodram, and Mar. Kodrú, and Kodro (कोद्रू, कोद्रो, which are nearer the original S. *Kodrava* कोद्रव) A small grain eaten by the natives (Paspalum frumentaceum): in one form, which does not apparently differ from the ordinary grain, it has the property of intoxicating when made into bread; it is then called *Matáona*, from S. *mata*, inebriated.

Kodu, Tel. (కోడు) A water-course, a *nala*.

Kodu, plur. Kollu, and Kondru, whence the ordinary name Konds, Tel. (కోడు, కొల్లు, కోండ్రు) A barbarous race of mountaineers inhabiting the hills west and north-west of Ganjam to the borders of Nagpur.

Kodukkalváṅgal, Tam. (கொடுக்கல்வாங்கல்), Kodukavánnal, Mal. (കൊടുക്കവാങ്ങൽ), lit. Giving and taking; dealing mutually, buying and selling, lending and borrowing reciprocally.

Kóduvísa, Karn. (ಕೋಡುವೀಸ) Allowance of a *Vis* of grain, &c. for every bullock-load that comes into a town, paid to a person employed to check the demands of the toll-keeper (apparently from ಕೋಡು, a horn) for horned cattle.

Koerí, H. (کویری) A class of the agricultural population in Hindustan who apply themselves especially to garden cultivation, and, in Bahár, to the growth of the poppy: they are in general very respectable.

Kohar, (H. کوهر, कोहड) The frame of the mouth of a well.

Koilu, Koeeloo, Karn. (ಕೊಯಿಲು) A measure of seed corn containing four *hanis*, or 400 rupees in weight, and reckoned to be as much as a man can sow in a proportionate space of ground in a day (from *koyya*, to cut, to reap.

Kojágara, H. (S. कोजागर) A Hindu festival on the day of full moon in the month of Aświn, in honour of Lakshmí, the goddess of fortune, who is said to have promised riches to all who should observe a vigil on the night (from *ko*, who, *jágara*, wakeful): the night is spent in festivity and in games of chance.

Kojaytí, Thug. Fetters.—Dakh. Thug.

Kokáti, Thug. Cry of the large owl, ominous of evil.—Dakh. Thugs.

Koká, H. (کوکا) A foster-brother, a nurse's child.

Kól, commonly, Cole, H. (S. کول, कोल) The name of a barbarous tribe inhabiting forest and mountain tracts in the provinces of Benares, South Bahár, and Chota-nagpur, apparently of kin to the other mountain tribes of Central India, the Gonds and Bhils, who are perhaps the aboriginal races of India.

Kól, Mal. (കൊൽ), Tam. (கோல்), Kólu, Karn. (ಕೋಲು) A staff, a stick; a measuring-rod or pole; a pole, ten of which should intervene between the planting of two cocoanut trees.—See Jervis, 26. Kola, Tel. (కోల) Measurement, a measure of four *Gaz*.

Kolháran, or in common use, *Kolhár*, Mal. (കൊൽകാരൻ) *Kólukár*, Karn. (ಕೋಲುಕಾರ) A mace or staff-bearer: a government messenger, police or revenue peon, one employed either by public functionaries or by renters to collect duties and imposts; also as civil guards.

Kolpaimáish, Mal. (കൊൽപൈമാഇഷ) Measurement of lands in Malabar by survey made in the Mal. year, 983.

Kólkurippu, Tam. (கோல்க்குறிப்பு) An abstract or summary of a land measurement.

Kola, Hindi (कोल) A piece of land closed on two or three sides by water: an offset from a field.—Puraniya.

Kola, Mar. (कोल) Property, personal or real, seized for debt or arrears of revenue.

Kola, Beng. (কোল) A class of Hindus whose principal occupation is basket and mat-making.

Kolab, (?) Sindh. A tract of inundated land.

Kolaga, or Koluga, Karn. (ಕೊಳಗ, ಕೊಳುಗ) A measure of grain, the $\frac{1}{20}$th of a *khandaga*, or 3 bushels.

Kólapíramáṇam, for S. Pramánam, Tam. (கோளபிரமாணம்) A statement of the whole extent and of the divisions of a village and its lands, whether cultivated or waste.

Kolbandi, Karn. (ಕೊಲಬಂದಿ) Dismantling and rebuilding.

Kolchar, Beng. (কোলচর) An addition to a sand bank; a fresh deposit or accretion.

Kole, Karn. (ಕೊಲೆ), Kolai, Tam. (கொலை) Murder, beating.

Kolaikkáran, Tam. (கொலைக்காரன்) A murderer.

Kolluvana, Karn. (ಕೊಲ್ಲುವನ) A murderer.

Kolp, Mar. (?) An allowance of a few heads of grain to the village watchman.

Kolhántí, Mar. (कोलहांटी) A tumbler, a rope-dancer, one who lives by feats of activity and dexterity.

Koliit, Hindi (कोलिइत) The taking of lands on lease from one Ryot by another, or the cultivation of them by other than the party who rents them.

Kolhu, H. (کولہو) A sugar-mill, an oilman's press.

Koli, erroneously, Kollee, but also, and perhaps more correctly, Kúlí, or Koolí, Mar. (कोली) The name of a low caste, or of a member of it: their business is to bring water, in which they are sometimes part of the village establishment: they are also fishermen: the name is also that of a wild and predatory tribe in the forests and wilds of Guzerat, some of whom, however, have settled in the plains, and have become cultivators, and are collected in *bhágdár*, or joint-tenancy villages.

Koḷḷa, Mal. (കൊള്ള) Plunder, pillage (probably same as the Karn. *Kalla*, q. v.)

Koḷḷa-háran, Mal. (കൊള്ളക്കാരൻ) A plunderer, a robber.

Kollai, Tam. (கொல்லை) Dry soil, high ground not capable of artificial irrigation: a back yard, or, rather, an inclosed piece of ground belonging to one of the proprietors of a village, whether or not contiguous to his dwelling.

Kollaipayir, Tam. (கொல்லைப்பயிர்) Corn growing on high ground.

Kollam, Mal. (കൊല്ലം) The name of the æra used in Malabar, said to derive its name from a village so called, where it was first devised; but this seems to be a popular error, the current æra being the third thousand of the cycle æra of Parasuráma, the first year of which corresponds with A.D. 825.

Kollan, Tam. and Mal. (கொல்லன்) A blacksmith; also in Mal., a tanner, a worker in leather; also a turner in wood.

Koḷḷi, Karn. (ಕೊಳ್ಳಿ) Plunder, pillage.

Koḷḷigár, Karn. (ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಗಾರ) A plunderer, a robber.

Koḷḷu, Tam. (கொள்ளு) Horse gram.

Kollukai, Karn. The third crop of rice.

Kolu, H. (کولو) An oilman.

Koḻu, Tam. (கொழு), Mal. (കൊഴു) A ploughshare; also, in Mal., Ploughing, cultivation.

Koḻumídi, Tam. (கொழுமீதி) The owner's share of the produce of a field, after deducting that due to the government.

Koḻulábham, Mal. (കൊഴുലാഭം, from S. लाभ, gain) The owner's profit or portion of the produce of a field after deducting the expenses of cultivation, and the public revenue demand.

Koḻunavan, or *Koḻuvan*, corruptly, *Kolloonaven*, Mal. (കൊഴുനവൻ, കൊഴുവൻ) An occupant of land other than the original hereditary owner, holding by lease or mortgage, and, under particular circumstances, having the opportunity of converting his temporary into a permanent tenure: a tenant, a lease or mortgage-holder.

Koḻupanam, Mal. (കൊഴുപണം) lit., Price of the ploughshare: two fanams given by the tenant to the proprietor in exchange for a piece of iron, typifying the ploughshare, concurrently with a deed by which he engages to improve the produce of the estate that he temporarily occupies.

Koḷu, Karn. (ಕೊಳು) A large square reservoir with steps on each side.

Koḷweṇ, Mar. (कोळवें) A measure of capacity, $\frac{1}{8}$th of a *sér*.

Kómaram, Mal. (കോമരം) A tribe of barbers who operate on the lower classes.

Kómaṭí, commonly, Komṭí, corruptly, Compte, Tel. (కోమటి) Mar. (कोमटी), Karn. (ಕೋಮಟಿ), Mal. (കോമട്ടി) The name of a caste in the South, who consider themselves to be a branch of the pure Vaisya caste: they follow trade as shopkeepers and merchants, and assume the denomination of Sheth or Chitty.

Kompe, Karn. (ಕೊಂಪೆ) A house, a village.

Kompeva, *Kompeyava*, Karn. (ಕೊಂಪೆವ, ಕೊಂಪೆಯವ) A villager.

Konakan, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar, a subdivision of the *Vetuvar*, or forest and hunter tribe: they are employed in agriculture, also as boatmen and salt makers.

Koṇḍa, Mar. (कोंड) A circle, especially one drawn round a person to whom an oath is administered: a cluster of a few huts apart from the main village: the fields or grounds of one person.

Koṇḍa, Tel. (కొండ) A hill.

Koṇḍapoḍu, Tel. (కొండపోడు) A corn-field on high or hilly ground; one not capable of artificial irrigation.

Koṇḍra, Tel. (కొండ్ర) The space left by the plough at its first wide turn.

Kondu, Thug. The belly.

Kóníri Karn. (ಕೋನೀರಿ) A square reservoir with steps.

Koniyalan, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in Malabar.

Konjal, Thug. Cry of the Sáras or crane.

Koppah, (?) Cloth steeped in an infusion of opium: (it is,

specified as one of the intoxicating articles prohibited by Regulation x. 1813, s. 17, cl. 2. but the word is not found either in Hindustani or Bengali dictionaries: it may be an error for *Kopar* or *Kopra*, Beng. cloth).

Kopudárudu, commonly, Copdar, Tel. (కోపుదారుడు) A contractor for long-cloths.

Korá, H. &c. (کورا, कोरा) properly, New, fresh: in Bengal, applied to plain undyed silk, forming one description of silk piece-goods; also, Tel. (కోరా) Unbleached, unbleached or undressed cotton cloth, whence the name *Corah* is also applied to a class of cotton piece-goods from the Northern Cirkars.

Korábandi, H. (کورابندی) A new arrangement, a list of villages or fields to be registered according to an allotment different from a preceding one.

Korá. H. (کورا) New, plain (as silk undyed), whence a sort of silk, commonly *Cora*.

Kóra, Mal. (കോഴ) A bribe: tax, tribute.

Koṛá, H. &c. (کوڑا or कोडा) Korada, Karn. (ಕೊರಡ) A whip, a scourge, formerly used in the punishment of malefactors, now disused.

Koṛábardár, or *Koṛadár*, H. &c. (کوڑادار, کوڑابردار) An executioner or flogger: an officer of the criminal court employed to flog culprits.

Koracharu, also, Korcharu, Korvaru, or Korsaru, &c. corruptly, Korchoor, Karn. (ಕೊರಚರು, ಕೊರ್ಚರು, ಕೊರ್ಸರು) The name of a tribe in the Karnatic, whose business is making bambu mats and baskets, or who carry betel nuts from market to market: they live in the hills and forests.

Koṛawau, or Koḍwao, Mar. (कोडवाव, from कोडा, dry, and वावर, a field) Land unirrigated artificially: dry lands.

Koral jamin, Mar. (?) Low reddish land in a tract along the foot of the hills, capable of bearing only inferior spring crops.

Koravarava, Koramaravanu, or Koravanu, or abbrev. Koravar, Koramar, Karn. (ಕೊರವರವ, ಕೊರಮರವನು, ಕೊರವನು) The name of a low tribe in Mysore, of which there are three branches—*Kalla-koramar*, who are professed thieves; *Walaga-koramar*, who are musicians; and *Hakki-koramar*, who are a migratory race, and subsist by making baskets, catching birds, &c.: they are hill and forest tribes, and have a dialect of their own: (the name may be only a local modification of *Kola*, or *Cole*, the hill tribes of Hindustan.)

Korambu, Tam. (கொரம்பு) A dam across part of a river, leaving an opening through which the water for irrigation is to run: the place where the water issues from, or runs into, a tank.

Korewár, (?) A wild tribe inhabiting the hills about Pakhal and towards the Godaveri: (the name is *Kora*, if correctly given: *wár* is, as usual, for *váḍu*, an individual.)

Koṛgu. Mar. (?) An inferior servant of a village attending on travellers.

Korharia, Thug. The Thug clan that, after their expulsion from Delhi, fixed their residence at Korhar in the Doab.

Kori, Guz. (કોરી) A small silver coin current in Cutch, equal to one-third of a rupee.

Koṛí, H. &c. (کوڑی) A score, the aggregate of twenty.

Kórisetṭe, Karn. (ಕೋರಿಶೆಟ್ಟಿ) The head merchant of a town.

Korrá, Thug. A low sound made by the large owl, an unlucky omen.

Kóru, Tel. (కోరు), Karn. (ಕೋರು), also, Kórúnárú, (ಕೋರೂನಾರೂ) A part, a share; as a revenue term it applies to the share of the crop which belongs to the cultivator.

Korúkam, (?) Land in Dindigal cultivated by labourers, and paid for by a usage rent as cultivated (?) 5th Rep. 765: the term is probably inaccurate, and the meaning that of the following terms—division of the crop between the owner and cultivator.

Kóruhálu, and *Kórudhanya*, Karn. (ಕೋರುಹಾಳು, ಕೋರುಧಾನ್ಯ) A crop equally divided between the cultivator and the proprietor.

Kórmági, Karn. (ಕೋರ್ಮಾಗಿ) A well-tilled field, the produce of which is equally divided between the proprietor and cultivator.

Kos, commonly written Coss, H. &c. (کوس, from S. *Krośa* क्रोश), Kroś, Beng. (ক্রোশ) A measure of distance varying, in different parts of India, from one to two miles, but most usually about the latter: in Mysore the Sultání *Kos* is about four miles: the variation in Upper India depends, according to Mr. Elliot, upon the valuation of the *Gaz*; for the *Kos* consists either of 100 cords (*ṭanáb*) of 50 *gaz* each, or of 400 poles (*báns*), each of 12½ *Gaz*, making, in either case, the *Kos* = 5000 *Gaz*; and the value depends therefore on that of the *Gaz*, which at one time varied considerably, see *Gaz*: the actual measurement of the distances between the *Kos minárs* or pillars still standing in the Upper Provinces makes the *Kos* = 2 miles 4 furlongs

158 yards, at which rate the *Gaz* is = 32.8 inches, approaching the 33 inches assumed by the British Government as the standard.

Kosa, Guz. (કોસ) The large leather bucket used for drawing water from wells: a yoke of oxen working the bucket.

Kosário, Guz. (કોસારીઓ) The water-drawer, the man who works the village well: the yoke of oxen drawing the water from wells.

Kosio, Guz. (કોશીઓ) A water-carrier, one attached to the village establishment to draw water for the villagers and their cattle and for travellers.

Kosvero, Guz. (કોસવેરો) A tax per well or per bucket.

Kosátakí, Mal. (കൊസാതകി) Merchandise, trade.

Kosh, or Kosha, H. &c. (S. كوش, कोष) A treasury, a repository, a magazine, a receptacle, a sheath, the cocoon of the silkworm; also, trial by ordeal, especially thrice sipping water with which an idol has been bathed whilst invoking the divinity. In Tam. *Kosham* (கோசம்) is applied to a register of village lands.

Koshtá, Beng. (কোষ্টা) A name applied to two plants, the fibres of which are used for hemp; (Corchorus capsularis and Corchorus oletorius.)

Koshtí, Mar. (कोष्टी) The name of a caste, or of an individual of it, whose occupation is spinning and weaving, or the manufacture of undyed cloths and silks, and silk threads for necklaces, &c.

Kostugutta, Tel. (కొస్తుగుత్త) The joint renting of a village by all the cultivators.

Kot, or Kota, written also Cote, H. &c. (كوت, कोट, S. कोट्ट) also Koth, Mar. (कोठ), Kotta, Beng. (কোট্ট), Kottai, Tam. (கோட்டை) A fort, a stronghold, the fortified residence of a Zamindar, the wall of a fort.

Kot, or Kote, Thug. A sacrifice of goats to the goddess Deví, as a prelude to a feast, to which no Thug is admitted till he has attained the rank of strangler, unless his family have been Thugs for at least two generations.

Kot, or Kote, H. (?) Land granted in free property to the heirs of persons killed in battle.—Garhwal.

Kotak, Thug. A novice.

Kotár, Thug. A bad omen.—Dakh. Th.

Kotál, Beng. (কোটাল) A watchman, a constable (probably vernacular for *Kotwál*, q. v.): in Kamaon, the village messenger.

Kote bitti, Karn. (ಕೋಟೆಬಿಟ್ಟಿ) A tax formerly levied in Mysore in lieu of free labour previously exacted for the repair of certain forts and carriage of stores to them.

Kotsál, perhaps for Kothasál, (?) H. A place where the iron ore is roasted; see *Khamarsál*.

Koth, Kotha, or Kothá, H. &c. (كوته, كوتها, S. कोष्ठ) A house built of bricks, a treasury, a granary; *Koth*, in Uriya (କୋଠ) has also the sense of joint, undivided.

Koth, or *Kothadár*, H. (كوتهدار) A person in charge of a granary, a housekeeper.

Kothari, or *Kothri*, H. &c. (كوتهري, कोठड़ी) A chamber, an apartment.

Kothár, Mar. (कोठार) A granary, a room or enclosure in which grain is kept.

Kothnís, Mar. (कोठनीस) The accountant or officer in charge of a granary, a storekeeper.

Kothí, incorrectly, Kotee, H. &c. (كوتهي, कोठी, S. कोष्ठ) also Kutí, or Kuthí, or Kothí, Beng. (কুটী, কুঠী, কোঠী), Kóte, Karn. (ಕೋಟೆ) A spacious house, such as those inhabited by Europeans; a granary, a warehouse or storeroom; a mercantile or banking-house or firm; a government factory or establishment, as the office of the native opium agent, as well as the chief or *Sadr* factory.

Kothiwál or *-wála*, H. &c. (كوتهيوالا) A banker, a merchant.

Kothiá, Uriya (କୋଠିଆ) A house or farm servant or slave.

Koth-, or *Kothakaran*, Uriya (କୋଠକରଣ) A village accountant.

Koth-, or *Kothakhamár*, Uriya (କୋଠଖମାର) The residence of a principal farmer or Zamindar.

Kothi-iláka, H. (A. علاقه, a dependency) A district under a native opium agent; one attached to his *Kothí* or office.

Kothkharida, Uriya (କୋଠଖରିଦ) Land purchased and cultivated by hired labourers.

Kothàru, Tel. (కొఠారు) A salt-pan, salt works.

Koti, H. &c. (كوتي, S. कोटि) Ten millions; a hundred lakhs, or hundred thousands; commonly termed a Kror or Crore, q. v.

Kotí, Hindi (कोठी) An earthern reservoir for grain.—Puraniya.

Kotiga, Kotigár, Karn. (ಕೊಟಿಗ, ಕೊಟಿಗಾರ) A stonecutter.

Kotila, H. (?) The name of a tribe in Guzerat.

Kotkarki, (?) H. Militia.—Kamaon.

Kotlí, Hindi (कोटली) A division in a granary for different sorts of grain.

Kottagár, Karn. (ಕೊಟ್ಟಗಾರ) A division of the Hallayar or servile tribe.

Kóṭṭai, Tam. (கோட்டை) A measure of grain, varying in different places from 21 to 24 markáls.

Kóttala kóvara, Karn. (ಕೊತ್ತಳಕೊವರ) A man who keeps watch in the *Koṭṭala* or watch tower of a village.

Kóṭṭam, or Coṭṭam, Tam. (கோட்டம்) An ancient territorial division in the province of Tonda-mandalam, which was divided into twenty-four *Koṭṭams* (from *Koṭṭai*, a fort)

Koṭṭára, or Koṭhára, Karn. (ಕೊಟ್ಟಾರ, ಕೊಠಾರ) A pent-house, a viranda, a shed for cattle.

Kóṭṭewokal, Karn. (ಕೋಟ್ಟೆವೊಕ್ಕಲ) An agricultural tribe of a lower caste than pure Sudras.

Koṭṭiṇa, Karn. (ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಣ) Beating the husk from the rice.

Kottu, Tam. (கொத்து) Payment for reaping; a deduction from the gross produce on that account.

Kotwál, corruptly, Cutwal, H. &c. (P. كوتوال) The chief officer of police for a city or town, a superintendant of the markets.

Kotwáli, H. (كوتوالي) The office of a Kotwál, or any thing relating to it: an impost formerly levied on the plea of providing for his salary; a variety of town duties.

Kotwár, Mar. (कोतवार) The village watchman and messenger, attending also on the Patel—a *Dher* by caste.

Kotya, (?) Followers.—Kamaon.

Kovido, Mal. (കൊവിടൊ) A measure of distance = 6666 yards.

Kovudárudu, Tel. (కొవుదారుడు) A contractor for long cloths, commonly known as the *Copedar*.

Koyyukálu, Tel. (కొయ్యుకాలు), *Koilu*, Karn. (ಕೊಯಿಲು) Straw after the corn is reaped, stubble.

Kovil, Tam. (கோவில்) Mal. (കൊവിൽ) A Hindu temple: also a palace: in Mal., a *Kshatriya*, and the name of a class of Nairs.

Kovilakam, corruptly, *Kovilagom*, Mal. (കൊവിലകം) A king's palace: the house of a *Kshatriya*: the ancestors or family of an individual.

Koyata, Koyatí, corruptly Koyt, Mar. (कोयता, कोयती) A bill-hook, a sickle.

Koyatapaṭṭí, Mar. (कोयतपट्टी) A tax levied on fields which, from their situation, cannot be ploughed, and are therefore worked by hand, according to the number of hoes or bill-hooks required for their cultivation.

Koyiki, Karn. (ಕೊಯಿಕಿ), Koyitta, Mal. (കൊയിത്ത) Reaping, mowing, cutting corn.

Koyittukál, Mal. (കൊയിത്തുകാല), *Koyekal*, Karn. (ಕೊಯೆಕಾಲ) Harvest time.

Koyittakáran, Mal. (കൊയിത്തകാരൻ) A reaper.

Koyil-maini, Mal. (കൊയിൽമൈനി) Number or succession of crops or cuttings: (the root *Koyya*, to cut, whence the above and similar forms are derived, is common, with slight variations, to all the languages of the south of India.)

Kóyil, Tam. (கோயில்) A temple, a church, a palace.

Kóyilchéri, Tam. (கோயில்சேரி) Part of a village belonging to a temple.

Kóyinmérai, Tam. (கோயின்மேரை) Part of the harvest set apart for a temple.

Kóvirgrámam, Tam. (கோவிற்கிராமம்) A village belonging to a temple.

Kóvirbattu, Tam. (கோவிற்பற்று) Lands, &c. belonging to a temple.

Krama, S., but adopted in most of the Hindu dialects (क्रमः) Order, series, succession.

Kramágata, S. &c. (from आगत, come) Descended or inherited in regular succession.

Kramágatadása, S. (दास, a slave) An inherited slave.

Kramágatadravya, S. (from द्रव्य, substance) Hereditary property.

Kramánuyáyí, S. &c. (अनु, after, and यायिन्, what goes) Succeeding or following in a direct line.

Kránti, vernacularly, *Kránt*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रान्ति) Proceeding, going in order: money of account, a third of a *kauri*, whence, in the eastern parts of Bengal, it is applied to land measure, or a similar proportionate part of an estate divided into *anas*, *gandhas*, *kauris*, and *kránts*.

Krása, Beng. (ক্রাস) A complete reply, a rejoinder or refutation.

Kraya, S., also Beng., Mar., &c. (क्रय), Kirayam, Tam. (கிரயம்) Buying, purchasing, a purchase; price, value.

Krayak, S., Beng., &c. (क्रयक) A buyer, a purchaser.

Krayávikraya, S., Beng., Mar., &c. (क्रयाविक्रय) Buying and selling; trade, traffic.

Kraya chíṭu, Karn. (ಕ್ರಯಚೀಟು), Tam. (கிரயச்சீட்டு) A bill of sale.

Kraya sádhanam, S., but adopted in the dialects, as Karn. (ಕ್ರಯಸಾಧನ), Tam. (கிரயசாதனம்) A bill of sale.

Krétá, S., Beng., &c. (क्रेता) A buyer, a purchaser.

Kreya, S., Beng., &c. (क्रेय) A purchasable article.

Kríta, incorrectly, *Kírta*, S., Beng., &c. (क्रीत) Bought, purchased; hence, *Kríta-dása*, a purchased slave; *Kríta-putra*, a son bought.

Kṛishi, S., adopted in all the Hindu dialects, except Tamil, but in the south pronounced Kṛushi, Krooshee, (कृषि) Ploughing, tillage, agriculture.

Karsha, S., &c. (कर्ष, from कृष, to plough) Agriculture, ploughing.

Karshaka, S., &c. (कर्षक) A cultivator.

Kṛishak, and *Kṛishik*, S, Beng., &c. (कृषक, कृषिक) A peasant, a cultivator, a farmer, a husbandman.

Kṛishán, vernacularly, *Krisan* and *Karsán*, also *Kisán*, H. (كرشان), Beng. (कृषान) A husbandman.

Kṛishíbala or *-vala*, Beng. (कृषीवल) A husbandman, a cultivator.

Krushikudu, or *Krushivaludu*, Tel. (కృషికుడు, కృషీవలుడు) A husbandman.

Krushikanu, or *Krushivalanu*, Karn. (ಕೃಷಿಕನು, ಕೃಷೀವಲನು) A husbandman, a cultivator.

Kṛushikan, *Kṛushikáran*, or *Krushivalan*, Mal. (കൃഷികൻ കൃഷികാരൻ, കൃഷിവലൻ) A farmer, a cultivator, a husbandman; *Kṛushikáran* is sometimes applied to the steward of an estate on the part of the owner, employed to pay the slaves and labourers, and other charges.

Kṛishṇa, adopted in all the dialects, prononnced, vernacularly, Krushna, Krishn, and Kistna, the two last incorrectly, S. &c. (कृष्ण) Black; hence the name of the popular divinity *Kṛishṇa*, from his black complexion.

Kṛishnárpan, Beng, &c. (S. अर्पण, delivering) Grant of lands to a Brahman or temple in propitiation of Kṛishṇa.

Krushṇa-nílada-nellu, Karn. (ಕೃಷ್ಣನೀಲದನೆಲ್ಲು) A kind of rice grown in Mysore.

Kṛishṇa-paksha, S. &c. (कृष्णपक्ष) The fortnight of the moon's wane, the dark half of the month.

Krushṇa regada or *regadi* or *revaṭi nela*, or *-bhúmi*, Tel. (కృష్ణరెగడ, -రెగడి, -రేవటినేల, రేవటిభూమి) The rich black loamy earth in the south, commonly known by the name of cotton soil, cotton being advantageously grown on it.

Kṛita, S., Beng., &c. (कृत) Done, made; as, *Kritadása*, a slave made; *Kritaputra*, a son made or adopted.

Kṛitakál, S., Mar., &c. (कृत, made, and काल, time) For a fixed term or period: applied to any agreement or contract.

Kṛitayuga, S. &c. (कृतयुग) The first of the four *yugas* or ages of the world; the golden age, extending through a period of 1,728,000 years.

Kritrịma, S. &c. (कृत्रिम) Factitious, applied to one of the twelve kinds of sons formerly recognised in Hindu law, the son made; also *Kritrima-putra*: this kind of affiliation is still practised in Mithila.

Kṛittiká, S. &c. (कृत्तिका) The third lunar asterism, the Pleiades.

Kṛitya, S. &c. (कृत्य) What is to be, or ought to be, done; *Kṛityá*, (कृत्या) Magic, magical rites; also a female divinity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes; hence applied in Maraṭhí to a virago, a scold.

Kṛiyá, S. (क्रिया) Act, action in general, or any particular act; any religious ceremony, especially such as are purificatory and essential; also obsequial rites: act of law or judicial investigation, either by witnesses, documents, or ordeal; also the last of the two acts of a process which is upheld, as when a loan and repayment are both proved the latter is called the *Kriyá*, the decisive act.

Kṛiyádveshí, S. (क्रियाद्वेषी) A witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause.

Kṛiyákarmántara, S. (क्रियाकर्म्मान्तर) Funeral ceremonies.

Kṛiyákarmákarma, S. (from कर्म, act, and अकर्म्म, non-act) Non-performance of the obsequial rites of a deceased relative, causing loss of caste.

Kṛiyálopa, S. (from लोप, omission) Neglect of essential ceremonies involving loss of caste: failure of funeral obsequies from the absence of a person competent to perform them, or any other cause.

Kṛiyápáda, S. (from पाद, a portion or stage of process) The third division of a suit at law, the counter-evidence or rejoinder, of the plaintiff.

Kṛiyapatra, S. Uriya (क्रियापत्र, କ୍ରିୟାପତ୍ର) A bill of sale.

Kṛiyavádí, S. (from वादिन्, who declares) A plaintiff in a suit.

Kṛiyávasanna, S. (from अवसन्न, finished) Nonsuited; one who has lost his cause.

Krodhana, S. &c. (क्रोधन) The 59th year of the cycle, A.D. 1865.

Krodhí, S. (क्रोधी) The 38th year of the cycle, A.D. 1844.

Krodhi-hichchigi, Karn. (ಕ್ರೋಧಿಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ) An increase in the assessment in Mysore, made in the year *Krodhí* of a former cycle.

Kroh, or Kuroh, H. (P. كروه) A measure of distance, the same as *Kos*, q. v.

Kroṛ, or Karoṛ, commonly written Crore, H. (كرور, كروڙ, S. कोटि) Ten millions, a hundred *lakhs* or hundred thousands.

Kroṛí, or *Karoṛí*, written also *Crori*, and, corruptly,

Croory, Crorie, and *Karoory,* H. &c. (کروری) The possessor or collector of a *Kror,* or ten millions, of any given kind of money: it was especially applied as an official designation, under the Mohammadan government, to a collector of revenue to the extent of a *kror* of dams, or 250,000 rupees, who was also, at various times, invested with the general superintendence of the lands in his district, and the charge of the police: the latter was ultimately withdrawn from him, but the former continued till the downfall of the empire: the extent of the *krori's* collections is that which, according to extant Regulations, should form the charge of the Tahsildár: the word is also used more generally for a tax-gatherer, an overseer, especially of a market.

Kroṛapatra, Beng. (ক্রোড়পত্র, from ক্রোড়, the side) A supplementary page or writing, a postscript to a letter, a codicil to a will, &c.

Kshatriya, S. &c. (क्षत्रिय) The name of the second or military and regal caste, or a member of it; the warrior, the king.

Kshaya, S. &c. (क्षय) Waste, loss: the sixtieth year of the cycle, A.D. 1866.

Kshema, S. &c., vernacularly, Khem (क्षेम) Prosperity, welfare, conservation of acquired wealth: in law, an act of merit, as planting trees, digging tanks, erecting places of rest for travellers, and the like.

Kshetra, vernacularly, Khetra, and Khet, S. &c. (क्षेत्र) A field, a plain, a place of pilgrimage: metaphor., a wife: in Malabar, a temple.

Kshetraphal, S., Mar. (क्षेत्रफल) The superficial area of a field: the solid contents of a cube.

Kshetrí, S. &c. (क्षेत्री) The owner or possessor of a field; the possessor of a wife, a husband.

Kshetraja, S. &c. (क्षेत्रज) A son born of a wife duly appointed to raise issue for a husband in failure of any begotten by him; one of the twelve sons formerly recognised by Hindu law, but now repudiated.

Kshetropádhyáya, S. (क्षेत्रोपाध्यायः) A teacher, or Upádhyáya, or Brahman, engaged to conduct the ceremonies which are appropriate at a place of pilgrimage, as at *Prayága, Goya,* &c.

Khetkholá, Beng. (খেতখোলা) A field.

Kuchchhá, Beng. (কুচ্ছা) Slander, defamation, abuse.

Kuchchhábádí, Beng. (কুচ্ছাবাদী) A calumniator, a defamer, an accuser.

Kuchchela, corruptly, Cochella, Coochala, Coorchela, Tel. (కుచ్చెల) A heap of cut corn: a land-measure in the Northern Cirkars = 8 *Goṛrus* or 1000 *Kuntas.* See *Kunta.*

Kuḍa, Kuḍá, pron. Kuṛá, Beng. (কুড, কুড়া) A bíghá of land.

Kúdá-bighá, H. (کودابیگها from کودنا, to jump) A bíghá peculiar to Rohilkhand, measured, as to breadth, by the rope or chain, but as to length, by a certain number of leaps taken by the measurer: the area is equal to from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *Kachcha-bighás.*

Kúḍai, Tam. (கூடை) A basket.

Aḷavu-kúdai, Tam. (அளவுகூடை) A basket for measuring rice.

Kúdál, sometimes pron. Kodál, H. &c. (کودال, कुदाल) A sort of hoe or spade, the common implement used in digging, also a mattock or pickaxe. *Kúdáli* is a similar but smaller implement.

Kuḍaman, pl. Kuḍamar, corruptly, Koodummer, Mal. (കുടമൻ) A class of predial slaves in Malabar; sing., an individual of the caste.

Kuḍan, Mar. (कुडण) A fence, an inclosure.

Kuḍan varippa, Mal. (കുടംവരിപ്പ) Rate of interest on loans of money repayable in money, not by transfer of lands.

Kuḍava, or Kurava, corruptly, Coodumbon, and Kooddup, S., Mar., &c. (कुडव) A measure of capacity, the sixth part of a *maund,* also the fourth of a *prastha,* or a vessel four inches in diameter and as many deep, containing twelve handfuls: in pharmacy, a weight of 32 *tolas.*

Kuḍavan, Tam. (குடவன்) A shepherd by caste and occupation.

Kudhi, Koodhee, (?) H. A family hearth, or a place or sort of stone where food is dressed.

Kuḍi, so pronounced, but written like the original Sanscrit Kuṭi (कुटि), Tam. (குடி), Kuḍi, Kuḍí, Mal. (കുടി, കുടീ) A house, a village, a town: a tribe: an inhabitant, a tenant.

Kudia, Koodeah, (?) Mal. A class or caste of slaves in Coorg.

Kudián, more correctly, *Kuḍiyán,* also *Kuḍiyánavan,* Mal. (കുടിയാൻ, കുടിയാനവൻ) A cultivator, a Ryot, a tenant, one holding temporary occupation of lands or gardens by the tenure of lease or mortgage, not by hereditary succession.

Kuḍi-áyákaṭṭu, Tam. (குடிஆயக்கட்டு) Total of the inhabitants of a village or town.

Kuḍi-chillar, Mal. (കുടിചില്ലറ) Taxes on houses, shops, huts, tools and implements, and a variety of petty articles, formerly levied in Malabar.

Kudichéri, Tam. (குடிசேரி) Division of a village occupied chiefly by natives of Malabar.

Kudi-irippa, or *Kudi-yírippa*, Mal. (കുടിഇരിപ്പ്, കുടിയിരിപ്പ്) Specification in a deed of conveyance of permission to a tenant to reside on the rented or mortgaged estate, in which case he is entitled to remuneration for any buildings he may have erected, when his tenancy ends: dwelling, habitation in general: a garden, an inclosure.

Kudikhádu, Tam. (குடிக்காடு) A village, especially one amidst cultivated ground.

Kudikalyánam, Mal. (കുടികല്യാണം) Procession of a nuptial party to the house of the bridegroom after a marriage.

Kudiketta, Mal. (കുടികെട്ട്) Marriage of a slave.

Kudima, Mal. (കുടിമ) Tenancy, occupation of an estate for a season, either under lease or mortgage tenure: dwelling on the property of another.

Kudima-nír-haranam, or *Kudima-ola-haranam*, Mal. (കുടിമനീരകരണം, ഒലകരണം) One of the deeds executed in making over a proprietary estate in occupancy as security for a loan: conveying the water (*nír*) of the estate by an instrument (*haranam*), or by one written on a palm leaf (*ola*).

Kudimagan, Tam. (குடிமகன்) A village servant.

Kudimarammattu, corruptly, *Coodemurumut*, Tam. (குடிமராமத்து, A. مرمت) Repairs of the channels of irrigation on the borders of the fields by the cultivators themselves.

Kudi mirási, Tam. (குடிமிராசி) Land held in hereditary right by the village proprietors, exempt from land-tax.

Kudippadai, Tam. (குடிப்படை) Militia.

Kudippaka, Mal. (കുടിപ്പക) A family feud, resentment by the whole family of a wrong done to a member, or for his death.

Kudippatta, Mal. (കുടിപ്പാട്ടം) Money taken from the people by government officers without accounting for it.

Kudipati, Mal. (കുടിപതി) An inhabitant, a householder.

Kudissika, Mal. (കുടിശ്ശിക) Arrears of rent or revenue.

Kudiváram, corruptly *Coodewarum*, Tam. (குடிவாரம்) The share of the produce which is the right of the inhabitants or of the cultivators.

Kudivarava, Mal. (കുടിവരവ) Revenue from the inhabitants: receipt: marriage procession: first occupancy of a new house.

Kudivila, Mal. (കുടിവില) Common country price, government price for articles of monopoly.

Kudiyánavan, Tam. (குடியானவன்) An inhabitant, a townsman.

Kudiyán-hura, Mal. (കുടിയാൻകൂറ) The cultivator's share of the crop

Kudiyiram-pát, Mal. (കുടിയിരമ്പാട) A deed by which the proprietor transfers any payments made by the tenant or mortgagee to a third party.

Kudiyiruppu-nattam, Tam. (குடியிருப்புநத்தம்) Houses and lands occupied by Mirásidárs free of revenue.

Mirásukudi, Tam. (மிராசுகுடி) A hereditary inhabitant.

Payirkudi, Tam. (பயிர்குடி) A cultivator, a husbandman.

Suhavási-kudi, Tam. (சுகவாசிகுடி) A settled or permanent inhabitant.

Vanatérun-kudi, Tam. (வநதேறுங்குடி) A cultivator who has not a settled or permanent dwelling in the village.

KUDTHAL, (?) Mar. A garden ill supplied with water.

KUDUGULU, KUDUGÓLU, Karn. (ಕುಡುಗಲು, ಕುಡುಗೋಲು) A sickle, or any instrument for cutting corn.

KUDUVA, Tel. (కుదువ), KUDUVU, Karn. (ಕುದುವು) A pawn, a pledge, a mortgage.

KUDURUVÁTU, Tel., Karn. (కుదురువాటు) Management of affairs, settlement of a business.

KUGRÁM, Mar. (कुग्राम) A mean, miserable village.

KUJAO, Thug. A Thug informer, one who denounces and extorts money from them.

KUJAVAN, Tam. (குசவன்) A potter.

KUL, H. &c. (A. كل) All, total, entire.

Kulbáb, Mar. (कुलबाब) All the items of a statement or account.

Kul-band-o-bast, H. (كلبندوبست) A complete settlement, either that of a whole estate by the proprietor, or of a district by the government.

Kulcha, H. (كلچه) Capital, stock in trade.

Kulikhtyár, Tel. (కులిఖ్త్యార) Entire or sole right.

Kuljamâ, H. (كلجمع) Sum total; total realisable revenue.

Kulhallá, Mar. (कुलकल्ला, for A. كلاں, great) A minister invested with full power, a plenipotentiary.

Kulhámil, H. (كلكامل) The total or utmost amount of assessment at any time: an extinct assessment, of which the name only exists in the Northern Cirkars.

Kulhánú, Mar. (कुलकानू, for A. قانون) All laws and regulations, the whole body of the statutes: a term used in official grants.

Kulhár-bhárí, Mar. (कुलबारभारी, from S. बार, affairs, and भार, burthen) A minister or functionary invested with full authority.

Kulrahba, H. &c. (کلرقبہ) The whole area or contents of a village and its lands.

Kulupaj, Hindi (कुलुपज, from S. उपज, produced) The whole produce of a field or village.

Kulwár, Koolwár, H. &c. (کلوار) According to, or with, all: applied especially to the settlement of the assessment with each individual cultivator, the same as Ryotwár: (perhaps *Kul* is here the Sanscrit, not the Arabic, term; see below).

Kulwárpatti, or *Kuluvárpatti*, Karn. (ಕುಲ್ವಾರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಕುಳುವಾರಪಟ್ಟಿ) An account of the land farmed by each cultivator severally (see the last).

KULA, vernacularly, KUL, S., but in all the dialects, (कुल), Mar. (कुल or कुळ) A family, a race, a tribe: in the revenue language of the south it appears to be applied especially to families, or individual heads of families, paying revenue, and in this sense occurs in various compounds, as hereafter specified, unless it be a different word that is so applied (see *Kula*, below.)

Kulachyuta, S., Beng. (from च्युत, fallen) Outcaste, discarded from family or caste.

Kuladevatá, S. &c. (कुलदेवता) A family or domestic deity.

Kuladharma, S. &c. (धर्म्म, duty) The peculiar duty or usage of a family or tribe: the right of a family to celebrate certain ceremonies.

Kuláchára, S. &c. (आचार, institute) Family usage or observance.

Kulácharya, S. &c. (कुलाचार्य्यः) A family priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a family: in Bengal, a person whose occupation it is to negociate marriages, as acquainted with the pedigrees of families.

Kulajá, or *Kuljí*, Beng. (कूलज) A family pedigree or genealogy.

Kulaháiha, Karn. (ಕುಲಹಾಯಿಕ) Hereditary occupation.

Kulalekhanam, S. &c. (कुललेखणं) A family writing or record, especially a horoscope of different members of a family.

Kulamaryádá, S. &c. (मर्य्यादा, duty) Family duty, usage, or observance.

Kulárg, corruptly, *Coolaruggee*, Mar. (कुळारग) By family, by families or households severally: used chiefly in composition; as, *Kulárgpattí*, a cess or tax per families: also, collectively, the proprietors or possessors of rights and properties in a village, the *watan-dárs*: it is also applied to a village occupied by families holding direct of government.

Kulárgwár, Mar. (कुळारगवार) According to, or with, families paying revenue direct, an assessment, &c.

Kulghadní, corruptly, *Koolgunnee*, Mar. (कुळघडणी) A record kept by the village accountant of the proceedings of each cultivator for the past year, shewing the extent and value of his lands, the portion actually cultivated, the revenue assessed, and all circumstances connected with his holding in connexion with the government demands: it forms the basis of the Ryotwár annual settlement.

Kulgutta, (?) Tel. Lands let to different castes at a low rent.—Ceded districts.

Kulgutta srotriyam, (?) Tel. Lands let to learned Brahmans at a low rent.—Ceded districts.

Kulharia, (?) Karn. Chief or head of a tribe or caste.

Kulí, Mar. (कुळी) A family, a tribe, but seldom used except when speaking of the relationship of parties in marriage: if of the same *Kulí*, the marriage is allowable.

Kuliha, S. &c. (कुलिक) Of a good family, the head of a tribe or family.

Kulína, S. &c. (कुलीन) Of a good family: it is applied in Bengal especially to designate a class of Brahmans who take precedence of all other Brahmans, and to whom the latter are anxious to wed their daughters, a practice leading to much profligacy and distress.

Kuljhartí, Mar. (कुलझडती) An account kept by the village accountant, of the dues and payments of each cultivator.

Kulkaran, Mar. (कुळकरण) The office of village accountant

Kulkarani, commonly, *Kulharní*, corruptly, *Koolkurny*, *Kulkurny, Koolkurnain, Coolkurny*, &c. Mar. (कुळकरणी) One of the principal village functionaries under the Pátíl, the village registrar and accountant, whose duty it is especially to keep accounts between the cultivators and the government, as well as those of the village expenditure: he has the keeping of all the village records and papers, and has lands and perquisites assigned him for his support.

Náda-kulharni, or *Desa-kulharni*, Karn. (ನಾಡಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ, ದೇಶಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ) The accountant of a district.

Sardesakulharni, Karn. (ಸರದೇಶಕುಲಕರ್ಣಿ) The accountant of a province.

Kulwarg, (? an error for *Kulárg*) Mar. An account kept with each cultivator severally: the same as the *Kulghadni*.

KULA, or KUL, corruptly, GULE, Karn. (ಕುಳ) A payer

of government dues, the *Málguzár* of Hindustan: a quantity of land that may be ploughed in one day by a single plough: (the word *Kula*, a family, occurs also in Karnata, but with a different *l* (as ಕುಲ), but whether this be a radical difference is doubtful: the same difference is observable in Marathi, *Kula* (कुल), meaning family; *Kuḷa* (कुळ), more properly, a rate-payer: the diversity is probably only accidental, originating, as usual, in the want of a fixed standard for spelling in the Indian languages).

Kuḷaṣisht, Karn. (ಕುಳಶಿಷ್ಟ) The system of land-revenue formerly prevailing in Mysore.

Kuḷavarttane, Karn. (ಕುಳವರ್ತನೆ) The perquisites of the village officers, receivable from the farmers and those who pay revenue to the government,

KULAM, corruptly, CULLUM, Tam. (குளம்) A tank, a reservoir, especially a large piece of water formed by damming up a valley or hollow between hills into which water flows and is there retained.

KULASHAJRÁ, H. (A. كلاشجره, from *Kulah*, a cap worn by mendicants) Succession to the property of a religious person or fakír.

KUḶAVA, KUḶVA, Mar. (कुळव) A sort of harrow for smoothing ploughed land.

ḲULBA, H. (P. قلبه) A plough: in Sylhet, a measure of land, an area of 1008 cubits in length by 144 in breadth.

KULHÁRÍ, H. (كلهاري, from كلهار, S. कुठार, an axe) A tenure by which land is held in the Northern Cirkars, or payment of rent at a rate per hatchet for the land which may be cleared by it in a given time.

KUḺI, written also, KUZHI, Tam. (குழி), KUṚI, Mal. (കുഴി) A measure of one square foot: it is also said to be a measure equal to 24 or 26 *adis*, or 22.8 feet, and is elsewhere considered the same as the *gunta* of 25,600 square feet: it is also said to be an extent of ground = 144 or 576 square feet; considerable variety thus prevailing in its valuation in different places: also, a pit, a hole in the ground, especially one in which a cocoa-nut tree is planted; whence, in Malayalam, it seems to imply planting trees.

Kuḻivettu, Tam. (குழிவெட்டு) Earth work, digging at so much per *Kuḻi*, or pit.

KÚLI, COOLEE, Tam. (கூலி), Mal. (കൂലി), Karn. (ಕೂಲಿ) Tel. (కూలి), Beng. (কুলী), H. (قلي) Daily hire or wages: a day labourer, a *Cooly*: (the word is originally Tamil, whence it has spread into the other languages: in Upper India it bears only its second and apparently subsidiary meaning: it appears as *Culialu*, as the term for hired labourers, in Tulava.—Buchanan.)

Kúlichcham, Mal. (കൂലിച്ചം) Land granted rent-free, or on a low rent, on condition of service.

Kúlichchakáran, Mal. (കൂലിച്ചകാരൻ) A military retainer or servant, holding land on condition of service.

Kúlichevakam or *-sevakam*, Mal. (S. കൂലിചെവകം കൂലിശെവകം) Military service in consideration of lands rent-free, or held at a quit-rent.

Kúligár, Karn. (ಕೂಲಿಗಾರ) A labourer, a hireling.

Kúli-godám, (?) H. Personal services exacted from the peasantry.—Kamaon.

Kúliha, Karn. (ಕೂಲಿಕ)) A day labourer.

Kúlikáran, Mal. Tam. (കൂലികാരൻ) A day labourer.

Kúlivela, Mal. (കൂലിവെല) Daily labour or hire.

Kúliyál, Tam. (கூலியாள்), *Kúliyálu*, Karn. (ಕೂಲಿಯಾಳು) A workman, a labourer, a hireling.

KÚLI, KOOLEE, (?) Mar. Land held at a progressively increasing assessment.

KULUME, KOLUME, Karn. (ಕುಲುಮೆ, ಕೊಲುಮೆ) A furnace, a forge.

Kulumegutta, Karn. (ಕುಲುಮೆಗುತ್ತ) A tax on forges.

Kulumekandáyam, Karn. (ಕುಲುಮೆಕಂದಾಯಂ) A tax on blacksmiths, sometimes received in iron.

KUḶUMI, Tam. (குளுமி) A sluice.

KUMÁRA, vernacularly, KUNWAR, or KÚÃR, vulgarly, COOUR, S. &c. (कुमार) A youth, a young boy, a prince.

Kumári, vernacularly, *Kunwar*, S. &c. (कुमारी) A young girl, a princess: a name of the goddess Durgá, as a maiden, to whom a temple dedicated at the extremity of the peninsula has long given to the adjacent cape and coast the name of *Kumári*, corrupted to *Comorin*.

KUMÁRI, or KUMARI, Karn. (ಕುಮಾರಿ, ಕುಮರಿ) Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.

Kumári-maráṭṭí, Karn. (ಕುಮಾರಿಮರಾಟ್ಟಿ) A caste of Maraṭhi origin, in Mysore, employed in clearing and cultivating high and wooded lands.

KUMBHA, S. (कुम्भः) A water-jar: the sign Aquarius: a measure of grain equal to twenty *droṇas*, or little more than three bushels and three gallons: in Guzerat it is a land measure, a square of ten *banas* or *ganthas* on each side = 3 roods 33.422 perches, or 4641 square yards.

Kumbhakára, S. (कुम्भकारः), *Kumbhár*, Mar. (कुंभार),

Kumhár, H. (كمہار) *Kumár*, Beng. (কুমার), *Kumbhár*, *Kumbár*, *Kummár*, *Kumbhahár*, Karn. (ಕುಂಭಾರ), *Kummari*, or *Kummaravádu*, Tel. (కుమ్మరి) A potter, a maker of earthen vessels and pottery; also, sometimes, of bricks and tiles: as one of the village servants he makes water-pots for the villagers, and brings water for travellers and for the principal village officers.

Kumbhárgaṇí, Mar. (कुंभारपणी) In some places, the refuse sugar cane after the juice has been expressed, the perquisite of the potter of the village.

Kumbhárgundi, Karn. (ಕುಂಭಾರಗುಂಡಿ) A tax on the clay used by potters.

Kumbhár-khaṇ, Mar. (कुंभारखण) A tax on potters' clay.

Kumbhárkriyá, Mar. (S. क्रिया) The funeral rites of a Śúdra, properly conducted by a potter.

KUMBHUM, Guz. (કુંભું) A land measure, about a bíghá and a half of Guzerat.

KUMMÁṬṬA, Mal. (കുമ്മാട്ട) Insertion of the amount of a bond, &c., in figures, by the person who signs it.

KUṆ, KOON, (?) Mar. Tillage, agriculture: lands granted in fee for military service: (the word is of doubtful accuracy, or it might be the root of the following)—

Kuṇbí, pron. *Kumbi*, less correctly, *Coonby*, *Coombee*, H. (S. كنبي), Mar. (कुणबी), also Mar. *Kulambí*, (कुळंबी), *Kaṇbi*, and *Kalmi*, Guz. (કણબી, કલમી) The name of the chief agricultural caste in central, western, and southern India, whence it sometimes means a husbandman, a peasant, or cultivator in general: the Kuṇbís claim to represent the pure Śúdras of the Hindu system: they are for the most part an industrious and respectable race, and, amongst the Marathas, reckoned the Raja of Satara, and other descendants of Sivaji, amongst their caste: they are subdivided into an infinite number of classes, many of whom do not eat together, or intermarry.

Kuṇbáú, Mar. (कुणबाऊ) Fit for, or appropriate to, a Kunbí, rustic, rude.

Kuṇbáwá, Mar. (कुणबावा) The business of a Kunbí; agricultural labour in general: land held in perpetual occupancy, under acknowledgment and payment of rent to government: also such a tenure, and the rent paid.

Kuṇbíṇ, Mar. (कुणबीण) The wife of a Kuṇbí, a woman of the agricultural caste: a female slave.

Kuṇbí-hiseb, Mar. (कुणबी हिशेब) Rustic computation, calculating by rude methods, as with pebbles, by the fingers, and the like.

KUṆAGÁ, KUṆGÁ, Mar. (कुणगा) A sum of money, or some item of common property, secreted by one of the sharers, and kept back from partition.

Kuṇagehari, Mar. (कुणगेकरी) A shareholder of a common stock, who, upon a division, fraudulently keeps back a portion.

KÚNCH, KÚNCHA, H. (S. كونچ) The seed of the Abrus precatorius, used as a jewellers' and goldsmiths' weight: see *Gunja*.

KUNCHAMU, Tel. (కుంచము) A measure of capacity, reckoned in some places equal to a *chitánk*, or $\frac{1}{16}$th of a *sér*; in others to $3\frac{1}{4}$ *sérs*; in others to 8 and to 14 *sérs*.

KUNCHITAGÁR, Karn. (ಕುಂಚಿಟಗಾರ) A tribe of agriculturists in Mysore pretending to be pure Śúdras.

KUṆD, or KUṆḌ, Beng. (কংড) A small fen or morass, a piece of ground fit for the growth of rice.

KUṆDA, vernacularly, KUṆD, commonly, COOND, S. &c. (कुंड) A pit, a hollow, a shallow pit or pan in which sacrificial fire is lighted, a fire-altar: a square pool or basin of water, especially if it possesses a higher temperature than the air, and has medicinal properties, when it is held sacred, as the *Sítá kund*, near Monghir: the term is also applied to any natural basin in which the water that falls from surrounding heights is collected, forming the source of a river, as the *Brahmá-kund*, at the head of the Brahmaputra river: also to a temporary and artificial well or reservoir for irrigation.

Kuṇḍurai, (?) Karn. An outlet from a reservoir, for irrigation.

Kurkuṇḍ, Hindi (कुड़कुंड) A deep hole in the bed of a water-course, one in which the water remains when the bed is dry.

KUṆDA, Beng. (কুংড) The inner part of the husk of rice which adheres to the grain after the first cleaning.

KUNDA, Beng. (কুন্দ) A lathe.

Kundakar, Beng. (কুন্দকর) A turner.

KUṆḌA, S. &c. (कुंडः) The child of a woman whose husband is living, by another man.

Kuṇḍagolak, Mar. (कुंडगोलक) The name of a caste, or of a member of it, said to be the adulterous offspring of a Brahman and Brahmaní, but it is applied to Brahmans of a low order: (properly speaking, the words *Kuṇḍa* and *Golaka* are distinct, the first being a bastard, the second, the child of a widow).

KUṆḌI, Beng. Uriya (কুংডী) A vessel: in Cuttack it especially means a vessel in which brine is evaporated.

Kúne, Kúni, Karn. (ಕೂನೆ, ಕೂನಿ, from the P. *Gunah*, q. v.) A fault, a crime.

Kúnegar, Karn. (ಕೂನೆಗಾರ) A culprit, a criminal; the vernacular corruption of *Gunahgár*, q. v.)

Kunjrá, H. &c. (کنجڑا, कंजरा) The name of a caste whose occupation is selling vegetables.

Kunr-boji, or Kunr-maṇḍlá, H. (کنربوجي, کنرمنڈلا) The day on which sowing is concluded in Benares and the Doab: the first term implies the filling of furrows (*kunr*), the second the closing of them: it is observed as a holiday, and the residue of the seed-corn is made into a cake, which is partaken of in the field, and in part distributed to Brahmans and beggars. Mr. Elliot adverts to a similar practice once observed in England.

Kuṇṭá, Tel. (కుంటా) A land measure, according to one statement = 1089 square feet, to another to 19,600, or the 32d part of a *kaṭṭi*.

Kuṇṭaṇ, Mar. (कंटण) A pander, a pimp, a caste said to be sprung from a *Vaisya* father and a Brahman mother, whose office is attendance on the women's apartments, and providing dancing-girls and courtesans.

Kuṇṭe, Karn. (ಕುಂಟೆ) A machine for levelling ploughed land, also for weeding: the web beam of a loom.

Kuṇṭige, Karn. (ಕುಂಟಿಗೆ) A sowing machine, a sort of tube or funnel attached to the plough through which the seed runs.

Kunwar, vernacular corruption of Kumár, and Kumárí, q. v. H. (کنور) A youth, a prince, a princess; the deity *Kártikeya*, and thence applied to the month held sacred to him, *Kártik* (Oct.-Nov.)

Kuppa, Tel. (కుప్ప), Kuppal, Tam. (குப்பல்) A heap, a heap or stack of grain: one of filth, a dunghill.

Kuppa-anchana, Tel. (కుప్పఅంచన) Estimate of the produce of a field taken from the grain when stacked.

Kuppa-jábṭiá, Tel. (కుప్పజాబటా) A list of grain stacks, shewing which belong to each cultivator.

Kuppa-kaṭṭu, Tel. (కుప్పకట్టు) An allowance of grain from the general heap or stack given to the village servants.

Kuppam, Tam. (குப்பம்), Tel. (కుప్పము) A small village, one occupied by low people.

Kuppaḍam, Tam. (குப்படம்) A portion of the produce of the taxable land in a village, payable to the Mirásidár after the grain is threshed.

Kuppakkáḍu, Tam. (குப்பக்காடு) A number of villages.

Kúr, Mal. (കൂറ്) A class, a party: the people of Malabar, from the Rajas and Brahmans to the lowest races, are divided into classes, the *Chevara-kúr*, the fighting or ruling class, and the *Panniyur-kúr*, the civil and labouring class: their usages differ materially, and the distinctions are carefully preserved.

Kúṛá, H. (کوڑا, कूड़ा) Soil, filth, manure.

Kúṛá, Beng. (কুড়া) A bíghá, a measure of land.

Kuṛáháli, Beng. (কুড়াহালী) Working a sum in land measure and giving the result in *bíghás*.

Kúragí, Kúrigí, or Kúrgí, Karn. (ಕೂರಗೆ, ಕೂರಿಗೆ) A drill plough, a sowing apparatus attached to a plough.

Ḳuráh, H. (A. قرعه) Divination by casting lots, wagers, lotteries, chance passages in books, &c.

Ḳuráh-andáz, H. (انداز, who throws) A caster or drawer of a lot.

Kúṛal, Kúṛu, Tam. (கூறல், கூறு) A public notice, a proclamation.

Kuram, (?) Mar. Grass or pasture land.

Kuramba, Karn. (ಕುರಂಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, he is also a weaver of coarse woollens.

Kurambu, Tam. (குரம்பு) A water-course, leading from a river, for irrigation.

Kuramuḷai, Tam. (குரமுளை) First appearance of the crop above ground.

Ḳurán, commonly, but incorrectly, Koran, and Coran. (A. قران) The sacred book of the Mohammadans, the supposed revelations made to Mohammad, and delivered by him orally, collected and committed to writing by the khalif Omar.

Ḳuráni-mullá, H. (قراني ملّا) A Mohammadan officer who administers oaths taken on the Ḳurán.

Kuṛava, or Kuḍava, corruptly, Codumbox, and Koodup, S. &c. (कुडव) A measure of capacity. See *Kuḍava*.

Ḳurbán, H. (A. قربان) A sacrifice, a victim.

Íd-ul-ḳurbán, H. (A. عيدالقربان) A festival observed by the Mohammadans on the 10th of Zul'hijja, when animals are sacrificed in commemoration of the sacrifice of Abraham.

Kurgí, Mar. (कुरगी) A measure of land, as much as may be ploughed and sown in one day with a pair of bullocks and a drill plough; the extent varies from about two to about eight acres; the average is said to be about five.

Kurh, H. (کره) A circular inclosure, in which a pile of wood was constructed, and an old woman placed in the area to be burnt alive by Brahmans in the event of any government officer attempting to put them under restraint, the consequences of the crime being supposed to devolve upon those whose oppression had driven the Brahmans to per-

petrate it: the practice was prohibited by the British government, and is now never heard of.

KURHÁḌ, Mar. (कुऱ्हाड) A hatchet, an axe.

Kurhádi-jamín, Mar. (P. زمين) Land on steep acclivities which cannot be ploughed, and which is cleared and dug up with a kind of hatchet, or, rather, a sort of hoe.

KURÍ, or KUḌÍ, (?) H. A hearth, a fire-place, a tax levied on one. See *Chaubáchha*.

KURI, Karn. (ಕುರಿ) A sheep.

Kurihánige, Karn. (ಕುರಿಹಾಣಿಗೆ) A tax on sheep.

Kuraba, Kuruba, Karn. (ಕುರಬ, ಕುರುಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, one who tends sheep: he is also a manufacturer of coarse woollens: also *Kuramba*, q. v.

KUṚI, Tam. (குறி) A mark, a stamp.

Kuṛimósam, Tam. (குறிமோசம்) A fraudulent mark put upon a stack of grain after some has been clandestinely removed.

KUṚI, Mal. (കുഴി) A pit, a hole, a grave: a hole in the ground for planting cocoa-nut and other garden trees, a measure of one square foot. See *Kuḷi*.

Kuṛikánam, Mal. (കുഴികാനം) Compensation allowed for the value of trees planted, or other improvements made by the tenant or mortgagee on relinquishing possession: on the other hand, a deduction from the money deposited or lent to cover injury or dilapidations: a lease or mortgage on such conditions. See *Kánam*.

Kuṛikáráyma, Mal. (കുഴിക്കാരായ്മ) Tenure of an estate or gardens, by which the tenant holds under condition of being reimbursed for improvement, and of compensating for dilapidations.

Kuṛikúr, also read *Kuyikúr*, (?) Mal. Tenure under which compensation for improvements and dilapidations is stipulated.

Kuṛivila, Mal. (കുഴിവില) Value of planted trees allowed for to a tenant on his giving up his lease.

KURI, Mal. (കുറി) A club; an association in which a number of persons contribute monthly for a given term a certain sum or quantity of grain each; at the end of the term a lottery takes place, and the whole accumulation becomes the prize of one of the contributors: (perhaps derived from the A. *kuráh*, q. v.)

Kuṟṟi, or *Kuṭṭi*, Mal. (കുററി) The principal or manager of a club.

KÚRI, (?) H. A measure of capacity for grain.—*Midnapur*.

KUṞIPPA, Mal. (കുറിപ്പ) A memorandum, an item, an article of account.

Kuṟippaṭi, Mal. (കുറിപ്പടി) A written memorandum, a note.

Kuṟippanam, Mal. (കുറിപ്പണം) Money paid into a club or association.

KURK, KOORK, corruptly, CROOK, H. (A. قرق), KORAK, Beng. and Uriya (কোরক), KÍRÁKU, Karn. (ಕಿರಾಕು) Sequestration, confiscation, seizure of goods, attachment, distraint for debt, or for arrears of public revenue. Beng. Reg. xvii. 1793; xlv. 1795; vii. 1799. Madras Reg. xxviii. 1802; v. 1822. Bombay Reg. xvii. 1827.

Kurk-amín, H. (قرق امين) An officer of the court employed to attach a property and realise the proceeds.

Korakdár, Beng. (কোরকদার) A bailiff, a sheriff's officer, an officer of court who attaches or distrains goods and property for debt, &c.

Kurkí, H. (قرقي) Attached, sequestrated, distrained, under attachment.

Kurki-parwána, H. (P. پروانه, an order) A warrant of attachment.

Korakí, Beng. (কোরকী) Ordering or authorising an attachment.

Korak-khalás, Uriya (କୋରକଖଲାସ) Replevin, release of attachment. (*Kurk-khalás*, might be used in Hindustani for the same.)

Kurk-mahál, H. (قرق محال) An estate under attachment.

Kurk-sazáwal, H. (قرق سزاول) An officer appointed to attach and hold an estate, and realise arrears of rent or revenue, or to distrain goods for debt; a bailiff, a sheriff's officer.

Kurk-tahsíl, H. (تحصيل) Collection of the revenue of an estate which has fallen into arrear, and from which the proprietors are nominally set aside by the native officers of the revenue: the same as *Khám-tahsíl*.

KURMÍ, KOORMEE, (H. کرمي, कुर्मी) The caste of agriculturists, or a member of it, in eastern and central Hindustan, being the same, essentially, as the *Kunbis* of the west and south. In Hindustan the *Kurmís* are said to have seven chief subdivisions, who do not eat together or intermarry: of these, the *Kharibind* and *Patanya* abound in the central Doab and Oudh; the *Ghorchara*, are more to the west; the *Jaiswár*, in Sagar and Bundelkhand; the *Kanaujia* in the lower tracts of the Doab; the *Kewat* to the east of Benares; and the *Jhunia* west of the upper Jumna: there are very many other branches in the west and north-west provinces, and in Bhagalpur and Bahar: they are

not unfrequently found as predial slaves, having sold themselves, or been sold in their infancy, to servitude.

Kurmiat, (?) H. Tract of cultivable land of the *Bhúr* or mixed soil in the north-west provinces.

KURPHA, (?) Beng. A cultivator who rents his land from a *Khúd-kásht* Ryot. (Perhaps from *Khurpá*, a sort of hoe.)

KURSÍ, H. (A. كرسي) A chair, a throne.

Kursí-náma, H. (P. نامه, a document) A pedigree, a genealogical tree.

KURUBA, Karn. (ಕುರುಬ) A shepherd by caste and occupation, and who also makes woollen cloths or blankets.

Kurumban, Tam. (குறும்பன்) A shepherd by caste and occupation: Mal. (plur. *Kurumbar*) A class of predial slaves in Malabar.

Hála-kuruba, Karn. (ಹಾಲಕುರುಬ) One of the shepherd caste which does not make blankets.

Hándé-kuruba, Karn. (ಹಾಂಡೇಕುರುಬ) A shepherd of a higher order or caste.

Mésa-kuruba, Karn. (ಮೇಸಕುರುಬ) A shepherd of an inferior order or caste.

KURUMBORAI, Tam. (குறும்பொறை) A hill, a mountain, a forest, a village in a hilly country.

KURUNGOL, Tam. (குறுங்கோல்) A measure of two cubits.

KURUNI, Tel. (కురుని), Tam. (குறுணி) A measure of capacity, the same as the *Marahál*: in Tam. also a term used in computation as equal to a twelfth of a *halam*.

KURUCHCHIYAN, or KURUMAN, Mal. (കുറുച്ചിയൻ, കുറുമൻ) A class of people inhabiting the hills in Wynád.

KÚSA, or KÚS, Mar. (कूस) A falsity in an account, an overcharge on money expended, or undercharge of money received; any undue gain generally in managing for another.

KUSA, usually pronounced KUSH, or KUSHA, S. &c. (कुशः) A kind of grass, esteemed holy from its being used in religious ceremonies, being strewed upon the altar or held by the Brahmans in their hands whilst repeating the formulæ (Poa cynosuroides).

Kusavritti, vernacularly, *Kusbritti*, S. &c. (कुशवृत्ति) lit. Maintenance by or through *Kusa-grass*, but in the west of Bengal, an under tenure, land granted at a quit-rent, or rent-free, for the support of a Brahman or religious person; land given: in Kamaon, the absolute gift of land to a Brahman at an eclipse, or on some solemn occasion.

KUSÍDA, S. &c. (कुसीद) Lending money at interest, usury; also a money-lender, a usurer.

KUSINI-KÁRA or VÁDU, Tel. (కుసినికార, కుసినివాడు) A cook, a confectioner; lit., a man of the kitchen (from the Fr. *cuisine*).

KUSIVI, Karn. (ಕುಸಿವಿ) The safflower plant, also its dry leaves. See *Kusumbha*.

KUSTI, or KASTÍ, Guz. (કુસતી, કસતી) A cord or thread worn by the Parsis round the waist as a religious ornament.

KUSUMBHA, vernacularly, KUSUM, S. &c. (कुसुम्भ, कुसुम, كسم) KUSUMBÁ, Mar. (कुसुंबा) The safflower plant (Carthamus tinitorius), the dried flowers of which are used in making a red dye: also the flowers so dried, or the dye; also an infusion of hemp tops, or of opium, as an intoxicating beverage.

KÚT, KOOT, H. (كوت, कूत) Estimate, valuation, applied especially to an estimate of the proceeds of a field or farm by appraisement of the standing crop: in Garhwal, it implies the share of the produce paid in kind by the cultivator to the headman or proprietor.

KÚT, Thug. Theft amongst the Thugs themselves, pilfering some of the booty.

KÚTA, S. (कूट) False, fraudulent.

Kurra, pron. *Kutta-nári*, Mal. (കുററനാഴി) A short or fraudulent *nári* measure.

Kútmahál, Beng. (कूटमहाल) Amount of revenue formerly levied in some places on vendors of spirituous liquors.

Kútsankránti, Beng. (कूटसंक्रान्ति) The entrance of the sun into a new sign on the 31st day from the preceding, a false conjunction.

KUTI, KUTÍ, S. &c. (कुटि, कुटी) A small house or cottage, a hut. Beng. (कुटी) Any large building, as a bank, a court-house, a European residence.

Kutíchara, S. (कुटीचरः) A man who makes over his property to his kindred, and devotes himself to a religious life, but continues to reside at home.

KUTTÁDAN, Mal. (കുട്ടാടൻ) Rice planted in the spring (Feb.-April) and ripening in the ensuing cold season.

KUTTAI, Tam. (குட்டை) A small tank or pond.

KUTTAKA, or KUTTATA, Mal. (കുത്തക, കുത്തത), KUTTAKAI, Tam. (குத்தகை) Farm, contract, rent, tenure.

Kuttakakáran, Mal., Tam. (കുത്തകകാരൻ) A farmer, a contractor, a renter.

KUTTALAÍ, Tam. (குத்தலை) Rice growing on high ground.

KUTTAM, Mal. (കൂട്ടം) An assembly, an assemblage: a cluster of houses, a small town or village.

Kuttala, Mal. (കൂട്ടാല, from S. शालय) Place where the property of a temple is kept, and its affairs are managed, a chapter house.

Kuttári, Mal. (കുട്ടാരി) Money subscribed to temples by the people.

KUTTÍ, written KURRI, Mal. (കുററി) A log of timber, a tree, a post: a measure, a sort of *párah*: a cask or hogshead: a small fort: an inhabitant, &c.

Kuttihánam, Mal. (കുററികാനം) A fee claimable by the owner of a plantation for every tree cut down on it by the renter or occupant: price given for a tree, to the owner before it is cut down.

Kuttihanahola, Mal. (കുററികകനകൊല) A register on palm leaves of a proprietor's deeds or mortgages, a list of his tenants, amount of his rents, &c.

Kuttinella, Mal. (കുററിനെല്ലു) An allowance in grain made by proprietors to their tenants for keeping up the fences and inclosure of an estate.

Kuttípiti, Mal. (കുററിപിടി) Petty merchandise.

Kuttipitikáran, Mal. (കുററിപിടികാരൻ) A petty dealer, one trading with borrowed capital.

Kuttivási, Mal. (കുററിവാശി) Balance or arrears of revenue due by individuals.

KÚTTÍRIPPA, Mal. (കൂട്ടിരിപ്പു) Living with a queen or princess as her husband.

KUTTUKAL, Tam. (குத்துகல்) A stone set upright as a boundary mark or a buttress.

KÚTTUKACHCHAVATAM, Mal. (കൂട്ടകച്ചവടം) Joint trade, partnership.

Kúttuháran, Mal. (കൂട്ടകാരൻ) A partner, an associate.

Kúttukrushi, Mal. (കൂട്ടകൃഷി) Joint agriculture, a husbandry.

KUTUMBA, vernacularly KUTUM, S. &c. (कुटुम्ब, कुटुम, كتم) Family, race, kindred, also a kinsman.

Kutumba- written, *Kudunba-háran*, Mal. (കുഡുമ്പകാരൻ) A householder, a kinsman by descent, a connexion by marriage.

Kutumbí, S. (कुटुम्बी), *Kutumí*, H. (كتمي) A householder, the head of a family.

Kutumbam, written, *Kudumbam*, Mal. (കുഡുമ്പം) A measure of capacity, a *nárí*, one fourth of an *edangali*.

KÚYIKÚR, (?) Mal. A deed of transfer of ancestral property (?): tenure on condition of compensation for improvements or dilapidations.

L

LABBÁ, Thug. A bullock.

LABDÁR, H. (لبدار, लबदार) Mud, thick mud formed by water flooding a stiff soil.

LABDHA, S. &c. (लब्ध) Gained, acquired.

Labdhadása, S. (from दास, a slave) A slave received as a gift or transfer.

Labdhaputra, S. (पुत्र, a son) A son gained or received, one adopted.

LÁBHA, S. &c. (लाभः) Gain, acquirement, profit.

Lábhálábha, S. &c. (लाभालाभ) Profit and loss, gain and diminution.

Lábhamu-dósili, Tel. (లాభముదోసిలి) A small portion from each heap of grain considered to be the perquisite of the cultivator (from *dósili*, two handfuls).

Lábhanasta, Karn. (S. ಲಾಭನಷ್ಟ) Profit and loss.

Lábhistu, Karn. (ಲಾಭಿಸ್ತು) Proved, verified.

Lábhwa, Guz. (લાભવા) Casting lots for dividing the produce of a field.

LABI, H. (لبي) The juice of the sugar-cane when boiling.

LABI, LUBEE, or LUBBEE, (?) A name applied at Madras to the Mapilas or descendants of the Arab colonists in Malabar. (The origin of the word seems doubtful.)

LÁ-CHÁR, H. (لاچار, from the A. neg. prefix لا, no, not, and P. *chára*, help) Helpless, destitute, without excuse or remedy.

Lácháragí, H. (لاچارگي) Helplessness, destitution.

LÁ-DAWÁ, H. (لادوا) Remediless, irremediable.

Lá-dâwá or *Lá-dâwi*, H. (A. لادعوا, لادعوي) A deed of relinquishment, a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none: the act of relinquishment.

LÁDHNÁ, Thug. To strangle.

LÁDHKÁ, Thug. Coarse sugar.

LADOHAR, Thug. Killing.

LADDU, H. (لڏو, लड्डु) A sort of sweetmeat of sugar and cocoa-nut shredded, mixed up with curdled milk into large balls.

LADTHAD, or LARTHAR, Mar. (लडथड) A disputed matter, litigation concerning a subject in dispute.

LAG, H. &c. (لگ, from S. लग, to be joined to) To, near to, until, as far as; (used in various modified and derivative forms to express contiguity and connexion).

Lág, Mar. (लाग) Connexion, continuity in general,

Laggá, H. (لگا) Affection, attachment: a pole used for pushing on a boat.

Lága, Hindi (लाग) A measuring-rod for land measure. See *Lar*.

Lagán, H. (لگان) A place at which a boat may lie to or be fastened to the shore: stopping or halting a boat.

Lagan, *Lugun*, Mar. (लगन) Marriage, espousals.

Lagí, or *Laggi*, *Lugee*, *Luggee*, Beng. (लगी), H. (لگي) A

pole, especially one used for punting or pushing boats along or off shore: in Mar. (लगी) A pole with a small flag, carried in processions.

Lagna, S. &c., sometimes vernacularly also *Lagan*, or *Lugun*, (लग्न, नगन, لگن) The rising of a sign of the zodiac above the horizon, a sign at the time of its rising, or the moment of the sun's entrance into a sign or division of the equator, astrologically considered as the indicator of good or evil, or as the favourable or unfavourable moment for observing ceremonies or occurrences, for holding festivals, and the like: hence it is applied to any season of rejoicing, as a marriage, a festival; and in Mar. is commonly used for marriage, matrimony, or a marriage, a wedding.

Lagnaghaṭiká, Mar. (लग्नघटिका) The hour declared to be favourable for investiture with the sacred cord or for the commencement of the marriage ceremony.

Lagna- or *Laganchiṭí*, or *chiṭhí*, Mar. (लग्नचिटी -चिठी) A paper formerly granted by the government to persons of the inferior castes permitting them to marry, a marriage licence; a paper furnished by the astrologer, declaring the time for the completion of the marriage ceremony: an invitation to a wedding.

Lagna patra, or *patriká*, Beng. Mar. (from S. पत्र, a leaf) The written announcement of the lucky moment for a marriage ceremony: among the Maraṭhas the document is worshipped before the ceremony commences.

Lagna- or *Laganṭaká*, Mar. (लगनटका) A fee for permission to marry.

Lagnaka, Beng. (S. नग्नक) A bondsman, a surety.

Lagnakagrahaṇ, Beng. (S. नग्नकग्रहण) Admitting or accepting as bail or security.

Lagán, or Lagái, H. (لگان, لگاي) The rent or revenue charged on a field or estate.

Lagaiwálá, (?) A cultivator engaging to pay direct revenue to government for a term of years on receiving an advance for the materials of husbandry, to be repaid without interest at fixed intervals of his lease.

Lagha, Thug. A grave-digger.

Laghai, Thug. The office of grave-digger.

Laghanta, Thug. Dead bodies of the victims.

Lagít, Beng. (नगीত) Location of a Ryot; appropriation of land to a tenant (Chittagong): adjacent, contiguous.

Lagiti, Tel. (లగితి) Making advances of cash to a Ryot, or supplying him with cattle, seed-corn, &c.

Lágwaḍ, Mar. (लागवड) Agricultural operations preliminary to sowing; cultivated ground: expense of bringing land into cultivation, repairing decayed houses, villages, &c.

Láglágwaḍ, Mar. (लागलागवड) Agricultural operations, inclusive of sowing.

Lágwaṇ, (लागवण) The operations of ploughing and sowing, also of planting trees; also one of the village accounts, shewing the total assessment, and by whom to be paid.

Lagtá, or Lagtí, H. (لگتا, لگتي) Assessment or stipulated rent of land.

Lagtiwár, H. (لگتيوار) An account kept by the village accountant of each cultivator's lands, rent, and produce, distinguished according to the spring and autumn crops.

Lagtá, or Lagata, Mar. (लगता) Connexion, proximity of persons, things, or places: a contiguous tract or country.

Lagtáják, Mar. (लगताजाच) A letter of advice attached to the draft or bill, or a notice of it written within the envelope.

Lagtálákhoṭá, or *Lagatlákhoṭá*, Mar. (लगतालाखोटा, लगतलाखोटा) A letter containing advice of a bill or draft folded up and attached to the bill; a letter without an envelope, the superscription being on the same sheet.

Láguligádu, Karn. (ಲಾಗುಲಿಗಾಡು) Compensation for damages: a recompense.

Lahad, H. (A. لحد) A niche in the side of a sepulchre in which dead bodies are deposited, a place where the dead are washed, a grave.

Lahad-bharna, Finally filling up the grave of a deceased person, a ceremony performed on the 39th day after interment.

Lahaṇá, or Lahná, corruptly, Lunah, H. (لہنا) An outstanding debt or balance.

Lahaṇá báki, Uriya (ଲହଣାବାକି) Outstanding balance; excess of advance.

Lahaṇe, Mar. (लहणे) Cash or a draft sent to meet a bill drawn upon a merchant or banker who has no other funds on behalf of the drawer.

Lahaṇíhuṇḍí, Mar. (लहणीहुंडी) A bill taken up by a merchant from another who has funds in his hands to meet a bill drawn upon the former by one who has no funds in his hands, but has in the possession of the latter.

Lahariya, (?) A caste of agricultural Brahmans in the north-west provinces.

Lahárí, Mar. (लहारी) A coin equal to three anas; the value of three anas.

Láhí, Mar. (लाही) Parched rice; swollen or puffed out by slightly scorching.

Lahlhi, H. (لہلہي, लहल्ही) Mud, thick or stiff mud.

Láhori-nimak, H. (from نمك, salt) Lahore salt, rock or fossil salt, of which there are three deposits in the Panjáb.

Lahtár, Thug. A dagger.

Láik, H. &c. (A. لايق) Worthy of, fit for, suited to, &c.

Láikábád, H. (لايق آباد) A place or country fit for cultivation and population.

Láikbanjar, H. (لايق بنجر) Waste land fit for tillage.

Laikpaṛia, Uriya (ଲାଏକପଡ଼ିଆ) Fallow land fit for cultivation.

Láiḳ-patit, H. (لايق پتت) Fallow land capable of cultivation.

Láiḳ-zamin, H. (لايق زمين) Cultivable land.

Liákat, H. (A. لياقت) Fitness, ability, capability, suitableness.

Lailat ul kadir, H. (A. ليلة القدر) The night of power; the 27th night of Ramzán, when it is said the Kuran descended from heaven, and which is observed with much reverence by the Mohammadans of India.

Lailat ul miráj, H. (A. ليلة المعراج) The night of Mohammed's ascent to heaven.

Lájá, H. &c. (لاجا) Rice parched in the husk.

Lakab, Lukub, pl. Alkáb, H. (A. لقب, القاب) A title, titles.

Lákalám-báki, H. (A. لاكلام, without a word, indisputable, and باقي, remainder) Undisputed balance of an account, or of rent or revenue.

Lakhat, Guz. (S. લખત) A writing, a written document, a deed.

Lakhtang, Guz. (લખતંગ) Writer, the writer, a term used in papers to denote the person who writes or addresses them.

Lakhuṇ, *Lakhupardhu*, Guz. (લખું, લખુપરધુ) A writing, a document.

Lákhiráj, vernacularly, sometimes, Lákharaj, corruptly, Lakerage, Lackiraz, &c. (A. لاخراج, from لا, not, and خراج, tribute) Rent-free land, applied to land exempted for some particular reason from paying any part of the produce to the state. Beng. Reg. xix. xxxvii. 1793; vii. 1822. Madras Reg. xxv. xxxi. 1802. Bom. Reg. xvii. 1827; vi. 1833.

Lákhiraj-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A holder of rent-free lands.

Lakharaji-bhúmi, Tel. Karn. (ಲಾಖರಾಜಿಭೂಮಿ) Land exempt from paying revenue to the state.

Lakhiraj-zamín, H. (P. زمين, land) Alienated or revenue-exempted land.

Lakhoṭá, or Lákhoṭa, Mar. (लखोटा, लाखोटा) A sealed letter, a bundle of papers sticking together. Guz. (લખોટો) The envelope of a letter, the silk bag in which it is inclosed.

Lakir, Thug. A religious mendicant, a fakir.

Lakít, H. (لقيت) In Mohammadan law, a foundling: it is considered meritorious to take charge of a deserted child, and the finder becomes its guardian, but cannot make it a slave; the state is bound to provide for those foundlings of whom no charitable individual takes charge.

Laksha, S. (लक्ष), but current in all dialects, sometimes modified as Lak, or more commonly, Lákh, H. (لك, لاكه), Laksha, or Lákh, or in compounds, Lakh, Mar. (लक्ष, लाख) A hundred-thousand; a *Lac*, or *Lákh*, commonly, though not exclusively, applied to coin, as a *Lákh* of rupees, 100,000 rupees, or, at 2*s.* the rupee, £10,000.

Lákshá, S. (लाक्षा), commonly Lac, or Lack, vernacularly, Lákh, H. (لاكه), Mar. (लाख), or Lák, Karn. (ಅರಗು) An insect which constructs its nest in numerous small cells of a resinous substance known in common as shell-lac, and used for sealing letters, &c.: the insect itself furnishes a red dye known as Lac: (from *laksha*, 100,000, in reference to the number of insects in a nest.

Lakshaṇa, pronounced Lakshan, or Lakhan, S. &c. (लक्षण) A mark, a distinguishing or characteristic sign or token.

Lakshman singh, Thug. Term used by the scouts to intimate the approach of danger; properly, a name of an individual.

Lakshmí, corruptly, *Lukmi*, *Lukhee*, *Luximee*, S. &c. (लक्ष्मी) The wife of *Vishṇu*, and goddess of wealth and prosperity.

Lakshmí-vár, or *bár*, S. &c. (लक्ष्मीवार) Thursday.

Lakshmí-pújá, S. &c. (लक्ष्मीपूजा) The worship of *Lakshmí*, on the full-moon of *Áṣwin* (Sept.-Oct.), by bankers and merchants especially: a ceremony in honour of the same, observed by a bride and bridegroom when the bride has been brought to the house of her husband.

Lálá, corruptly, Lalla, (P. لالا) A writer, a clerk, a copyist, a schoolmaster: it is used as an address in speaking to a respectable person, not of high rank, especially with *jí*, annexed; as, *Lálá-jí*, Sir, master.

Láḷi, Karn. (ಲಾಳಿ) A weaver's shuttle.

Laman, Lumun, or Lummun, (?) A caste of traders who formerly brought slaves for sale to Bombay.

Lambádí, corruptly, Lamballie, Lomballie, and Lombardie, Tel. (లంబాడి), also Lambáṇi, Karn. (ಲಂಬಾಣಿ ಲಂಬಾಡಿ), Lambáṇ, Mar. (लंबाण), H. Dakh., Lambárá, (لمبارا), Ilambáḍi, Tam. (இலம்பாடி) A migratory

trader, especially in grain, better known as *Banjárá*, q. v., and travelling from place to place in more or less numerous bodies: in the south they have the character of being thieves, the men stealing cattle and the women children: a party of *Banjárás*, or *Lambáris*, on its march, or encamped.

LAMBARDÁR, LUMBURDÁR, H. (لمبردار, from the English word 'number,' and Persian *dár*, who has) The cultivator who, either on his account, or as the representative of other members of the village, pays the government dues and is registered in the collector's roll according to his number: as the representative of the rest he may hold the office by descent or by election. Beng. Reg. ix. 1824; ii. 1826. Act i. 1841.

Lambardárí, H. (لمبرداري) The office or duty of a Lambardár.

Lambari makadamá, Uriya (ଲମ୍ବରୀ ମକଦମା, from English *number*, and Arabic *mukadamá*, a suit) Original suit, headed according to its number on the file of causes.

LAKTÍ, H. (لكتي, लकती) The total rent of a property or an estate forming a heading of the *Khataoni*, or *Muntakhab*, of the north-west provinces; equivalent in this sense to *Jamâ-bandí*.

LÁL-JÁTRÍ, Beng. (লালযাত্রী) A pilgrim to Jagannath of the first class, paying formerly heavier fees, and entitled to peculiar privileges.

LAMBHERI, Thug. A sword.

LAMCHÁRI, Beng. (?) (নমচারী) Low land, land liable to inundation.

LÁMCHÍ, Beng. (?) (নামচি) Low, as land liable to inundation: (this and the preceding should probably be written *Namchari*, and *Namchi*, from *nam*, S. B., to bow down, to make low.)

LAMHAR, Hindi (लमहर) A tree that has sprung up of itself in a cultivated field, and which the cultivator may cut down.

LÁMKAN, Thug. The crossing of the road by a hare in front of a gang.

LAMPOCHA, Thug. Crossing of the road by a snake, an unlucky omen: the gang must stop unless they can kill it.

LÂN, or LÂNAT, H. (لعن, لعنة) Curse, imprecation: in Mohammadan law, testimony upon oath: in cases of adultery the several imprecations of the curse of God upon them by husband and wife, the former, if he accuse his wife falsely, the latter if she be not innocent: in such case, however, divorce should follow.

LÁNÁBANDÍ, H. (لانابندي, probably from *láná* لانا, to bring) An agreement formerly practised among the coparcenary proprietors of a village to contribute to the government assessment in proportion to the number of their several ploughs.

LANCHA, Karn. (ಲಂಚ), LANCHAMU, Tel. (లంచము), LÁNCH, Mar. (लांच), ILANJAM, Tam. (இலஞ்சம்), LÁNCH or NÁNCH, Uriya. A bribe, a fee: bribery.

Lánchlúch, *Lánchluchpat*, Mar. (लांचलूच, लांचलुचपत) Bribery and corruption.

Lanchagár, *Lanchakuli*, &c. Karn. (ಲಂಚಗಾರ, ಲಂಚಕುಳಿ) A receiver of bribes.

Lánchkhor, Mar. (लांचखोर), *Lancháhhor*, Karn. (ಲಂಚಾ-ಖೋರ) One who takes a bribe, venal, corrupt.

LÁNGAL, Beng. (S. লাঙ্গল) A plough.

Lángalá, Beng. (S. লাঙ্গলা) Ploughing, cultivation.

Lángaliyá, Beng. (S. লাঙ্গলিয়া) A ploughman: ploughing.

LANGAR, LUNGUR, H. (لنگر) An anchor: an almshouse.

Langar khána, H. (لنگرخانه) An almshouse, a place where food and alms were distributed to the poor under the Mohammadan government, by which an assignment from the public revenue was appropriated to the maintenance of such establishments in some parts of Bengal: a similar institution, in which the poor were lodged and fed, was kept up by the Maraṭha government of Nagpur: in Maraṭhi, the term means also any extensive establishment.

Langar kharch, *Lungur khurch*, H. (from خرچ) Provision or expense incurred for the poor, poor-rates.

LANGOṬ, LANGOṬÁ, LANGOṬÍ, or LUNGOṬ, &c. (لنگوٹ, لنگوٹا, لنگوٹي) A cloth passed between the thighs and tucked into a waist-belt before and behind, to conceal the privities.

LÁNJHÁ, Mar. (लांझा) An unsettled affair, a disputed claim.

LÁO, H. (لاو) The rope by which the leather bucket of a well is drawn up; whence in some places the amount of land irrigated is reckoned, or by *Láos*, instead of wells, being commonly 15 acres to a *Láo*.—Rewari.

Láo-charas, corruptly, *Lao-churrus*, H. (لاوچرس) Irrigation by water raised from wells in the leather bag or bucket called *Charas*, q. v. See also the preceding.

LAPO, Guz. (લપો) Brocade, gold or silver cloth.

LAPUA, Thug. A thief.

LARKÁ, H. (لڑکا) A boy.

Laṛkí, (لڑکي) A girl.

Laṛká-kol, H. (لڑکاکول) The name of a mountain tribe in *Chhattisghar*, a branch of the *Kol* tribe, q. v.

LARKIÁ, Thug. A shopkeeper.

LAR, LUR, Hindi (लर) A measuring-rod for land measure:

it varies in different places as $4\frac{1}{2}$, 6, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ cubits: 400 square *lars* is a *bighá*, 20 square *lars* a *katha*.—Puraniya.

Lásá, H. (لاسا) Any viscous exudation or juice of plants, some sorts of which are used as birdlime.

Lásh, H. &c. (P. لاش) A corpse.

Lashkar, Lushkur, commonly, Lascar, (لشكر) A native sailor, but especially applied also to tent-pitchers, inferior artillerymen, and others: (the word is properly *Lashkarí*, one attached to, or following, a *lashkar* or army, but it has come insensibly to take the meaning and pronunciation here given).

Laṣmámáṭí, Hindi (लशमामाटी) Adhesive-clay land.—Puraniya.

Láṭ, or Láṭh, H. (لاٹ, لاٹھ) A staff, a column, a pillar, especially the pillars found in various parts of Upper India, as at Allahabad, Delhi, &c., bearing inscriptions in the ancient form of the *Nágari* alphabet.

Láṭhi, corruptly, *Lattie*, and *Luttie*, sometimes short, as *Lath*, *Lathí*, H. &c. (لاٹھی, लाठी, لٹھ, لٹھی, लठी) A staff, a stick, a club, a bludgeon.

Láṭhiwálá, corrupted into, *Láṭhiwal*, and *Láṭhiyál*, or *Lutteeal*, H. (لاٹھی والا) A club-man, a man armed with a bludgeon, many of whom are retained by Zamindars, indigo planters, and others, in quarrels respecting lands and boundaries, when serious affrays sometimes take place between the opposite parties.

Laṭan, Hindi (लटन) A name given to all the early sown cold-weather crops.—Puraniya.

Láṭí, Láṭe, Karn. (ಲಾಟಿ, ಲಾಟೆ) A wooden instrument with which parched grain is flattened: a spinning-wheel.

Latkaníyá, Thug. A very small purse worn only by thieves and Thugs.

Laṭṭá, incorrectly, Luṭṭha, (لٹا, लट्ठा) A measuring-rod or pole: a *bighá* is a square of 20 *Laṭṭás*: in the survey of the north-west provinces the measuring chain is divided into 10 *Laṭṭás*, and each *Laṭṭá* into 10 links.

Laund, H. (لوند) An intercalary month.

Laundá, H. (لوندا) A slave or servant-boy: *f.* Laundí, (لوندي) A servant or slave-girl.

Lauṣ, or Lawiṣ, H. (A. لوث) Stain, contamination: in Mohammadan law, any indication of a person or of persons being implicated in the guilt of a murder, as a cloth or sword stained with blood found in their possession, &c.

Lava, and Laví, S. &c. (लव, लवी, from लू, to cut or reap) Reaping, cutting corn.

Lavana, S. &c. (लवन) Reaping.

Lavaní, or *Launí*, H. (لوني) Wages in kind to reapers at harvest time; also, reaping, cultivation.

Lavaṇa, S. &c. (लवण), vernacularly, Lavan, or Laban, Beng. (नवन), Lon, H. (لون), Luṇ, Guz. (લુણ) Salt.

Lávaṇamu, Tel. (లావణము), Lávaṇa, Karn. (ಲಾವಣ) A list of public servants, or of soldiers: the profits of a custom-house: (it is said to be Hindi, perhaps from an obsolete causal of *Lánú*, to bring).

Lávaṇí, or Lávaṇe, pronounced sometimes Laun, or Launi, or Laune, corruptly, Lowne, and Lownee, Mar. (लावणी, लावणे, from S. लू, to cut or reap), Karn. (ಲಾವಣಿ) The operation of planting, ploughing, and sowing; cultivation, agriculture.

Lavaṇí patrah, corruptly, *Lownee putruch*, Mar. (लवणीपत्रक) One of the village accounts shewing the total assessment, and by whom paid: it is also described as a general statement of the land held by each individual, with the amount of the assessment, and every other item of revenue leviable from the cultivator.

Lávanyárjitam, S. &c. (लावण्यार्जितं, from लावण्य, beauty, and अर्जित, acquired) Woman's property, having been presented to her by her parents and friends as a mark of respect or affection.

Lavu, or Ilavu, Tam. (இலவு) A cotton-tree producing a fine sort of cotton with thin and short fibres.

Láwá, H. (لاوا) Parched grain.

Lawáda, Mar. (लवाद) An umpire, an arbitrator.

Lawádi, Guz. (લવાદી) Arbitration, award.

Lawáhak, H. (لواحق, plur. of *Láhak*) Servants, dependants: dependencies, appurtenances.

Láwáriṣ, H. &c. (A. لا, not, and وارث, an heir) Heirless, having no heir; also, though rather laxly, having no claimant.

Láwáriṣí, H. (لاوارثي) The condition of being without a claimant or heir, as applied to property.

Láwáriṣmál, H. (from مال, wealth) Property to which there is no heir, and which therefore escheats to the state.

Lázim, vernacularly, Lájim, H. &c. (لازم) Fit or requisite for, necessarily or naturally belonging to, &c., inseparable from: in law, the term is applied to engagements which cannot be dissolved without the acquiescence of both parties.

Lawázim, or *Lawázima*, vernacularly, *Lawájima*, H. &c. corruptly, *Loazima* (لوازمه, plur. of the preceding) Necessaries, requisites, appurtenances, baggage, accommodation, perquisites or dues of office, necessary vouchers or documents. *Lawájima*, Mar. (लवाजिम) Train, retinue.

Lawázim-i-sanad, H. (لوازم‌سند) The particulars necessary for the grant of a patent or *sanad*: the vouchers from and to the different officers and departments requisite for the final issue of a grant of land or revenue under the Mohammadan government, and which were usually indorsed on the patent.

LEHENU, Guz. (લેહેનુ) An outstanding debt, a sum of money due from any one.

LEKHÁ, H. &c. (S. ليکها), LEKHA, Mar. (लेख), LEKHKA, Tel. (లెఖ్ఖ), LEKKA, or LEKHKHA, Karn. (ಲೆಕ್ಕ, ಲೆಖ್ಖ) A writing, an account, any written document.

Lekhak, H. &c. (S. ليکهک, लेखक), *Lekeh*, Karn. (ಲೆಕೆಕ) A writer, a clerk, an accountant.

Lekhá-bahi, H. &c. (ليکها بهي) An account-book.

Lekhájoká, Beng. (লেখাজোকা) A set of accounts or written documents.

Lekhanikan, Mal. (ലെഖനികൻ) A postman, a letter-carrier: one who signs a paper by proxy, or by a mark, being unable to write.

Lekhapaṛhá, and *Lekhapatra*, Mar. (S. लेखपढा, लेखपत्र) A general term for official or business papers; an account, a document, a voucher, a deed; any writing.

Lekhapramáṇa, Mar. (S. लेखप्रमाण) Written evidence or authority, a voucher, a document.

Lekhá-upare, Uriya (S. ଲେଖାଉପରେ) Indorsement; what is written above or upon a writing.

Lekhya, S. &c. (लेख्य) What may be, or is to be, written: a manuscript, a written document, a letter.

Lekhyalakshaṇa, S. (from लक्षण, a mark) Description or definition of documentary evidence.

LENÁ-DENÁ, H. (لينادينا, a compound of the two verbs, *lená*, to take, and *dená*, to give: also abridged to LEN-DEN, and, in the aorist, LÉWE-DÉWE) Traffic, trade, barter, buying and selling: also borrowing and lending.

LENDKÍÁ, Thug. A washerman.—Dakh. Th.

LEṆE, Mar. (लेणे) The cave temples and their embellishments, found at Ellora, Ajunta, and other places.

LEP, H. &c. (S. ليپ, लेप) Smearing, anointing, plastering: plaster, ointment.

Lepaka, S. (लेपक) A plasterer, an anointer.

LEWÁ, Guz. (લેવા) A caste of the Kunbi tribe.

LEWÁLÍ, Thug. A blanket.

LEZAM, H. (P. ليزم) A bow with an iron chain instead of a string, used in gymnastic exercises.

LÍÁ, Hindi (लीआ) Lands which are annually flooded.

LIFÁFA, H. (A. لفافه) A wrapper, an outer cover, an envelope.

LIGÁḌU, Karn. (ಲಿಗಾಡು) Compensation for damages.

LIGIRÁ, Asam. (लिगिरा) A female servant granted to officers of state, by the Asam monarch.

Likchhau, Asam. (लिकछौ) A male servant similarly granted.

LIHAINḌÍ, H. (ليهنڈي, लिहंडी) Throwing up water for irrigation from a pond or river with a kind of basket worked by two men.

LIKHÁ, H. &c. (لکها, लिखा, the same as LEKHÁ, both being derived from the S. root *likh* लिख, to draw lines, to write) A writing, a letter, &c. See *Lekhá*.

Likhan, Beng., Mar., &c. (S. लिखन) A writing, a document, a letter.

Likhita, Beng., Mar. (S. लिखित) Written, what is written, a manuscript, a document: in Mar., also, *Likhíta* (लिखीत).

Likhita-sákshi, Karn. (S. ಲಿಖಿತಸಾಕ್ಷಿ) Written evidence.

LIKKHA, Dakh. Thug. A Mohammadan.

LILÁM, LILÁU (more usually, in other dialects, but less correctly, *Nílám*), Guz. (લીલામ, લીલાઉ, Port., *Leilao*) Auction sale, a public sale or auction.

LINGA, S. adopted in all the dialects, (लिङ्ग) A mark, a characteristic sign: the distinguishing mark of gender or sex; the male organ: the phallus, as the type of Śiva, and as worshipped in all parts of India: it is usually of stone or marble, and is set up in temples especially appropriated to the worship of *Śiva*, or *Mahádeva*, under this form. There were, at the time of the Mohammadan invasion, twelve principal *Śiva-lingas* in India, namely, 1. *Somanátha*, in Guzerat; 2. *Mallikárjuna*, in Telingana at Srísailam; 3. *Mahákála*, at Ujayin; 4. *Omkára*, on the Narbudda; 5. *Amareswara*, also at Ujayin; 6. *Vaidyanáth*, at Deogerh in Bengal; 7. *Rámeswára*, at Ramiseram; 8. *Bhímaṣankara*, in Rajamahendri; 9. *Tryambaka*, at the sources of the Godáveri, 10. *Gautameṣa*, where, unknown; 11. *Kedáreṣa*, on the Himalaya; and 12. *Viṣveswara*, at Benares. In the south the principal *Siva-lingas* at present worshipped are at *Kánchi* or *Conjeveram*, *Jambukeswar* near Trichinopoly, *Tirunamale*, *Kálahastri*, and *Chidambaram*: one sect of Hindus, the *Víra-Ṣaivas* or *Jangamas* of the south, wear a small representation of the *linga* in a case round the neck or on one arm, whence they are called also *Lingadháris*, and *Lingavants*, as below.

Lingá-ít, Mar. (लिंगाईत), *Lingadhári*, or *Lingavant*, erroneously, *Lingumut*, Karn. (ಲಿಂಗಧಾರಿ, ಲಿಂಗವಂತ) A member

of the *Jangama* or *Víra-Śaiva* sect, or a worshipper of Śiva as the *Linga*, and carrying a representation of the type about his person: the sect, which is numerous in the central and southern parts of the peninsula, is of modern origin, being founded by a Brahman named Básava, residing at Kalyán in Karnata in the middle of the 12th century. The *Lingáits* differ from the Brahmanical followers of Śiva in denying the sanctity of the Brahmanical order, and the authority of the Vedas; in the recognition of various divinities, and in virtually abolishing the distinction of caste, and the inferiority of females. One division of them, termed *Árádhyas*, are, by birth, Brahmans; but the rest, who are more especially termed *Jangamas*, are of the *Śúdra* and mixed castes, and look upon the *Árádhyas* as their inferiors. The *Jangamas* are again distinguished as two-fold—*Sámánya* or ordinary, and *Visésha* or extraordinary, the latter professing greater purity of manners. There is also a lower grade of sectaries, or *Bhaktas*, who are likewise distinguished as *Sámánya bhaktas*, and *Visésha bhaktas*; the former retain their caste, but in all other respects are the same as the *Sámánya Jangamas*; the latter are entirely exempt from caste, and are bound by vow to honour the *Guru*, or spiritual teacher, the *Linga* and the *Jangama*, or brother in the faith: accounts respecting their manners vary; but as an inveterate hostility subsists between them and the Brahmans, accounts derived from the latter are not to be depended on. The *Jangamas* have a literature of their own, written mostly in the Karnata and Telugu languages, particularly the *Básava Purána* in the former. The *Árádhyas* are sometimes well versed in Sanskrit literature.—Account of the Jangams, by C. P. Brown, Madras Journal of Literature and Science.

Lingabanajigár, Karn. (ಲಿಂಗಬಣಜಿಗಾರ) A merchant or trader of the *Lingáit* sect.

Lingakáya, Tel. (లింగకాయ) The small box in which the *Linga* is kept by those who wear the emblem.

Lingí, S. &c. (लिङ्गी) One who wears the outward emblems of the order or sect to which he belongs; but it is more usually applied to signify a pretender, a hypocrite, or one who assumes the external emblems of a caste or order to which he does not belong, or of which he does not perform the duties: the bearer of a *Linga*.

LIP, or LÍPRA, Thug. Cloth in pieces, not made into garments.

LIPI, S. &c. (लिपि), in Karn. also LIPHI (ಲಿಫಿ) Writing, a writing, a manuscript, a written document.

LIRUÁ, Hindi (लिरुआ) Rice-straw, especially such as is suitable for fodder.

LITYÁ, Uriya (ଲିତ୍ୟା) A measure of time, the 60th of a *Danda*, or 24 seconds.

LOCHHÁ, Asam. (লোছা) A land measure in Asam equal to $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet square.

LOD, Thug. A bullock: among the Dakh. Thugs, blood.

LODH, Thug. A bullock.

LODHA, Thug. A class of Mohammadan Thugs descended from, or grafted upon, the Oudh stock, and found chiefly on the borders of that kingdom, or in the Tarai bordering on Nepal.

LODHÁ, LODHÍ, H. (لودها, لودهي) The name of a caste, or a member of it, following the practice of husbandry in the north-west provinces: amongst the Marathas, the foreign *Lodhí*- or *Lodhí paradésí*, from being a native of Hindustan, is employed as a thatcher and keeper of bullocks, &c.

LÓGAR, Karn. (ಲೋಗರ) A foreigner, a stranger.

LOGILI, Tel. (లోగిలి) The interior of a house, and all belonging to it.

LOHA, S. &c. (लोह) Iron: any metal.

Lohár, H. &c. (لوهار, from S. *Lohakára* लोहकार) A worker in iron, a blacksmith; one of the artificers of a village.

Loháblisára, S. &c. (लोहाभिसार) Lustration of arms: private or public worship of weapons on the ninth of the light half of Áswin: under the native rule it was a military ceremonial of much splendour observed as a preliminary to the season for military operations.

Lohá-mahál, H. (لوها محال) The iron department; revenue derived from the iron mines, and smelting and working the metal.

Lohár-khána, H. &c. (P. خانه, a house) A blacksmith's forge, a shop.

Loharbarheyá, Thug. A pair of jackals (lit. the blacksmith and carpenter) crossing the road, a bad omen, indicating arrest and confinement.

Lohori, Guz. (લોહોડી, -ડી) An iron-pan or plate, a frying-pan, a plate for striking the hours on.

LOKA, also, vernacularly, LOK, and, vulgarly, LOG, S. &c. (लोक) Man, mankind, in ordinary use; as *Sáhib-lok*, gentry, Europeans: a world, a sphere, a region; as *Triloka*, the three worlds, heaven, earth, and hell; or earth, sky, and heaven: in mythology, fourteen spheres, exclusive of *Naraka* or *Tartarus*, are recognised, seven upper and

seven lower—1. *Bhú-loka*, earth; 2. *Bhuvar-loka*, atmosphere or firmament; 3. *Swar-loka* or *Swarga*, heaven, the sphere of the inferior deities; 4. *Mahar-loka*, the region above the pole-star tenanted by saints; 5. *Jana-loka*, the sphere of the sons of Brahmá; 6. *Tapo-loka*, the region of devotion, the abode of *Ṛishis*; and 7. *Saty-loka*, or *Brahma-loka*, the region of truth, of Brahma, to which the pure are elevated. The seven regions below the earth are the habitations of the snake gods, and are named in the order of their *tala* or descent—*Atala, Vitala, Sutala, Rasátala, Talátala, Mahátala*, and *Pátála*: sectaries have also invented *lokas* or regions of their own, as *Vaikunṭha*, the sphere of *Vishṇu*; *Goloka*, the region of *Krishṇa*, &c.

Lokálaya, Beng. (S. লোকালয) The resort of men; a village, a town.

Lokáranya, Beng. (S. লোকারণ্য) A crowd, a concourse, lit., a forest of men.

Lokáyata, S. (लोकायत) A system of atheistical philosophy attributed to *Chárváka*.

Lokáyita, S. (लोकायित) A follower of *Chárváka's* doctrines.

Laukika, S. &c. (लौकिक) Worldly, popular, secular.

LOKAN, Thug. A gun.

LOL, Thug. The throat.—Dakh. Th.

LOLÍ, or LÚLÍ, H. (لولي) A courtesan.

LON, or LÚN, LOON, H. &c. (لون, from S. *lavan*) Salt. See *Lavan*.

Loná, H. (لونا) Salt, saline, brackish.

Lonámáṭí, Beng. (লোনামাটী) Salt-land, land from which salt may be extracted.

Lonár, H. (لونار) A salt-pit, a place where salt is produced.

Loní or *Lúní*, H. (لوني) Saline efflorescence from walls.

Loniá, or *Lúniá*, (لونيا) Saline, brackish: a salt-maker: a class of traders.

LOṆÁRÍ, Mar. (लोणारी) A caste, or member of it, whose occupation is hewing wood, making charcoal, &c.

LONḌITEḌU, Tel. (లొండితెడు) A span measured by the thumb and forefinger.

LOPA, S. &c. (लोप) Disappearance, loss.

Lop-rahná, or *Lopná*, Thug. To lie hid or asleep.

Lopí-, *Lopi-khán*, or *Lopi-singh*, Thug. A term used by scouts to intimate the approach of danger. *Lopi-hona*, to be concealed.

Lo-paikárí, (?) An under-renter or tenant.

LOṬ, or LÁṬ, H. &c. (لات, لوت) The English word 'Lot,' denoting a portion or division of property allotted for public sale.

Lot-bandí, H. &c. (لوت‌بندي, from *lot*, and *bandí*, arrangement) The schedule or list exhibiting the apportionment of an estate to be put up in lots at auction for sale or lease.

LOṬṬÍ, Tel. (లొట్టి) A small earthen vessel fixed on the stem of different palms to collect the *tárí* juice.

LÓṬU, Tel. (లోటు) Loss, deficiency.

LÓTU, Tel. (లోతు) Depth of water, &c.

LUCHCHÁ, H. (لچّا) A libertine, a profligate; also a low abandoned fellow, who leads a dissolute life, subsisting by gambling, or by intimidating respectable persons into giving him money.

LUGAṚÁ, or LUGAḌÁ, Guz. (લુગડા) Clothes or apparel in general: in Marathi, *Lugaṛen* (लुगडें), is a long strip of coloured cloth worn as a petticoat.

LUKIBIDYÁ, Beng. (লুকিবিদ্যা) A science by which a person is supposed to have the power of rendering himself invisible.

LUKṬA, A. (لقطه) In Mohammadan law, Treasure trove, property which a person finds on the ground, and takes charge of as a trust until claimed, calling witnesses to his finding it, and announcing his intention of restoring it: if not claimed after a year he should dispose of it, if of any value, in charity, or he may keep it, but still for the owner, if the article be durable.

LUḶEN, Mar. (लुळें) Mob, rabble, dregs of the people.

LUN, Guz. (લુણ) Salt. See *Lavana* and *Lon*.

Lunar, Guz. (લુણાર) A place where salt is made.

Luno, Guz. (લુણો) Salt, or the saline efflorescence from walls.

LUNG, and LUNGÍ, H. &c. (لنگ, لنگي) A cloth passed between the thighs. Beng. (লুংগী) A petticoat: it is said also to be a large handkerchief of blue silk and cotton mixed, carried over one shoulder; used sometimes as a scarf, sometimes as a waistbelt.

LÚṬ, LOOṬ, H. &c. (لوٹ) Plunder, robbery, pillage.

Lúṭáí, H. (لوٹائي) Plunder, pillage, booty.

Luṭárá, Mar. (लुटारा) A plunderer, a robber.

Luṭáú, Mar. (लुटाऊ) Acquired by plunder, booty, spoil.

Lúṭbáz, H. (لوٹ‌باز) A plunderer, a robber.

Lúṭí, or *Luṭiá*, H. (لوٹي, لوٹيا), Beng. *Luṭiyára* (লুটিয়ারা) or *Luṭiwálá*, (لوٹيوالا) A plunderer, a robber, a mounted robber, a Pindhárí.

Lúṭ-khúṭ, and *Lúṭ-páṭ*, H. (لوٹ‌کهوٹ, لوٹ‌پاٹ) Robbing, plunder, pillage.

M.

MÁ, Tam. (மா) One-twentieth : a land measure, the twentieth of a *Veli*, more correctly, *Máú*, q. v. It is also in general use as the representative of the S. *mahá*, great, especially in compounds.

MÁ, H. &c. (ما, मां, S. माता) A mother : in Bengal, addressed to any female as an appellation of respect : when addressed by a husband to his wife it intimates his relinquishing her society in the latter character.

Mási, H. (ماسي) A mother's sister.

MÂBAR, H. (A. معبر) A ferry, a ford. MÎBAR, a ferry-boat.

MÂÁKILAT, A. (معاقلة) In Mohammadan law, fine of atonement for bloodshed.

MÂÁSH, H. (A. معاش) Place or means of living, livelihood : the term was applied to pensions granted to various persons in Benares in 1781, and confirmed by Ben. Reg. xxxiv. 1795.

Bad-mâásh, H. (A. P. بدمعاش) A disreputable person, one living dishonestly or viciously.

MABLAGH, H. (A. مبلغ) A sum of money, ready-money.

Mablagh-bandí, (مبلغ بندي) Specifying the sum total of an account, the adjusted balance.

MÁCHÁ, MACHÁN, H. (ماچا, مچان), MÁCHÁN, Beng. (মাচান), MANCHE, Tel. (మంచె), MANCHIGE, Karn. (ಮಂಚಿಗೆ), MÁCH, MÁCHÍ, Mar. (माची), from the S. MANCHA, (मञ्च) A raised platform, a scaffold in general, but commonly applied in Hindustan to the temporary thatched platform raised on bambus in a field where a man sits to watch the crops : in Marathi, a frame supporting a stack of grass, or one on which grain is exposed to dry.

MACHH, MACHHA, or MACHHÍ, H. (مچھ, مچھي), MÁCHH, Beng. (মাছ), MACHHEMU, MATSYAMU, Tel. (మచ్చెము, మత్స్యము) : these and other similar forms are all from MATSYA, S. (मत्स्य) A fish.

Machadiá, Uriya (ମଛଦିଆ) Rent or right of fishery.

Machalimávu, Tel. (మచలిమావు) A fishery.

Machalipannu, Tel. (మచలిపన్ను) Tax on fishing.

Máchhi, or *Máchhimár*, Guz. (માછી, માછીમાર) A fisherman, usually of the *Koli* tribe.

Máchhuyá, Beng. (মাছুয়া) A fisherman, a vender of fish.

MACHHUA, Thug. Keeper of a Saraï.

MADD, MUDD, H. (A. مدّ) Extension, prolonging : a sign denoting the commencement of a paragraph or the insertion of a new item : also a dry measure equal to a *Ratl* and a third, or, according to some, to two *Ratls*, or two pounds.

MAD, or MADA, MUD, MUDA, H. &c. (S. مد, मद) Intoxication, or any intoxicating or stupefying beverage : pride, haughtiness.

Madaha, or *Madah*, Beng. (S. মদক) Inebriating ; any stupefying or intoxicating article, as toddy, opium, bhang, &c. H. (مدك) A pellet of opium or other drug for smoking.

Mada-khor, Beng. (from P. خور, who eats) A drunkard.

Madya, S. &c. (मद्य) Wine, spirituous liquor.

MÁḌA, Tel. (మాడ) A half pagoda ; whence it is applied to a rate of rent, or payment of 50 per cent. : any money or coin.

MÁḌÁ, or MÁRÁ, Beng. (মাড়া) Threshing or treading out corn.

Máḍaniyá, Beng. (মাড়নিয়া) A thresher, one who beats or treads corn.

MADAD, MUDUD, H. &c. (A. مدد) Help, assistance ; allowance or provision.

Madadgár, H. &c. (مددگار) A helper, an assister, a benefactor, an ally, an assistant clerk or writer in an office.

Madad-kharch, H. &c. (P. خرچ) Charitable expenses, sums paid to help others.

Madad-mâásh, H. &c. (from A. معاش, as above) Grant of means of subsistence in general ; also, assignment of revenue for the support of learned or religious Mohammadans, or of benevolent institutions, by the government.

MADAD, incorrectly, MADAT, MUDDUT, H. (مدد) An intoxicating pill or bolus formed of chopped betel leaf and opium, which may be swallowed or smoked in a pipe : the sale was originally prohibited, but was licensed, to an extent not exceeding five *tolas*, by Act. xi. 1849, s. 5.

MADAGAḌA, Karn. (ಮಡಗಡ) An advance of money for carrying on cultivation, repayable at harvest time without interest.

Madagaḍadapatra, Karn. (S. *patra* पत्र, a leaf) A bond for repayment of an advance to cultivators.

MADAGU, Karn. (ಮಡಗು), Tam. (மதகு) A sluice to let off water from a tank.

MAḌAI, Tam. (மடை) A sluice, a channel from a pond or the like for irrigation.

Mél-maḍai, Tam. (மேல்மடை) Land first watered, that which is situated nearest the sluice. See *Kíl-maḍai*.

MAḌAKA, Tel. (మడక) A plough with oxen complete. See *Araka*.

MADÁKHIL, H. (مداخل, plur. of MADAKHAL, مدخل) Entrances, additions : income, revenue ; additions to the revenue of a district, either from the annexation of other lands, or from the full assessment of lands which had been wholly, or partially, exempt from payment of revenue.

Madákhil-mahkárij, H. (مداخل ماخارج) Additions and diminutions: changes in the disposition of landed property, or in the arrangement of the shares in a village.

MADANOTSAVA, S. (मदनोत्सवः) A festival held in honour of Madana, the delighter, *i.e.* the deity of love, on the 13th and 14th of Chaitra.

MADÁR, H. (A. مدار) A place to which progress is directed, a centre, a centrical spot.

Madár-ul-mahám, H. (A. مدارالمهام) A principal manager, a prime minister: as it were, the centre of affairs.

Madárkár, H. (مدارکار) A manager, a chief man of business.

MADÁRI, (مداری) A juggler.

MADÁWATNÍ, H. (مداوتنی) A female match-maker: a woman employed to find a suitable match for a man.

MÁDARU (?) A low caste of people in Kurg, whose business is chiefly mat and basket making, and who are included amongst the servile classes.

Mádaruka-sabuvari, Karn. (ಮಾದರುಕಸಬುವರಿ) An annual tax on the manufacturers of baskets, mats, &c.

MADDI CHAKKA IJÁRA, Karn. (ಮದ್ದಿಚಕ್ಕೆಯಿಜಾರ) Tax levied in Mysore on the collector of the bark of the Maddi tree, from which a red dye is prepared.

MADE, Karn. (ಮಡೆ) Strong, rich, as land in the vicinity of water.

Madehola, *Madekattu*, Karn. (ಮಡೆಹೊಲ, ಮಡೆಕಟ್ಟು) Rich land.

MADEGARU, (?) Mal. A class of predial slaves in *Kurg*.

MADEPÁLU, Tel. (మడెపాలు) Share, in kind assigned to the cultivators. See *Metipálu*.

MADHAGHARÍ, Mar. (मधघडी) The second sort of paper made at *Daulatabad*, as distinguished from the best kind, termed *Bahadur-khání*.

MÁDHAVI, Karn. (S. ಮಾಧವಿ) Sugar, clayed or candied.

MADHU, S. &c. (मधु) Sweet; lit. or fig., honey, a spirituous liquor distilled from the blossoms of the Bassia latifolia: the month *Chaitra* (March-April), the season of spring.

Madhundha, Tel. (మధుంధ) Treacle produced from the fermented juice of the date and other palm-trees, commonly known in the south of India as Jagari.

Madhuparka, S., but used in most Hindu dialects, (मधुपर्कः) An offering of honey, butter, and curds, presented to a person to whom it is intended to shew particular respect on his coming to a house, as to a guest, to a bridegroom at a marriage, to a Brahman at a sacrifice, and the like; hence it is sometimes used for the occasion on which it is presented, as a marriage or other festival; also in Telugu (మధుపర్కములు, pl.) for the new cloths dyed with turmeric presented to the bride and bridegroom.

MAD

Madhur, or *Madhura*, S. &c. (मधुर) Sweet; applied also to the contrary of salt.

Madhurí, S. &c. (fem. of *madhura*, Uriya, ମଧୁରୀ) Land not within the influence of the sea and free from any saline impregnation, in contradistinction to the *Nimahí*, or salt lands, or those from which, being washed by the tide, salt is manufactured.—Cuttack.

Madhuprásana, S. (मधुप्राशन) Putting a little honey into the mouth of a new-born male infant, one of the Sanskáras, or purificatory ceremonies of the Hindus.

MADHWA-ÁCHÁRYA, S. &c. (मध्वाचार्य) The founder of a sect of Vaishnavas in the south of India in the thirteenth century, hence termed *Mádhwas*, or *Madhwáchárís*.

MÁDHWÍ, S. &c. (माध्वी) A spirituous liquor distilled from the blossoms of the Bassia latifolia.

MADHYA, S. &c. (मध्य) The middle, the central, centrical: also, MADHYE (मध्ये) In the midst, in the centre. Besides the primary and correct forms which they also have, some dialects admit various modifications of these words, as *Majhár*, *Majhlá* H. (مجهار, مجهلا), *Máj*, *Májh*, *Májhe*, *Mejh*, Beng. (মাজ, মাঝ, মাঝে, মেঝ), *Máj*, *Májhári*, Mar. (माज, माझारीं), *Maddiyam*, Tam. (மத்தியம்).

Madhyadés, S. &c. (मध्य, middle, and देश, country) The middle region; in the original geography, the country bounded by the Sewalik hills on the north, the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna on the south, the southern branch of the Himalaya on the east, and the Vindhya mountains on the west, comprising the modern provinces of Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Oudh, Delhi, Agra, and part of Bundelkhand. The term is in use among the Marathas to denote the country between the Konkan and Kandesh.

Madhya prasangá, Uriya (S. ମଧ୍ୟପ୍ରସଙ୍ଗ) Interlocutory.

Madhyastho, S. &c. (मध्य, between, and स्थ, who stands) A mediator, an umpire, a middle-man: in Malabar, the pl. *Madhyasthamár*, arbitrators, corresponds with *Panchayat* in other places.

Mádhyasthyam, corruptly, *Madesthum*, S. &c. (माध्यस्थ्यं) Arbitration, intervention, interference of a third party to secure the observance of an engagement between two others.

Madhyavarti, Tel. (మధ్యవర్తి) A mediator, an umpire, an arbitrator.

MADI, Tel. Karn. (మడి) A rice-field, a garden bed.

MADI, Tam. (மதி) Valuation, estimate; also MADIPU (மதிப்பு).

MÁḌI, or MÁRÍ, Mar. (माडी) The sap of the cocoa-nut, especially when fermented; properly opposed to the sap of the *tár* palm, or *tárí* (ताडी), although the latter is applied to both kinds.

MÁDIGA, Tel. (మాదిగ) A low caste, that of the *Chaklar*, or workers in skins and leather; the *Chamár* of Upper India.

Mádigavádu, Tel (మాదిగవాడు) A man of the low caste of *Chakiars*.

Mádige, Tel. (మాదిగె) Of or belonging to the caste of workers in hides and leather.

MADIKE, Karn. (మడికె) A plough with oxen complete.

MÁDIRI, or MÁDRI, Tel. Karn. (S. మాదిరి, మాద్రి) A pattern, a specimen.

MADIVALA, Karn. (మడివళ) A washerman.

MADORIA, Thug. Fighting of cats, as an omen.

MADRASA, MUDRUSU, corruptly, MADRESSAH, and MADRISSAH, H. (A. مدرسه) A college, an academy.

Mudaris, H. (A. مدرسه) The principal or rector of a college, a teacher or professor.

MADUMU, Tel. (మదుము) A stone sluice or channel by which the water flows to the fields.

MADUPUBIDU, Tel. (మదుపుబీడు) Waste lands attached to the lands cultivated by a farmer, that he may bring them also into cultivation.

MADUVE, or MADIVE, Karn. (మదువె, మదివె) Marriage.

Maduvéprasta, Karn. (మదువెప్రస్త) The marriage ceremony.

MAFKÚD, H. (A. مفقود) Missing, lost: in Mohammadan law it implies a person of whom it is not known whether he be living or dead.

MÁG, Mar. (माग), MAGGAMU, Tel. (మగ్గము), MAGGA, Karn. (మగ్గ) A loom.

MÁG, Mar. (माग, S मार्ग) A track, a channel for water to irrigate a garden or plantation.

MAGA, Karn. (మగ) A son.

Makkalu, Karn. (మక్కళు) Children.

Makkala-santána, or *Makkal-santán*, Karn. (మక్కళసంతాన) Descendants in the male line.

MÁGADHA, S. (मागध) A bard or herald: one of the mixed castes, born of a Vaisya father and Kshatriya mother: also a native of Magadhá, or South Bahar.

MAGÁHI, H. (मगाहि) A tribe of agriculturists in Bahar: (probably a vernacular form of *Mágadhi*, or native of *Magadhá*).

MAGAMAI, corruptly, MAGHOMY, Tam. (மகமை) Contribution formerly levied on merchants and cultivators for a temple, now given optionally: a fee or donation to which an individual or establishment may be entitled.

MÁGANA, Uriya (ମାଗଣ, probably for *Mángná*, q. v.) Fees exacted by Zamindars from the cultivators: a contribution raised in shares.

Mágan-khandáití, corruptly *Mongum-khandity*, Uriya (ମାଗଣ ଖଣ୍ଡାଇତି) A tax formerly levied by the Hill Rajas of Cuttack to cover the expense of keeping up an armed police. commuted for a money payment by Government.

MÁGÁNAM, corruptly, MAGANNY, MAGAUN, MOGANY, Tam. (மாகாணம்), MÁGANI, Karn. (మాగణి, from the A. *Makán* مکان, a place, an abode) A division of a revenue district, usually consisting of six or seven villages; the subdivision of a *tahsildári*.

Mágani-paiki-grámu, Karn. (మాగణిపైకిగ్రామము) A village belonging to a district.

MÁGÁṆI, Tel. Karn. (మాగాణి) Wet cultivation; the cultivation of low lands by artificial irrigation; lands that are so irrigated.

MÁGÁṆI, pron. MÁHÁṆI, Tam. (மாகாணி) A sixteenth.

Mágáni paliṣa, Mal. (മാഗാണിപലിശ) A rate of interest calculated in grain, one-sixteenth of a *Yedangali*, per annum on the value of a fanam.

MAGDAR, MUGDUR, H. (مگدر, S. *mudgara* मुद्गर) A club, a mallet; a thick heavy club used in exercise like dumb bells.

MAGH, MUGH, corruptly, MUG, MUGG, (?) A name commonly applied to the natives of Arakan, particularly those bordering on Bengal, or residing near the sea; the people of Chittagong. According to Lieut. Phayre, however, the Arakanese disclaim the appellation, and restrict it to a class whom they hold in utter contempt: the descendants of the Arakanese who were settled at Chittagong and Dacca, by Bengali mothers: the origin of the word is unknown. In P. *Magh* (مغ), is a fire worshipper, also a wine-drinker or tavern-keeper.

MÁGH, or MÁGHA, H. &c. (S. ماگھ, माघ), MÁGAM, Tam. (மாகம்) The month so called; the 10th of the Hindu year when the sun enters Capricorn, and when the full moon is near the asterism *Maghá* (Jan.-Feb.): on the 1st of this month, according to solar computation, or the first lunation of the moon, that is, the day of new moon, a great festival is observed in Upper India, when bathing in the sea at Ganga-Ságara, or the mouth of the Bhágírathí, is considered of peculiar efficacy.

Mághát, Hindi (मापात) Land broken up in *Mágh* for the next year's crops

Mághát-kí-phasal, Hindi (मापात की फसल) The crops that are sown between *Mágh* and the rains.

Mámángam, or, more correctly, *Mámágam*, Tam. (மாமங்கம், மாமாகம்) A great festival held every twelve years, on the full moon of *Mágha*, at *Kumbhakonam.*

Mághí, S. &c. (मापी) Full moon of *Mágh*.

MÁGHÁRÍṆ, Mar. (मापारीण) A recently married wife, especially one who returns (from *mághárne*, to turn back) from her father-in-law's house to her own parents, or goes from them to her husband's parents.

MAGHIYA, (?) H. A division of the Dhanuk tribe.—*Bhágalpur*.

MAGRA, (?) H. A subordinate or outlying village forming part of a larger one.—Ajmer.

MAGHRAB, or MAGHRIB, H. (A. مغرب) The west, the western quarter.

Maghrabí, H. (A. مغربي) A native of the west, a North-African.

MAGHRÚR, H. (A. مغرور) In ordinary use, proud; but in Mohammadan law, a man who has married a woman under a misconception, as one within the prohibitive degrees of relationship, without being aware of it, or a slave, supposing her to be free.

MAHÁ, S. &c. (महा, from *mahat* महत्), it occurs in all the dialects without change, except in Tam., in which it is written *Maká*, or *Magá*, quasi, Meγa (மகா), there being no *h* in the alphabet; also, as abbreviated, *Má* (மா) Great (literally or figuratively).

Mahábráhmaṇa, S. &c. (महाब्राह्मण) lit. A great Brahman, but applied contemptuously in Bengal to a low class Brahman who officiates at funeral rites, and is the first feasted after the period of mourning; also a Brahman who performs religious ceremonies for Súdras and mixed castes.

Mahádeva, or *Mahadeo*, S. &c. (महादेव) The great God: usually applied to Siva, especially as the *Linga*.

Mahádeví, S. &c. (महादेवी) The wife of Siva: a name of Durgá.

Mahájana, or *Mahájan*, or *Muhajun*, incorrectly, *Mahajanam*, *Mehajin*, S. &c. (महाजन) lit. A great man, but applied in most parts of Hindustan and Bengal to a merchant, a dealer, a banker or money-changer; also a creditor: in Marathi, also, a particular hereditary officer in a village: in some places in the south of India it denotes the head of a trade or caste; also the head man of a village, especially where the villagers are mostly Súdras and the head man is a Brahman: it is applied also to Brahmans holding lands as permanent tenants, but employing others to cultivate: it also denotes such of the villagers as hold *Mirás* or hereditary property in common. In Guzerat, *Máhájan*, pronounced, *Májan* (મહાજન), is also said to mean a public entertainment or food given to all comers.

Máhájan lagán, Guz. (?) Collections made by the merchants for charitable purposes, whether human beings or animals be the objects.

Májanangal, for *Mahájanam*, Tam. (மாசனங்கள்) An assembly of the principal inhabitants of a village: Brahmans collectively, especially when heads of villages and cultivators.

Mahákála, sometimes written, *Mákála*, S. &c. (महाकाल) A name of Siva, as identified with Time: one of the great *Linga* types of him, formerly worshipped at Ujayin.

Mahákálí, S. &c. (महाकाली) One of the terrific forms of Durgá.

Mahálaya, S. &c. (महालय) A great temple or sanctuary: the obsequial ceremonies performed in the last half of the month *Bhádra*.

Mahámantrí, (महामन्त्री) A prime minister.

Mahámári, Beng. &c. (S. মহামারী) Plague, pestilence, any epidemic or great mortality.

Mahánáḍu, Tam., Karn., Tel. (மகாநாடு) The great assembly: in former times it was composed of the chief landed proprietors of a *náḍu*, or district, who met to consider of agricultural interests: in some places it exists as a meeting of the tribes of the right-hand party to deliberate on questions of caste. In Karnata it is described as an assembly of the aboriginal castes, not including Brahmans and some other castes in various parts of the country: *Mantai-*(for *mantrí*, a counsellor) *mahá-náḍu*, occurs in Tamil writings as expressive of the concurrence of the government and the people, whence Mr. Ellis conceived the powers of the primitive *Mahá-náḍu* to have been analogous to those of the Saxon Witenagemote.

Mahanta, or *Mahant*, *Muhunt*, H. &c. (S. مهنت, महन्त) The head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus.

Mahantí, H. (مهنتي) The office and appointment of a *Mahant*.

Máhántí, Uriya (ମାହାନ୍ତି) A man of the writer or accountant caste: the caste itself.

Mahánavamí, S. &c. (महा, and नवमी, ninth) The last day of the nine days or nights dedicated to the worship of Durgá, in Áṣwin, the last day of the Durgá púja.

Mahápáta, or *Mahapátaka*, S. &c. (महापात -पातक) A heinous crime: five acts are especially so considered, murder of a Brahman, intercourse with the wife of a Guru, stealing gold from a priest, drinking spirits, and associating with persons guilty of such offences.

Maháprasáda, S. &c. (महाप्रसाद) The great present of food, that is, the distribution among the persons present, of food, sweetmeats, and the like, which have been offered to an idol: it is also especially applied to such a distribution at Jagannáth.

Mahápurusha, or *-purush*, S. &c. (महा, and पुरुष, a man) A great man; but applied especially to religious ascetics, especially to such as pretend and are believed to have overcome physical infirmities, to be able to live without food, and to be impassive to external or elemental influences.

Mahárájá, S. &c. (महाराजा) A supreme or sovereign prince; applied in courtesy to every Rájá.

Mahárání, S. &c. (from राज्ञी, a queen) The principal wife of a Rájá, or a queen in her own right: applied also in courtesy to Hindu ladies of rank, although not of princely dignity.

Mahárásthra, S. (महाराष्ट्र) The Maratha country.

Maharshi, or *Maharishi*, S. &c. (महर्षि, महऋषि) Any very celebrated sage or saint.

Maháṣaya, pronounced, *Mahashoy*, Beng. (মহাশয, from S. *mahá*, great, and *áṣaya*, receptacle) A respectable person, one possessed of great merit: but the word is chiefly used as a term of respectful address, as, Sir, Master, Your honour.

Mahásankránti, S. (महासंक्रान्ति) The great *Sankranti*, or sun's entrance into Capricorn, the winter solstice: it also signifies the festival observed at this season in the south of India, the Pongol.

Maháshṭamí, S. &c. (महाष्टमी) The great eighth, that is, the eighth day of the festival in Áṣwin in honour of Durgá, or Durgá púja.

Mahattrán, corruptly, *Mahatra*, *Mohuturan*, *Mohuteran*, *Mohaturan*, *Mahooteran*, Beng. (মহত্ত্রান, from S. महत्, great, and त्राण, protecting) Land assigned to religious persons, or for religious purposes, by Zamindars, or subordinate fiscal officers; also a provision made by the state for persons of the lower castes: (the sense may vary according to the relation of the component terms, as the protection *of* great or pious persons, or of inferiors *by* great persons.

Mahávat, or *Mahávath*, commonly, *Mahout*, H. &c. (مهاوت, مهاوته, S. महामात्र) The driver of an elephant.

Maháyajna, S. &c. (महायज्ञ) A great sacrifice or act of worship; five such are recognised, 1. *Brahma-y.*, study of Brahma or the Veda; 2. *Pitri-y.*, offering to the manes; 3. *Deva-y.*, offerings to the gods; 4. *Bali-* or *Bhúta-y.*, worship of all existing things, also of mischievous spirits, by offerings of food scattered in the air; 5. *Nri-y.*, worship of man, hospitality.

Mahéṣvara, S. &c. (महेश्वरः) A name of Ṣiva.

Máhéṣvara, S. (माहेश्वर) A worshipper of *Mahéṣvara*; a follower of Ṣiva.

MÁH, H. &c. (ماه, for S. मास, माः), MÁHÁ, or MÁHÉ, Karn. (ಮಾಹಾ, ಮಾಹೆ) A month.

Máhewarí-lekha, Karn. (ಮಾಹೆವರಿಲೆಖ) A monthly account.

Máhiána, H. (ماهيانه) Monthly pay, wages, or salary.

Mahiná, H. (مهينا) A month; monthly pay or wages.

Máhigujasta, Tel. and P. (మాహిగుజస్త) Balance of rent, &c. due from the past month.

Máhimajkúru, Tel. A. (మాహిమజకూరు) Collections of the current month.

Mahwár, *Mahwárá*, or *Mahwári*, H. &c. (مهوار, مهوارا, مهواري) Monthly, monthly pay or wages; a deed settling the payment of the revenue by monthly instalments.

MAHAJARU, Karn. (ಮಹಜರು, from the A. محضره) Testimonial or certificate in favour of a public functionary, joined in by all present. See *Muhájara*.

MAHAL, MUHUL, pl. MAHÁL, MUHAL, H. &c. (A. محل, محال) A place, a house, an apartment, a seraglio: a station, a street, a district, a department: (in the Hindu dialects this word is written indifferently *Mahal*, or *Mahál*, as in Beng. and Mar. (মহল, মহাল, महल, महाल), confounding the sing. and plur. numbers, and using both in the sense of the singular, as in the following):

Mahál, corruptly, *Mahl*, *Mhal*, *Mâal*, *Mohaul*, *Mehaul*, *Mal*, H. &c. (محال, properly the pl. of محل, but used as a sing. noun. with a plur. of its own, or *Mahálát* محالات), *Mahál*, or *Máhál*, Guz. (મહાલ, માહાલ) A province, a district, as the *Jangal-maháls*, on the west of Bengal; a division of a *Taálluk*, or district, yielding revenue according to assessment. In the language of the Regulations a *Mahál*, or *Mehál*, is called an estate, and is defined, any parcel or parcels of land which may

be separately assessed with the public revenue; the whole property of the revenue-payers in the *mehál* being held hypothecated to government for the sum assessed upon it. Beng. Reg. xlii. 1803, ch. 2, sect. 2, and xi. 1822, sec. 29. Under the Mohammadan government the term was also applied to a head or department of miscellaneous revenue derived from a tax on some particular class of things or persons, as, *Mahál-i-hághaz*, the tax or duty on paper; *Máh-i-mahál*, the duty on fish; *Nimak-mahál*, the revenue derived from the monoply of the sale of salt; *Mahál-abhári*, the department of the excise: so in Karnata, *Mahálu* (ಮಹಾಲು) meant revenue, or sources of revenue, chiefly territorial, but comprising other objects. In Puraniya, the items of the village *Hast-o-bud*, were termed *maháls*: the word is in fact very vaguely employed. In some places a certain right is intended, capable of being rented, as the *Mom mahál*, or right to the wax found in the forests of a given tract. In Cuttack, the plural *Mahálát* was applied to the lands which paid the full assessment to the state, in contrast to the *Kiláját*, or military estates paying a quit-rent only.

Mahaldár, Beng. (মহলদার) An officer in charge of a district; also the occupant or proprietor of an estate.

Maháldár, Mar. (महालदार) A government officer in charge of the revenue and police of a district.

Mahál-jhadtí, or *-jhartí*, Mar. (from झडती, an account) Annual rough statement of the receipts and disbursements of a district.

Mahálkarí, Mar. Guz. (महालकरी) A revenue and police-officer in charge of a district: in the former department he was usually subordinate to the *Kamavísdár*; in the latter he was accountable to the government direct, or to its representative in the district: he has latterly been invested with the same police authority as the *Mámalatdár*. Act xx. 1835.

Mahalla, corruptly, *Mohulla*, H. (محله), *Mahallá*, Beng. (মহল্লা), *Mahalá*, Mar. (महला) A division of a town, a quarter, a ward.

Mahalladár, H. &c. (محلهدار) An officer in charge of a particular quarter of the town, bound to give information to the Darogha of the police of any disorderly conduct, or the presence of culprits: the Regulations seem to have contemplated a female agent also in each ward, subordinate to the police, under the title of *Mohaladarin*. Beng. Reg. xxii. 1793, sec. 30.

Mahalli, H. (محلّي) A eunuch, an attendant on the female apartments.

Mahál-masrut, Beng. (মহলমশ্রুত, from the A. مشروط) An estate held on certain stipulated conditions.

Mahal-i-mujrá, H. (A. محل مجرا) Place of obeisance: settlement of accounts.

Mahál-nawárá, Beng. (মহালনওয়ারা) Districts set apart for the payment of followers or troops.—Chittagong.

Mahál-pattí, Mar. (महालपट्टी) A composition formerly levied for the farm of the sale of spirituous liquors at Bombay.

Mahál-sádir-wárid, Mar. (महाल सादिर वारिद) Contingent charges in the fiscal and police administration of a district.

Mahalsará, H. (P. محلسرا) The inner or female apartments.

Mahál-sibandí, Mar. (महालसिबंदी) Police and revenue *peons*, or armed servants attached to the magistrate and collector.

MAHÁLÁ, MAHÁLI, MÁHÁLYÁ, Mar. (महाला, महाली, माहाल्या) A term of courtesy affixed to the names of barbers.

MAHÁR, or MHÁR, corruptly, MHER, MHAO, MOW, Mar. (महार, म्हार) A man of a low caste, retained on the village establishment for the performance of the lowest menial offices, as those of a scavenger: he is also the village messenger, and is sometimes employed as watchman: also the name of the caste or tribe.

Mahárkí, Mar. (महारकी) The office and rights of the *Mahár*.

Mahárki-watan, Mar. (महारकीवतन) The allowances and perquisites, in land or grain, of the *Mahár*.

Mahárpunj, Mar. (महारपुञ्ज) The portion of the crop given to the *Mahár* as his perquisite.

Mahármahárkí, Mar. (महारमहारकी) An impost levied on the grants or perquisites assigned to the *Mahár*.

Mahárwará, or *-wárá*, Mar. (महारवडा, -वाडा) The ward or quarter of a village, usually outside of it, occupied by persons of the *Mahár* caste.

MÁHÁRÁ, Uriya (ମାହାରା) Water-courses.

MÁHÁRI, Uriya (ମାହାରୀ) A dancing girl attached to a temple.

MÁHÁSATI, Thug. Cry of a single jackall, usually a bad omen.

MAHÁSH, H. (A. معاش) Goods, effects.

MAHÁYAT, H. (A. محاياة) Partition of usufruct, as when each of two sharers enjoys a part of the thing possessed in common, or where each has the whole alternately.

MAHBAS, H. (A. محبس) A prison, a place of confinement.

Mahbús, H. (A. محبوس) Confined, imprisoned, a prisoner.

Mahbús-khána, H. (A. P. محبوس خانه) A jail, a prison.

Mahbús-sanad, H. (A. محبوس سند) A warrant of committal, a mittimus.

Mahdi, H. (A. مهدي) A guide: the twelfth and last of the Imáms or successors of *Álí*, whom the Shia Mohammadans believe to be still alive.

Máhi, Thug. The sacred pick-axe.—Dakhini Thugs.

Mahívási, or Mewasi, Guz. (મહીવાસી) Properly, an inhabitant of the country along the Mahí river, but applied especially to the tribes in that quarter who subsisted by lawless and predatory practices.

Máhí murátib, H. (P. A. ماهي مراتب) The dignity of the fish: the privilege of having carried before a man of rank the representative of a fish, or part of it, of metal gilt, borne upon a pole with two circular gilt balls similarly elevated; conferred formerly as a mark of distinction by the king of Delhi on individuals of the highest order only: one of the latest, or perhaps the last exercise of this favour was the grant of the privilege to Lord Lake, by Shah Álam.

Mahíta, corruptly, Moheeta, H. (محيطه) Land within the supply of a well, but irrigated from it only in alternate years. See *Chak*.

Mahjúr, H. (A. مهجور), incorrectly, Mahúr, Prohibited. In Mohammadan law, an inhibited slave; one who is incompetent to buy, sell, or transact any business on his own account, as opposed to *Mázúr*, a licensed slave.

Mahkama-aukáf, H. (محكمه اوقاف) Local agency: a court of trust, certain officers of the government charged with the superintendence of public buildings and endowments.

Mahlúf, H. (A. محلوف) Sworn, taking an oath.

Mahluf áleHí, A. (محلوف عليه) Sworn to, the act or article respecting which an affidavit is made.

Mahr, incorrectly, Mihr, H. (A. مهر) Dower, marriage-gift or portion settled upon a wife before marriage: it may be either *Muájil* (معجل), prompt, immediate, or *Muwajil* (موجل), deferred to some specified time: if no amount of dower is agreed upon at the time of marriage, the wife is entitled to a customary provision, *Mahr-i-misl*, or one suited to her condition. The written contract of dower or marriage-settlement.

Mahrána, H. (مهرانه) A fee paid to the Kázi at a wedding.

Mahr-náma, H. (مهرنامه) A deed of dower or settlement; the document in which it is specified.

Mahrús, or Mahrúsa, H. (A. محروس, محروسه) Guarded, protected.

Mamálik-mahrúsa, H. (A. ممالك محروسه) Well governed or protected provinces, those subject to established sovereign power: the term was applied to the territories of the Moghal.

Mahsúl, Mohsool, corruptly, Mohsool, H. &c. (A. محصول, महसूल) lit. Collected, levied: revenue duty, public income from any source, as land, customs, excise, and the like: the produce or return realized from any thing.

Mahásil, H. (A. محاصل) Produce, profit.

Mahásulu, Tel. (మహాసులు) The produce of land, the harvest, the crop.

Mahásulu-dárudu, Tel. (P. دار) An officer employed to prevent the clandestine removal of the produce of a field, before the revenue has been paid.

Mahsúldár, H. (محصولدار) Yielding, or having, a profit: a collector or receiver of taxes.

Mahsúl-i-sáír, H. (A. محصول ساير) The produce of miscellaneous duties and customs: amount of miscellaneous duties or excise on salt.

Mahsúlí, H. &c. (محصولي, महसुली) Relating to revenue or taxes.

Muhassil, H. (A. محصّل), *Mahsil*, or *Mausil*, Beng. (মহশিল, মৌসিল) A native collector of revenue, a tax-gatherer, a collector of imposts, a bailiff; an officer especially deputed to realize arrears of revenue, to recover a debt, or to prevent the escape of any one. See *Mohassalu*.

Muhassilí, H. (A. محصّلي) The office of tax or custom collector.

Muhassilána, H. (A. محصّلانه) The fees or perquisites of the bailiff or tax-gatherer, &c.

Mahtá, H. (مهتا) A scribe, a clerk, an agent or man of business: (it is probably the same as the next but one below).

Mahtádi, H. (مهتادي) A head village peon: a village bailiff or constable.

Mahto, H. (مهتو, S. महत, great) The head man of a village: (in Behar), the head of a caste or trade; an agent or representative of a Zamindár, employed to collect the revenue and manage the affairs of a village.

Mahtus, (?) A cultivator of the poppy.

Mahúá, or Mahwá, H, (S. مهوا), Maúá, Beng. (মউআ) The Bassia latifolia, a tree of which the nuts yield a substance used for butter, and the flowers a spirituous liquor by distillation.

Mahzar, H. (A. محضر, from حضر, being present), Tel. (మహజరు) A general application or representation, a statement laid before a judge, a public attestation, or a

document attested by a number of persons professing to be cognisant of the circumstances of the case, and submitted, with their signatures, to the court; also, in the Northern Sirkars, a written agreement given by the Ryots conjointly to the government for the performance of any duty.

Mahzar khána, corruptly, *Mazir khána*, H. (P. خانه, a house) A police-station or court.

Mahzar-náma, H. (P. نامه) A written collective attestation, a list or roll of persons present.

MAI, Beng. (मइ) An instrument made like a ladder, used as a harrow.

MAIDÁ, or MAIṚA, H. (ميدا, मैडा) A scaffold in a corn-field where a boy is stationed to drive away birds and beasts.

MAIDÁN, H. (A. ميدان) A plain, an open field or meadow.

MAIGAḌA, Karn. (ಮೈಗಡ) A loan without interest.

MAIKÁDU, Karn. (?) Daily hire.

MAIKARÍA, Thug. A barber.

MAILERU, (?) plur. Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara.

MAIN, Hindi (मैन) A common short grass growing on rich and inundated lands, and choaking the crops.

MAINÁTTA, Mal. (മൈനാത്ത) A washerman.

MAIND, Mar. (मेंद) A machine for smoothing a ploughed and sown field. A man of a tribe who are robbers and murderers.

MAINKAVILGAR, Karn. (?) A head watchman.

MAISÁLA, Karn. (ಮೈಸಾಲ) A loan without pledge or mortgage: a loan on a promissory note.

Maisáladapatra, Karn. (ಮೈಸಾಲದಪತ್ರ) A promissory note; an I O U.

MAIYAT, corruptly, MAIT, Mar. (मैयत, A. ميّت) Blighted, blasted: extinct, dead.

Maiyat-páhaṇí, Mar. (मैयतपाहणी) Inspector of crops reported to be blighted.

MAJARA, Karn. (ಮಜರ) A small village under the superintendence of the government officers of a town.

MÁJARÁ, H. (ماجرا, from A. ما, what, and جرا, has happened) Circumstances, state, condition, occurrence.

MÁJARÁ, or MÁJRÁ, Mar. (माजरा) Stupefying, narcotic (as drugs and vegetables).

Májaren, or *Májren*, Mar. (माजरें) The stupefaction produced by the use of narcotic drugs.

MÁJÁ-PHIRYÁD, Mar. (माजाफिर्याद), a corruption of *Má-zu-faryád*, he who has a complaint: used as an exclamation to attract the notice of a judicial or other functionary.

MAJAL, Karn. (ಮಜಲ) Second sort of rice land in Mysore, producing annually one crop of rice and one of vegetables or dry grain.

MAJÁZ, (مجاز) Lawful, admissible.

MAJDA, or MAGDA, (?) H. A mixed soil, consisting of clay and sand.—Rewari.

MAJLIS, H. (A. مجلس) An assembly, a court.

MAJMAL, H. (A. مجمل) An abstract, a compendium.

MAJMÚÁ, MAJMUÂA, vernacularly, MAJMU, or MUJMOO, and MAJÚM, or MUJOOM, H. &c. (مجموع, مجموعه) Collected, brought together; an assemblage; an aggregate or total.

Majmú, Mar. (मजमू) A total, an aggregate: the particular office or duty of the *Majmúdár*, q. v.

Majmuá-dár, H. (مجموعدار), *Majumdár*, Beng. (মজুমদার) and Tel. (మజుందారు), *Majmúdár*, or *Mujmúdár*, Mar. (मजमूदार, मुजमूदार), also, *Majmudár*, Guz. (મજમુદાર), *Mujumdár*, Tam. (முசும்தார்) A native revenue-accountant, one who keeps the account of the Jamâ, or government collections under the native governments: in Hindustan he was the revenue accountant of a district subordinate to the *Ámil* or manager, and removable at pleasure: he kept the accounts of the revenue settlements, audited those of the *kánungo*, and possessed a general power of scrutinizing the revenue accounts and assets of his district: he was also sometimes the receiver and auditor of the rents paid to the Zamindár. In Bengal the designation has become, in some cases, a hereditary appellation. In Maratha finance the *Majmúdár*, was a kind of auditor whose function it was to inscribe all writs and deeds, and to write on all accounts of receipts and disbursements, after examination and approval, the words, *Martúb súd*, a corruption of the Arabico-Persian phrase *Marattab shud*, it has been arranged. In Guzerat the title is given to the keepers of the *pargana* revenue records, who have held the office as a hereditary right since the settlement of Todar Mal, and are paid by fees charged on the villages. In the Tamil countries, a district revenue accountant.

MÂJÚM, more correctly, MÂJÚN, H. &c. (A. معجوم, معجون) A confection, an electuary, but commonly applied to a sort of sweetmeat prepared from the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp plant, with water, ghee, sugar, and milk, boiled together: when of a sufficient consistence the mixture is poured on a slab, where it concretes into a thin cake, which is divided into small lozenge-shaped pieces: the effects of any of the preparations to the extent of one drachm, are intoxicating: there are other modes of pre-

paring the *májúm* in the state of an electuary or a decoction.

Majurá-dást, Mar. (मजुरा दास्त, from A. *mujrá*, deduction, and P. *dásht*, what has) Allowance or deduction made to the Ryots on account of grain, grass, &c., furnished by them on special requisition.

Majús, H. (P. مجوس) A Magian, a Parsí or fire-worshipper, a magician.

Májwí, Mar. (माजवी) A level platform made on the slope of a hill by digging from above and banking from below.

Maká, H. &c. (مكا, मका) Indian corn (Zea mays).

Makáná, Mar. (मकाणा) A single grain of maize, plur. (मकाणे) Indian-corn parched.

Mákal, Guz. (માકલ) Ascertaining the revenue of a field by weighing the produce in grain.

Mâkalat, (A. معقلة), plur. Mâákil, corruptly, Mâwakil (معاقل) Fine for bloodshed: homicide for which atonement has been paid.

Makán, H. &c. (P. مكان) A place, a station, an office.

Makándár, H. &c. (from دار, who has) An officer, a place-man: in the south of India it is commonly applied to a person in charge of, or having the management of, a Mohammadan mosque.

Makbara, H. (A. مقبرة) A burial-place, a tomb.

Makbúzá, H. (A. مقبوضا, from قبض, holding) Occupied, tenanted; as the lands of a village.

Makhama, Tel. (మఖమ) A tax or assessment for a religious purpose.

Makhárij, corruptly, Mokharije, H. (A. مخارج, plur. of *Makhraj* مخرج) Disbursements, outgoings: as a revenue term, deductions from the revenue, alienations, assignments of portions of the government claim, remissions of revenue due by the Zamindárs on account of lands dismembered or alienated.

Makhlásí, Makhlásí, Mar. (मखलाशी, -सी, from the A. مخلصي, setting free, &c.) Name of the mark affixed to grants, assignments, and other documents issued by the government: grand total of an account: end of an affair, as of a law-suit, &c.

Makhlút, corruptly, Muckloot, Muhloot, H. (A. مخلوط) Mixed, blended; applied to lands recently annexed to an estate or district not originally part of it.

Makhmal, Mukhmul, H. (A. مخمل) Velvet.

Mákkam, Tel. (మాక్కం) Rate of exchange of coins of different currencies.

Mahkár, Thug. A Rajput, of whatever calling.

Makki, Karn. (ಮಕ್ಕಿ) The worst kind of rice land.

Makr, or Makar, H. &c. (A. مكر) Fraud, imposition.

Mahár, H. (A. مكار) A cheat, a swindler, an impostor.

Makrúh, H. (A. مكروه) Wicked, abominable: applied in law to actions which the law condemns as wrong, but does not invalidate.

Maksúm, H. (A. مقسوم) Divided, partitioned, as property: a portion, a share. See *Kism*.

Maktâ, also, Mukattâ, corruptly, Mugta, Mokta, vernacularly, Maktá, and Makhtá, H. (A. مقطع) Cutting, cutting off. Mar. Guz. (मक्ता) A contract, an agreement for work. Tel. (మక్తా) Rent, rate, a fixed rate or rent. See *Bílmaktá*.

Maktáguttá, Mar. Tel. (मक्तागुत्ता) A contract or lease of land at a fixed stipulated rate, not liable to extra cesses; the land so held.

Maktákaulu, Tel. (మక్తాకౌలు) An agreement under which land is held at an annual quit-rent for a stipulated period.

Maktekarí, *Maktedár*, or *Makhtekarí*, *Makhtedár*, Mar. (मक्तेकरी, मक्तेदार, मखतेकरी -दार) A contractor, a farmer, one holding land at a fixed rent.

Makhtá-shistu, Tel. (మఖ్తాశిస్తు) A fixed rent.

Makzúf, A. (مقذوف) Falsely accused of adultery (man or woman).

Mal, corruptly, Maul, Mhal, Mahal, H. &c. (مال), Málu, or Mahálu (which is a vernacular corruption), Tel. (మాలు, మహాలు) Wealth, goods, effects, property of any description: in Mohammadan law it is sometimes used for personal as opposed to real property, or for money as distinguished from goods and chattels: in India it was used for the public revenue from any source whatever, but more especially for that derived from land, to which sense, as a fiscal term, it is now restricted, or the revenue claimed by the government from the produce of cultivated lands, *the wealth of the state*.

Mál-âdálat, H. (A. مال عدالت) A revenue court in which all questions between the government and landholders, and between them and their tenants, or officers charged with the collections, and over which the collector presided, were determined: these courts were abolished by Ben. Reg. ii. 1793.

Máldár, H. (مالدار) The possessor or holder of property.

Máldhaní, H (مال دهني, from S. धनी, wealthy) The possessor of property, especially of land.

Málen̤, Mar. (माळें) Pecuniary aid towards the recovery of an attached farm which the cultivator endeavours to collect by going round the neighbourhood with a small plough hung round his neck, and begging.

Mál-guzár, or *Mál-goozár*, H. (مال گذار), *Mál-gujár*, Beng. (মালগুজার), *Málugujáru*, Tel. (మాలుగుజారు) The person who pays the revenue assessed on an estate or village, whether on his own behalf, or as the representative of others, and whether he be sole or joint proprietor, or a holder under a proprietor or the state, and whether he pay the revenue to a proprietor or Zamindar, or to the officers of the government.

Huzúrí-, or *Sadr-Málguzár*, H. (حضوري , سدرمالگذار) A person who pays his revenue to the public or principal treasury, without the intervention of a proprietor or farmer, or subordinate native collector: also the one amongst a number of co-sharers through whom the revenue of the rest, or of a certain portion of them, is paid: the same as *Lambardár*.

Maz̤kúrí-Málguz̤ár, H. (مذكوري مالگذار) A payer of revenue through the intervention of a subordinate native collector, or a proprietor or contractor.

Mál-guzárí, corruptly, *Malgoozarry*, H. (مالگذاري) Revenue assessment; the payment of land-revenue: also the person or land subject to such payment.

Malguz̤árí áima, H. (from the A. ايمه) A grant or assignment of land (see *Aima*) paying a quit-rent; an assignment of a portion of the government revenue of an estate for charitable purposes: a grant of waste land, upon a small rent, to a cultivator, who thereby acquires a proprietary right in the soil. Ben. Reg. viii. 1793, sec. ix.

Mál-guzárí-tahṣíl-kul, H. (A. تحصيل, collection, and كل, whole) The entire revenue collections; the net revenue.

Málkaṭní, Mar. (मालकटनी) A fee for permission to cut down certain crops.

Málkhána, H. (from P. خانه) A treasury, a store-house.

Málakudáru, corruptly, *Málcoodar*, Tel. (మాలకుదారు) The proprietor of an estate, a temporary renter or farmer: (this may be a modification of *Málik*, q. v.)

Málí, H. (A. مالی) Relating to wealth or to revenue.

Málí-peshkár, H. (مالي پيشكار) A revenue accountant.

Máliat, H. (A. مالئت) Wealth in the abstract, property, possessions; value of any thing. It is said to be also applied in Guzerat to lands producing the most valuable kinds of crops, as sugar-cane, pepper, ginger, &c.: (but perhaps, in this sense it is derived from *Málí*, a gardener, implying garden ground).

Mál-muft, H. (P. مفت, gratis) Property acquired without cost or labour, property given away without requital or benefit.

Mál-i-sáïr, H. (A. ساير, rest, remainder) Revenue from customs and other sources exclusive of land.

Mál-o-matáâ, H. (A. مال و متاع) Money and goods.

Málwájib, H. (A. ماجب, right) Fixed and proper revenue, which it is requisite or customary to pay.

Málugamsári-bhúmi, Tel. (మాలుగంసారిభూమి) Land paying revenue to government.

Malwujúhát, vernacularly corrupted to *Maljihát*, H. (A. وجوهات, plur. of *wajh* وجه, mode, manner), *Mahálojhá*, Tel. (మహాలోఝా) A general or collective term for the revenue received from the land.

Málzámin, vernacularly, *Máljámin*, H. &c. (مالضامن, माल-जामिन) A surety for the payment of a demand against the baillee in contradistinction to a surety for appearance.

Málzáminí, or *Máljáminí*, H. &c. (مالضامني, मालजामिनी) Security for payment of money.

MAÁL, H. (مآل) End, issue.

Maál-andeshí, H. (مآل انديشي) Consideration of the end or consequence.

MAḶA, or MALAI, Mar. (मळा, मलई) A garden or plantation of edible vegetables. Rich low ground, of alluvial origin, bearing double crops, or sown with vegetables.

MÁḶA, Mar. (माळ) Any extended tract of ground, a plain, a down.

Máljamín, Mar. (माळजमीन, P. *zamín*) Open country, a barren or uncultivated plain: land of inferior quality, or that which is situated on the sides of hills, or on ridges which, although they may be ploughed, cannot be irrigated, and producing only the autumnal crops.

Máḷí, Mar. (माळी) Level arable land on the acclivity of a hill.

Máḷawat, Mar. (माळवट) Abounding in open barren tracts: a district or country.

Malist, Mar. (?) A term applied in the *Ḍáng* to inferior and open land in the second year of its being brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some time.

MÁLA, Tel. (మాల) Of or belonging to the Paria caste.

Málaváḍu, Tel. (మాలవాడు) A man of the Paria caste.

MÁLÁ, H. &c. (S. مالا, माला) A garland, a chaplet, a string of flowers or of beads, worn either as a necklace or a

rosary, and made up of different substances according to the sect of the wearer.

Máláhár, H. &c. (مالاکار, मालाकार) A maker of garlands; a gardener. See the next.

Málí, corruptly, *Molly*, H. &c. (مالی, माली) A gardener, one who cultivates and sells vegetables, fruits, and flowers, as the occupation of his caste; also the name of the caste. In the Maratha country the *máḷí* (माळी), is distinguished by the article he chiefly cultivates; as, *Jíri-málí*, grower of cummin and other aromatic seeds; *Phúl-málí*, grower of flowers, &c: *Málí* (with the simple *l*) is a civil affix to the names of barbers, as, *Das-málí*, &c.

MALA, Mal. (മല), MALAI, Tam. (மலை), MALE, Karn. (ಮಲೆ) A hill.

Mala-krushi, Mal. (മലകൃഷി) Hill cultivation.

Malanáda, or *Malnád*, Mal. (മലനാട) A hilly country, applied to Malabar.

MALACHIA, (?) H. A class of thieves and dishonest persons in Bengal, now apparently extinct. Ben. Reg. xxii. 1793, sec. x.

MALAMÁSA, or MALAMÁS, S. &c. (मलमास, from मल, soil, dirt, and मास, a month) An intercalary month, in which no religious ceremonies should be performed.

MALAN, Beng. (মলন) Rubbing, threshing corn.

Malaniyá, Beng. (মলনিযা) A thresher of corn.

MALANG, H. (S. ملنگ) A Mohammadan mendicant who lets his hair grow loose and uncombed.

MALANGA, Uriya (ମଲଙ୍ଗ) A place where salt is made.

Malangi, *Mulungee*, corruptly, *Molungee*, H. Beng. &c. (ملنگی, মলঙ্গী) A salt-maker, a labourer employed in manufacturing salt.

Páhí-malangi, Uriya (ପାହୀମଲଙ୍ଗି) A salt-maker working at a different village from his own.

Thání-malangi, Uriya (ଥାନୀମଲଙ୍ଗି) A salt-maker working in his own village.

Malang-chará, or *-charán*, Uriya (ମଲଙ୍ଗଚରା) Land on which salt may be, or has been, made, but which may have been brought into cultivation: (in Cuttack the term occurs *Malaghna-chara*, but ? if correct).

MALAṆÍ, Mar. (मळणी) Threshing or treading out corn.

Malankar, Mar. (मळणकर) A thresher.

MALAVATÍ, incorrectly, MALAVANTÍ, Tel. (మలవతి) Extra or additional assessment rated on the growing crops in proportion to their apparent richness.

MALAYAN, (?) Mal. The designation of a caste of slaves in Kanara and Malabar.

Malavāram, Mal. (മലവാരം) Hill produce, a tax on hill produce.

Malavari, Mal. (മലവരി) A pass or ghat over the mountains.

Malayaḷam, Mal. (മലയാളം) The country on the west of the Malaya mountains, the province of Malabar.

MALAY, (?) Mar. A variety of black mould liable to be flooded in the rains.

MALBÁ, H. (ملبا, lit. sweepings) Village expenses, usually liquidated in the same manner as the public assessment; the principal items in the north-western provinces are thus enumerated: feeding the members of the community when absent on public duty, or those of other villages on a visit, feeding religious mendicants, payments to subordinate police and revenue officers, allowance to village watchmen, remuneration to individuals for losses incurred in supplying cattle and carts for public service, loss on exchange on coins with which the revenue is paid, repairing tanks and wells, fines imposed for plundered property when traced within the boundary of the village, presents to dancers, singers, jugglers, and the like, for amusing the inhabitants, charitable gifts, interest on monies borrowed on account of the community, expense of religious worship, occasional ceremonies and festivals, expenses of the *Patwárí* or accountant, charge for oil and lights for the place of assembly and the person in charge of it, expenses of *Panchaiats* collected on the business of the village, funeral expenses of a head man or any respectable member, marriage expenses of neighbours when passing through the village, &c.; the total varied from 10 to 12 per cent. on the public assessment.

Malba-kharch, H. (from خرچ) Village expenses.

MALBÚS, H. (A. ملبوس) Clothed, clothing.

Malbus-kháṣ, H. (A. خاص, q. v.) An annual investment of fine muslins, formerly furnished from Dacca for the royal wardrobe at Delhi.

MALAICHÁRPU, Tam. (மலைச்சார்பு) Hilly country, land on the slope of a hill (from *Malai*, Tam. and Karn., a hill).

Malegaladanelu, Karn. (ಮಲೆಗಲದನೆಲು) A kind of rice growing on the slope of a hill in Mysore.

Malaipunam, Tam. (மலைபுநம்) Hilly or rocky soil, not fit for cultivation.

Malevar, Karn. (ಮಲೆವಾರ) A tribe of hill men in the Nagar district of Mysore, said to be the aboriginal landholders.

Malavelan, Mal. (മലവെലൻ) A tribe of mountaineers.

MALFÚF, H. (A. ملفوف), MALPÚPU, Tel. (మలపూపు) Enclosed; an enclosure, what is sent in a bag or cover.

MÁLÍGE, Tel. (మాలిగె) A chamber or cell on the lower floor of a large or public building, opening to the street, and used as a shop or warehouse.

MALIK, MULIK, H. (A. ملك, from *mulk*, a kingdom) A king, a sovereign.

MÁLIK, H. (A. مالك, from *milk* ملك, possession, property), MÁLAK, MÁLIK, Mar. (मालक, मालीक) A master, an owner, a proprietor: a cultivator possessing a hereditary or proprietary right in the land he cultivates, or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators, and responsible to the government for its share; hence considered applicable, in Bengal, to Zamindárs, and in the north-west provinces to the head man of a village, or to any member of the community who holds a part of the land in proprietary right, and is sometimes permitted to engage for the payment of the whole of the revenue assessed upon it; hence also designated as *Málik-mukaddam*, or *Málik-zamindár*.

Málikána, corruptly, *Maliconna*, H. (مالکانه) Pertaining or relating to the *Málik*, or proprietor, as his right or due; applied, especially in revenue language, to an allowance assigned to a Zamindár, or to a proprietary cultivator, who from some cause, as failure in paying his revenue, or declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed, is set aside from the management of the estate, and the collection and payment of the revenue to government, which offices are either transferred to another person, or taken under the management of the government collector: in such case a sum not less than 5 per cent., and not exceeding 10 per cent., on the nett amount realized by the government was finally assigned to the dispossessed landholder. Ben. Reg. i. viii. xliii. 1793; vii. 1822. It was also applied formerly to an allowance made to the head man by the other villagers, or, when authorised to collect and pay the revenues of the village, by the state.

Málikána-khángí, H. (from خانگي, q. v.) Fees levied on cultivators by a landholder for his household expenses.

Málikána rusúm, H. (A. رسوم) Proprietary dues.

Málikhissa, H. (A. حصه, a share) The share of the owner, or of the state.

Milk, or *Milkíat*, corruptly, *Milik*, H. (A. ملك ملكيت), *Milak*, less correctly, *Melak*, Hindi (मिलक, मेलक) Land held in absolute property, and free of rent.—Puraniya. Property, ownership, possession.

Milkdár, H. (P. دار, who has) The possessor of lands in absolute property.

Mulkí, H. (ملكي, मुलकी) lit. Of or belonging to a kingdom, or to a province: especially applied to an æra in use in some places, as in Puraniya, which is one month in advance of the Fasli year beginning with the 1st of *Sráran*.

Málikíat, H. (مالكيت) Ownership, proprietorship, the right of the *Málik*.

MÁLISH, H. (P. مالش) Rubbing; but used in the Northern Sirkars for threshing and treading-out corn.

Málishdár, H. (P. دار, having) Superintendant of the threshing-floor. See the last.

MAL-JAMÍN, (?) Mar. A variety of red or light brown soil spread thinly over rocks, stony and poor, distinguished as *Mal-murad*, and *Mal-barad* (?).

MÁLKÁNDI, Uriya (ମାଲକାଣ୍ଡି) A heap or stack of salt.

MALLA, MULLA, H. &c. (S. مل, मल्ल) A boxer, a wrestler: the name of the caste following such practices.

MALLÁ, Tel. (మల్లా) A fee in grain paid to the village potter.

MALLÁH, H. (A. ملاح) A sailor, a boatman: a maker of salt.

MAḶḶAR, Tam. (மள்ளர்) Agricultural labourers of the *Pallar* tribe. Cultivators generally.

MALLU, Tel. (?) Beds of salt; also plur. of *Madi*, fields.

MALMARD, (?) Mar. A sort of soil, the same as *Mal-jámín*, but darker.

MALMAL, H. (ململ) Muslin.

MALMALÁ, H. (ململا) Brackish, as water.

MÁLNÁDU, Karn. (ಮಾಲನಾಡು) The woody and hilly districts of Nagar in Mysore.

MAMERÁ, H. (S. ممیرا) Relating to a maternal uncle.

Mamerá-bhái, or *-bahin*, H. (from بهاي, a brother, or بهن, a sister) A first cousin by the mother's side, the son or daughter of a mother's brother.

MAMIÁ-SÁS, H. (S. ممیاساس) Husband's or wife's maternal aunt.

Mamisasur, H. (from ممسر, S. श्वशुर) Husband's or wife's maternal uncle.

MAMLÚK, H. (A. مملوك) Possessed, having as a possession or property: In Mohammadan law, a purchased slave; also a child brought up in the house of another.

MAMU, Thug. One who knows Thugs, and extorts money not to betray them.

MÁMÚ, also, but less usually, MÁMÁ, H. &c. (مامو, ماما),

MÁMÁ, Mar. (मामा) MÁMAN, Tam. (மாமன்), A maternal uncle, a mother's brother. MÁMÍ, H. &c. (مامی), Mar. (मामी) A maternal uncle's wife.

MAṆ, Tam. (மண்) Earth, ground, land.

Mannukkudaiyavan, Tam. (மண்ணுக்குடையவன்) A proprietor of land, a landlord.

Manmakkal, Tam. (மண்மக்கள்) Men of the fourth, or servile tribe.

MAN, MUN, commonly, MAUND, H. &c. (من, मन, from the A. *mann* مَن, Hebrew *mann*), MAHANA, Uriya (ମହଣ), MANUGU, Tel. (మణుగు) A measure of weight of general use in India, but varying in value in different places. Four principal varieties are specified by Mr. Prinsep; 1. the Bengal *maund*, containing 40 *sers*; 2. the *maund* of Central India, consisting of half the quantity, or 20 *sers*; 3. the *maund* of Guzerat, consisting of 40 *sers*, but of lesser value, making the Bombay *maund* 28lb. avoirdupois; and 4. the *maund* of Southern India, fixed by the Madras government at 25lb. In Bengal there were also two kinds of *maunds*, the *Bázár maund*, of the value above described, or, more correctly, 82lb., being based upon the computation of 80 sicca rupees to a *ser*, and 40 *sers* to the *maund*, the rupee weighing 179.666 Tr. grs.; and the *Factory maund*, introduced into the Company's commercial transactions in 1787, apparently for the convenience of converting it into English weight, the *Factory maund* being = 74lb. 10 oz. 10.666 drs., and three such *maunds* being almost exactly equal to 2 cwt. In 1833 the Bengal government directed the discontinuance of both in the public offices, and established a *maund* weighing 100lb. troy, or $87\frac{2}{7}$lb. avoirdupois, based upon the change of the weight of the rupee to 180 grs. troy, which made the new *maund* heavier by $\frac{2}{7}$ths of a pound. The *maund* of Akbar's time was equal to but $34\frac{3}{4}$lb.; and still, in various parts of India, great differences prevail, extending from 25lb., as at Bombay and in Mysore, to 163lb., the weight of the *maund* in some parts of the district of Ahmadnagar, in which the highest values occur: the term is used rather laxly in the west of India as the unit of land measure, one *man* being equal to four *ruhas*, or 16 *payalis*, or 32 *adholis*, or 40 *chakurs*, q. v. The Hebrew *Mann*, or *Manah*, from which, through Arabic, the Indian word is derived, corresponded more nearly to the *ser*, being but 13,125 troy grains, or less than 2lb. avoirdupois.

Maniko, Guz. (મણિકો) The vessel or weight by which the *maund* is measured or weighed, or a jar holding that quantity, a stone weighing a *maund*, &c.

MÁNA, vernacularly, MÁN, S. &c. (مان, मान) Pride, dignity, honour, respect.

Mánahání, S. &c. (मानहानि) Loss of character or reputation.

Mánahína, S. &c. (मानहीन) Disreputable, vile.

Mánkarí, corruptly, *Mancurry*, Mar. (S. मानकरी) A respectable man, a gentleman, a title borne by the descendants of those persons who held *Mansabs* under the Mohammadan princes of the Dakhin: a person entitled to certain marks of respect, and to presents at public assemblies and festivals: in the jargon of the Thugs it denotes the man who selects the spot for murdering and burying travellers.

Mánpán, Mar. (मानपान) Any honorary rights or privileges attached to respectability of station or official rank: the honours and presents due to the *Mánkarí*, the rights of the village hereditary officers, &c.

MÁNA, vernacularly, MÁN, S. &c. (मान) Measure in general, whether of length, capacity, or weight.

MÁNA, Uriya (ମାଣ) A land measure equal to 25 *gunthas*.—Cuttack.

Mánapani, Uriya (ମାଣପଣି) A fee payable to Zamindárs, usually one *pan* of *kauris* per *bíghá*.

MÁNA, and MÁNIKE, corruptly, MANKEDU, Tel. (మాన, మానికె) A measure of capacity in the Telinga countries, in some of which eight, in others sixteen, make one *Túm*.

Mána, (?) A measure of capacity equal to about half a *ser*, or one-fourth of a *pátha*, of grain or salt; hence, also, a measure of land, as much as may be sown by a *mána* of grain.—Kamaon.

Mána-chawal, (?) A rent-free grant for life.—Kamaon.

MANÂ, H. (A. منع), MANÁ, Beng. (মনা), MANÁÍ, Mar. (मनाई), Prohibition, forbidding; also, in Mar., MANÁ (मना), Forbidden, prohibited.

Manáchithí, Mar. (मनाचिठी) A written prohibition, a countermand.

Manátahsíl, Uriya (ମନାତହସୀଲ) Prohibited or illegal collections.

MANAI, Tam. (மனை), MANE, Karn. (ಮನೆ) A house, a dwelling; the ground on which a house stands, and that which is adjacent and attached to it, a back yard, a garden, and the like: it also denotes land held in a village; and when the word is used by itself in deeds of transfer in the Tamil provinces, it signifies ground conveyed without the rights and privileges accompanying *Mí-*

rási holdings: as applicable to village lands, they are distinguished as *Uḷ-manai*, (உள்மனை), those within the site of the village, and *Para-manai* (பரமனை), those beyond the site. *Manai*, is also the name of a land measure equal to 2400 *kuḻis*, or square feet, or the 24th part of a *káni*: the proper form is a paralellogram of 60 feet by 40, being in fact considered as the measure of land suited to the site of a house.

Manébádige, Karn. (ಮನೇಬಾಡಿಗೆ) House-rent.

Manébesáyada-bhúmi, Karn. (ಮನೇಬೆಸಾಯದಭೂಮಿ) Land cultivated by Zamindárs through their own domestic servants or slaves.

Manaichiṭṭu, Tam. (மனைச்சீட்டு) A deed of grant or a title-deed for the site of a house.

Manéguttige, Manéterige, Manéderugi, Karn. (ಮನೇಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ &c.) House-taxes.

Manéhesaru, Karn. (ಮನೇಹೆಸರು) A house or family name: every family in Karnata has what is called a house name, taken from that of the village or occupation, and prefixed to the proper name of the individual.

Manaikhaṭṭu, or *Manaikhaṭṭu-nivésanam*, Tam. (மனைக்கட்டு, மனைக்கட்டுநிவேசனம்) The ground or site of a house.

Manai-kiraya-chíṭṭu, Tam. (மனைக்கிரயச்சீட்டு) A bill of sale of the site of a house.

Manaikolavan, Tam. (மனைக்கோலவன்) A householder: in the Tamil provinces it applies especially to Mirásidárs and other resident members of a village.

Manaimuṛi, Tam. (மனைமுறி) A bill of sale for the site of a house.

Manaivari, Tam. (மனைவரி) House-rent, ground-tax or rent.

Manaivíḍu, Tam. (மனைவீடு) A house and the ground on which it stands, including the whole area belonging to it, with the outhouses, offices, yards, and a garden, if not extensive.

MANAKATTAI, Tam. (மணக்கத்தை) A sort of rice.

MANAL, Tam. (மணல்), MANALU, Karn. (ಮಱಲು) Sand.

Manalachari, Tam. (மணலசரி) Soil mixed with sand.

Manalaḍittarisu, Tam. (மணலடித்தரிசு) Land become waste by an accumulation of sand upon it.

Manal-taram, Tam. (மணலத்தரம்) Sandy soil.

MANAMÁḌU, Tel. (మనమాడు) A grandson. MANAMARÁLU, Tel. (మనమరాలు) A granddaughter.

MÁNAMÁRÍ, Tam. (மானமாரி) A reservoir of water fed by the rain only.

MAN

MANATAPPAN, Mal. (മനതപ്പൻ) A caste of cultivators originally from Coimbatore, first settled in the Pálghát province, and intermixed, and often confounded, with the Nairs.

MANAUTÍ, H. &c. (منوتي), MANOTÍ, Guz. (મનોતી) Bail, security, a surety; especially becoming surety for payment of the revenue to the government, or to a farmer of the revenue, and receiving a heavy commission from the revenue payer; also general agency, brokerage.

Manautí-dár, or *Manotí-dár*, H. &c. (منوتي دار) A person becoming surety for a consideration, one becoming security to government for revenue payments.

MÁNAVÁRI, Tam. (மானவாரி) Land of which the cultivation depends solely upon rain, not being irrigated artificially: dry cultivation.

MANAVI, Karn. (ಮನವಿ) A petition or request made to a superior.

MANCHU, Mal. (മഞ്ചു) A single-masted vsssel employed in the coasting-trade of Malabar of from 10 to 40 tons.

MANDA, S. &c. (मन्द) Slow, dull, stupid: in Beng. &c, wicked.

Manda-ichhak, *Manda-bánchah*, Uriya (S. ମନ୍ଦଇଚ୍ଛା -ବାଞ୍ଛା) Malice prepense; malicious desire or purpose.

MÁṆḌÁ, Beng. (মাংডা) A seed plot: a ridge of earth round the foot of a tree to keep in the water.

Máṇḍábándhá, Beng. (মাংডাবাংধা) A plot of ground surrounded by a ridge of earth, a seed-bed, a ridge round the bottom of a tree.

MANḌĀÍ, Mar. (मंडई) A vegetable-market, one where greens and fruit are sold wholesale.

MANDÁÍ, Mar. (मंडाई) A premium or bonus to a money-lender above the stipulated interest.

MANDAI, Tam. (மந்தை) A herd, a flock.

Mandai-muṛai, or *Mandai-varisai*, Tam (மந்தைமுறை, வரிசை) The right and practice of the Mirásidárs to have in turn the cattle of the village folded on their grounds, that they may benefit by the manure.

Mandaikarai, Tam. (மந்தைக்கரை) Place to which cattle are driven for pasture.

Mandaivéli, Tam. (மந்தைவேளி) A common or open field for pasturage.

MANḌAL, MUṆḌUL, H. &c. (منڈل, मण्डल) A circle, an orbit; a district, a province, a country: in Bengal, where the term is also read MAḌAL, (मडल), and corruptly, MUNDLE, The head man of a village, who sometimes acts as the agent of the Zamindár, letting the lands and receiving the rents of the villagers. In Puraniya it is the common title of any respectable Súdra.

MAN

MANḌÁMAṆ-MAṆÍ, Guz. (મંડામણમણી) Discount or premium paid to a money-lender; a bonus paid or deducted from the sum lent or advanced.

MANḌAMU, Tel. (S. మండము) Scum, barm, froth.

Mandahárakuḍu, Tel. (మండహారకుడు) A distiller, one who extracts and prepares the juice of the palm and *tárí*, also an exciseman.

MANḌAPA, S., but adopted in most dialects with some slight modification, as MANDAP, MÁNDAVA, or MÁNDAU, MANDWÁ, and in the south of India more usually MANṬAPA (मण्डप), MANṬAPA, Tel. Karn. (మంటప) An open building, a pavilion or temple; a temporary structure for various festival occasions, as for receiving and sheltering idols when carried in procession, or for the performance of marriage or other festive ceremonies.

MANḌASA, Tel. (మండస) A market.

MÁṆḌAVÍ, Mar. Guz. (मांडवी) A building into which goods are received from ships in sea-ports, a store, a warehouse, &c., a custom-house.

Máṇḍava-khanḍaṇí, Mar. (मांडवखंडणी) Fee paid at marriages to the priest or the astrologer.

MANḌE, Tel. (మండె) A heap of threshed ears of (Junnalu) Holcus: a pile of tobacco left to ripen: a place in general.

Mandegár, Karn. (ಮಂಡೆಗಾರ) A custom-house officer.

MANDEYENNE, Karn. (ಮಂಡೆಯೆಂಣೆ) An annual tax levied in lieu of a maund of oil per each mill, formerly paid to the Paligars.—Mysore.

MANḌÍ, H. (منڈی) A market, a special market, one for any particular article: perhaps the original of the word *Mandovy*, called, the mart at Mirzapur. Reg. ix. 1810, sec. 43. Tel. (మండి) A wholesale shop.

MANDIRA, or MANDIR, corruptly, MANDIL, S. &c. (मन्दिर) A dwelling, a temple: in Bengal, usually a small temple containing a *Linga*. *Devamandira*, a temple, a pagoda. *Rájamandira*, a palace.

MANḌUÁ, H. (मडूआ) A sort of grain (Eleusine corveana).

MANḌWÁ, H. (منڈوا) A custom-house or station

MANE, Karn. (ಮನೆ) A tax.

MANELÁVÁḌU, Tel. (మనెలావాడు) An itinerant dealer in coral and gems; commonly termed a *Manilla*-man, but probably from *Maṇi*, S. a jewel.

MANGALA, vernacularly, MANGAL, MUNGUL, S. (मङ्गल, also Mar. मंगळ) Good fortune, auspiciousness; whence it is applied to any festive ceremony or public festival, as propitious to favourable results, as to a marriage: in Marathi, uttered significantly, it implies an irregular or invalid marriage. The planet Mars.

Mangala-vára, vernacularly, *Mangal-bár*, S. (मङ्गलवार) Tuesday.

Mangaláshṭaka, S. &c. (मङ्गलाष्टक) The lucky-eight, *i.e.* eight lines of a benediction pronounced by a Brahman on a newly-wedded pair, while a piece of silk is held between them; South of India.

Mangalavádu, Mangali, Tel. (మంగలవాడు, మంగలి) A barber.

Mangalasútra, S. &c. (मङ्गलसूत्र) The lucky thread; a string having in the centre a piece of gold or other valuable material tied by the bridegroom round the neck of the bride, at the time of marriage, and worn by the latter as long as her husband lives: in the dialects of the south, to which the practice is peculiar, it is usually called *Táli*: in Upper India, it is a string or piece of silk tied round the wrist, and worn only during the marriage celebration.

Mangalan, Mangali, Tam. (மங்கலன், மங்கலி) A barber by caste and occupation, said to be sprung from a mother of the tribe of artificers and a father of the oilman caste.

Mangaḷíchá, Mar. (मंगळीचा) Of an irregular marriage: the offspring; illegitimate, bastard.

MÁNG, Mar. (मांग) A low caste, or individual of it, employed in low and menial offices: as a member of the village, the *Máng* commonly officiates as scavenger, guide, watchman, and executioner.

MANGALIA, (?) H. A woman legally married (perhaps for *Mangalíá*).

MANGI, Thug. Treasure.

MÁNGNÁ, H. &c. (مانگنا), MÁRGAṆA, S. (मार्गण), MÁNGAN, Hindi (मांगन), MÁNGAN, or MÁNGNÁ, Beng. (মাংগন, মাংগনা) Asking, begging, requiring; whence borrowing, asking for a loan; also a cess or impost formerly levied to defray the allowance of the public weigher of grain; also an unauthorised exaction by the native officer at landing-places and custom stations, asking a fee for themselves or the Zamindárs. In Bahar, a fee or perquisite of the headman receivable from the villagers in kind, a share of the crop.

Mángní, also *Mangní*, H. (مانگنی, منگنی), *Mágaṇí*, or *Mágí*, Mar. (मागणी, मागी) Asking a girl in marriage previous to the betrothal; also the ceremony of betrothing: borrowing, asking for a loan; begging: a contribution solicited from the Ryots by the Zamindár on any emergency.

Mangat, or *Mangtá*, H. (منگت ,منگتا) A beggar, a borrower.

Mangetar, H. (S. منگیتر) One to whom a man or woman is betrothed.

MAṆIGA, Tel. (మణిగ) A shop.

MANIHÁR, or MANIÁR, corruptly, MUNNIAR, H. (S. منیار ,منہار) A maker of glass bracelets worn by women; a jeweller.

MAṆIHÁMU, Tel. (మణిహారము) Trade, merchandise.

MANIKAVELI, corruptly, MUNNY CAVELLY, (?) Fees paid for the village watch (in Kanara).

MAṆIKÁRAN, Mal. (മണികാരൻ) An inferior revenue officer, a collector, see *Maniyam*: a jeweller, a lapidary.

MANIVÁR, MUNEWAR, or MUNNEEWAR, Mal. (?) The revenue accountant of a district: a superintendant of police (it is probably a corruption of *Maniyakár*).

MÁNIK, Beng. (মানিক) A measure, the eighth of a *khári*.

MANIVI, Karn. (ಮನವಿ) A petition, an address from an inferior to a superior.

MAṆIYAM, Tam. and Mal. (மணியம், മണിയം), MAṆIYA, Karn. (ಮಣಿಯ), MAṆIYAMU, Tel. (మణియము) Superintendence or management of affairs; especially the superintendence of revenue to a limited amount, a subordinate office under the collector, a surveyorship of revenue: also, in Karn., a tax.

Guḍi-maṇiya, Karn. (ಗುಡಿಮಣಿಯ), or *Koyilmaṇiyam*, Tam. (கோயில்மணியம்) Superintendence of a temple.

Sunka-maṇiya, Karn. (ಸುಂಕಮಣಿಯ) Superintendence of a custom-house.

Úr-maṇiyam, Tam. (ஊர்மணியம்) Superintendence of a village.

Vaṭṭa-maṇiyam, Tam. (வட்டமணியம்) Superintendence of a district.

Maṇiyakáran, Tam. (மணியக்காரன்), *Maṇiyagára*, corruptly, *Monigar*, *Moniagar*, or *Munagar*, Karn. (ಮಣಿಯಗಾರ), *Maṇiyagáḍu*, Tel. (మణియగాడు) A superintendant in general, the head man of a village, the superintendant of a temple: in the Tamil countries it is especially applied to a subordinate native revenue officer employed in the collection and management of the revenue under the native Tahsildár, by whom he is appointed, and to whom he is responsible: he is also charged with a limited superintendence of police. The Naib *Maniyakára* is the immediate deputy of the Tahsildár, and has extensive jurisdiction under him, but the term usually implies the *Vaṭṭa maniyakár*, or collector of a small district of two or three villages: this officer is a kind of head Peon, who, in concert with the heads of villages, superintends not only the collections, but the cultivation, the reaping, and selling of the crop, when the revenue is paid in kind, and settles petty disputes.

Maṇiyaṇi, Mal. (മണിയണി) A steward or manager of an estate on behalf of the owner or Janmkár (Malabar).

MAÑJÁDI, MAÑJÁLI, or MÁÑCHÁDI, &c. Tam. Mal. (மஞ்சாடி, மஞ்சாளி), MANJÁLI, Tel. (మంజాళి) A weight for weighing diamonds; a carat, or four grains avoirdupois. In Malabar it is said to be used for weighing gold, and *Manchaḍiyiḍ* (മഞ്ചാടിയിട) to be the name of the weight used for diamonds only.

MANJ, Thug. The fighting of cats, a good omen during the first watch of the night, but bad at any other season.

MANJÁ, H. (مانجا) Anointing the body with turmeric on festive occasions: an invitation and present accompanying it.

MAÑJANÍR, Tam. (மஞ்சணீர்) Turmeric water, the drinking of which is part of the rite of adoption, whence *Mañjanír-chíṭṭu*, Tam. (மஞ்சணீர்ச்சீட்டு) A writing or deed concerning adoption.

Mañjanírppiḷḷai, Tam. (மஞ்சணீர்ப்பிள்ளை) An adopted child.

MANKI, (?) H. The head man of a village.—Chota Nagpur.

MÁNJH, or MÁNJHÁ, incorrectly, MUNJA, MUNJHA, MUNJHAR, H. (مانجھ ,مانجھا, मांझ, from S. *madhya*, middle) The land lying between the land in the immediate proximity of a village and that on the boundaries of its lands; it is considered the second sort of land in point of fertility.

MÁNJHI, H. (مانجھي), MÁJÍ, or MÁJHÍ, Beng. (মাজী, মাঝি) The steersman of a boat: among the Rajmahal mountaineers, a title borne by their head men: also termed MÁNHÁ.

MÁNJWÁR, Thug. A jackal.

MANKHELA, Thug. A man.

MANKAṆI, Karn. (ಮಂಕಣಿ) A basket for throwing up water from a reservoir into a channel of irrigation: a double basket for carrying four vessels, &c., on a bullock.

MANḲÚLA, H. (A. منقوله) Personal or moveable, in opposition to real property.

Ghair-manḳúla, real or moveable property.

MAṆṆA, Mal. (മണ്ണ) Earth, soil.

Mannattán, Mal. (മണ്ണത്താൻ) A washerman.

MANNAM, corruptly, MUNNIM, Tel. (మన్నెం) Highlands, hill country.—Northern Sirkars.

MANNAVEḌU, also written, MUNNAVADOO, Tam. (மன்னவேடு) A village inhabited by Súdras.

MANNODDARU, Karn. (ಮಂಡೊಡ್ಡರು) A class of labourers who execute heavy work, such as heaving blocks of stone, constructing earthen walls, &c.

MANOVARTI, or MANOVARTE-INÁMU, corruptly, MUNNOVERTY, Tel. (S. మనోవర్తి) A pension, land granted for the subsistence of a pensioner.

MANNEVÁDU, Tel. (మన్నెవాడు, from మన్నె, land) A proprietor, a landholder, a Zamindár.

MANNI, Tel. (మన్ని) A land measure, commonly designated a ground = (60 × 40 feet) 2400 square feet.

MANSAB, MUNSUB, H. (A. منصب) Office, dignity, a military title and rank conferred by the Moghul government of Dehli, regulated by the supposed number of horse the holder of the title could, if required, bring into the field, varying from ten to ten thousand: Jágírs were assigned for the maintenance of this force, which was in the highest and lowest grades, rather nominal than real: the first part of a *sanad*, or grant, in which the titles of the grantee were recited.

Mansabdár, H. (منصبدار) A noble holding a *mansab*, or military rank of a certain number of horse, although sometimes wholly engaged in the civil service of the state.

Mansabdárán, H. (منصبداران, plur. of the preceding) An aggregate term for the assignments of Jágírs or land revenues to the *Mansabdárs*.

Mansab-zát, H. (منصبزات) The personal rank of one holding the official rank of a *mansab*.

MANSAJ, MANSIJ, H. (A. منسج) A weaver's shop.

MANSHÁ, H. (منشا) Provision of a law or statute.

MANSÚB, H. &c. (A. منصوب) Considered, determined, established.

Mansúbah, H. &c. (A. منصوبه), *Mansubá*, Mar. (मंसुबा) Determination, deliberation.

Mansubí, Mar. (A. मंसुबी) Investigation, determination of minor disputes: the office of the Pancháit.

Mansubdár, Mar. (मंसुबदार) A particular officer in a court of judicature.

MANTÍ, Hindi (मनती) Balance of rent when inconsiderable, and which the cultivator engages to pay in a few days.

MANTRA, S. &c. (मन्त्र) A prayer, a prayer of the Veda, a mystical or magical formula, the prayers or incantations of the Tantras: counsel, advice.

Mantrí, S. &c. (मन्त्री) A minister, a counsellor.

MANÚTI, Karn. (ಮನೂತಿ) An agreement: receiving interest on a sum of money for which a person has become surety. See *Manauti*.

MANWANTARA, S. &c. (मन्वन्तर) The period of the existence of a *Manu*, being equal to 71 great *yugas*, or ages of the gods, or 306,720,000 years.

MÁNYAM, corruptly, MAUNIUM, Karn. (ಮಾನ್ಯಂ), MÁNYAMU, Tel. (మాన్యము), MÁNIYAM, Tam. (மானியம்), (all three are from the S. *mánya*, respectable, respected, shewing an intention to do favour or honour) Land in the south of India, held either at a low assessment, or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the state or community, as in the case of the officers and servants of a village. These tenures are distinguished as *Tarapadi-mányam*, when it is inherited or held from an uncertain period, as an independent right; and *Dumbala-* or *Sanad-mányam*, when held by virtue of a specific grant from the ruling power. They are also distinguished as *Sarva-mányam*, (from S. *sarva*, all) when the holder is entitled not only to the revenue of the state, but the rents of the cultivators; and as *Ardhamányam* (from *ardha*, a half), where the holder has a claim only to the government revenue: the former is not frequent, except in the case of grants made to temples conjointly by the state and the cultivators: the term is also laxly applied to any free grant or perquisite held in hereditary right by members of a village community.

Gudimányamu, Tel. (గుడిమాన్యము) Land granted for the maintenance of a temple.

Mániyakáran, Tam. (மானியக்காரன்) The holder of rent-free land, or any hereditary right or privilege.

Kánimániyam, Tam. (காணிமானியம்) Hereditary land exempt from all tax.

Tótimánya, Karn. (ತೋಟಿಮಾನ್ಯ) An allowance in land to a village servant.

Kudimakkalmániyam, Tam. (குடிமக்கள்மானியம்) Rent-free lands assigned to the village servants.

Méraimániyam, Tam. (மேரைமானியம்) A grant of a portion of the gross produce of cultivated lands in kind, now commuted for money.

MANZIL, H. (A. منزل), MANJIL, Beng. (মনজিল), MAJAL, Mar. (मजल), MAJILI, Tel. (మజిలీ) A stage, a station, the place where the traveller suspends his march; also, in Mohammadan law, a tenement, a habitation, a place in which a family may reside.

Manázil mulázima, H. (A. plur. of *manzil*, and ملازمه, contiguous) Adjoining or contiguous tenements or apartments, such as are within the same house or building.

Manázil mutabáyina, H. (A. متباينه, distinct) Separate or distinct tenements or apartments.

MANẒÚR, vernacularly, MANJUR, or MUNJOOR, H. (A. منظور) Approved of.

MÁŌ-MAWÁSA, (?) H. A family, the several families composing a village community.—Kamaon.

MÁP, or MÁPA, H. &c. (S. ماپ, माप) Measurement of any kind, whether of weight, length, or capacity, but especially linear measure; a measure; a portion or quantity determined by measure.

Mápárí, Mar. (मापारी) An officer in large towns whose duty is to measure the grain that is brought into the market: a measure of capacity for grain, the same as a Phará, q. v.

Máp-daṛí, Beng. (মাপদড়ী) A measuring line.

Máp-jonk, Beng. (মাপযোংক) Measuring, a measurement.

Máp-paṭṭí, Mar. (मापपट्टी) A charge made to the cultivators for the cost of measuring the grain when the revenue is received in kind.

Máptol, H. &c. (ماپتول) A system of measures and weights.

Mápṭu, Guz. (માપટું) A measure, a vessel for measuring corn, wine, &c.

Mápteṇ, Mar. (मापेटं) A measure of capacity, a half *ser*, whether *pakhá*, or *kachchá*.

MÁPPIḶḶA, plur. MÁPPILLAMÁR, commonly, MOPLAH, or MOPLAY, Mal. (മാപ്പിള്ള) A native of Malabar, a descendant of the Arabs who first settled in Malabar, lit. the son (*pilla*) of his mother (*má*), as sprung from the intercourse of foreign colonists, who were persons unknown, with Malabar women: the term is also applied to the descendants of the Nestorian Christians, but is, in that case, usually distinguished by the prefix, *Nasráni* (നസ്രാണി), while *Jonahan* (ജൊനകൻ), from *Yavana*, is prefixed to the Mohammadan *Máppillas*: the *Máppillas* of both classes are numerous in Malabar.

MÁR, H. &c. (مار, मार, from the S. causal of मृ, to die, मारय) Beating, striking, killing.

Márámárí, H. &c. (ماراماری) Mutual beating, fighting, assault, affray.

Márana, vernacularly, *Máran*, S. &c. (मारण) Beating, killing.

Mári, Mar. &c. (मारि) Plague, destructive or epidemic disease.

Márpíṭ, H. &c. (مارپیٹ) A beating, fighting, assault and battery, affray.

MÁR, corruptly, MAAR. H. (مار, मार) A stiff clay or loamy soil with some sand and vegetable mould: in Bundelkhand the term designates a rich black loam.

MÁR, (?) Karn. A land measure varying from 4 to 20 *kurgis*, or 16 to 80 acres.

MAṚA, Mal. (മഴ) Rain.

Maṛakálam, (മഴക്കാലം) The rainy season.

MÁRÁ, Hindi (मारा) Soil that is productive only in the rains.

MARÁÍ, Beng. (মরাই) A magazine of corn, a granary.

MARAKÁḌU, Tel. (మరకాడు) The native commander of a ship.

MARAKKÁL, commonly MARKAL, or MERCAL, Tam. (மரக்கால்) A grain measure in use at Madras, containing 8 *padis*, or *measures*, and being one-twelfth of a *kalam*: it formerly consisted of 750 cubic inches, but is now fixed at 800 cubic inches: 400 *marakkáls* = 1 *garisa*, or *garce*. A *marakkál* of rice or of salt weighs 960 rupees = 12 *sers*, or 24 lb. 6 oz. Prinsep calls the *Markal* = 27 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr. of water, or nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ imperial gallons; but the standard, as since fixed (20th Oct. 1846), makes the *marakkál* as above, = 28 lb. 12 oz. 13 dr. 22 gr., or in measure $2\frac{9}{10}$ the imperial gallon.

MARAM, Mal. Tam. (മരം) Wood, timber.

MARAMMAT, H. &c. (A. مرمّت) Mending, repairing. *Marámat*, Mar. (मरामत) The entire operations or processes of any art, as, in agriculture, manuring, ploughing, harrowing, sowing, &c.

Marammatu-jábitá, Tel. (మరమ్మతుజాబితా) Amount particulars of the cost of repairing roads, tanks, or other public works.

MÁṚAN, Beng. (মাড়ন) Threshing or treading-out grain.

MARAPPAṆI-KÁRAN, Mal. (മരപ്പണിക്കാരൻ) A carpenter.

MARARI, Thug. A party of Thugs assembled in council.

MÁRÁṬA, Karn. (ಮಾರಾಟ) Double-dealing: selling.

MARATTALAI, Tam. (மரத்தலை) Scattered trees in a village.

Marattalai-áyakkaṭṭu, Tam. (மரத்தலை ஆயக்கட்டு) Total of plantations.

MARAVIDAI, Tam. (மரவிடை, from *maram* மரம், a tree) A term used in deeds of the transfer of land to convey all kinds of woods, timber, and plantations; also ground on which trees are growing.

MÁRGA, vernacularly, MÁRG, S. &c. (मार्ग) A road, a way; also, fig., a way of life or belief, a doctrine, a sect.

Adḍuvu-márg, Karn. (ಅಡ್ಡುವುಮಾರ್ಗ) A bye or cross road.

Bharámárg, Karn. (ಭರಾಮಾರ್ಗ) A road for exports and imports.

Rájámárg, H. &c. (راجامارگ, राजामार्ग) A royal road, a principal or main road, or highway.

Márggakáran, Mal. (മാർഗ്ഗക്കാരൻ) A man of a parti-

cular religious sect; applied in Malabar especially to Roman Catholics.

Márgapála, S. &c. (मार्गपाल) A watchman, a patrol, a guardian of the road: custos-viarum.

Márgí, Hindi, &c. (मार्गी) A traveller, a follower, one who goes the road, either lit. or fig., amongst the Thugs, a pupil, a tyro.

MÁRGAḶÍ, Tam. (மார்கழி) The ninth month of the year. See the next.

Margaṣírsha, S. &c. (मार्गशीर्ष) The ninth month of the year (Nov.-Dec.), when the moon is in the asterism *Mṛigasírsha*, (the head of the *Mṛiga*, or deer).

MARGHAṬ, Hindi (मरघट) A place where dead bodies are burnt.

MÁṚHA, Uriya (ମାଢ) A small weight used by braziers: four make one *hariṣa*, or *harsha*.

MARHÚM, H. (A. مرحوم) Lit., one who has found mercy, *i.e.* dead, deceased.

MARHÚN, H. &c. (مرهون, from *rahan*) Pledged, mortgaged, as property.

MÁRÍ, Tam. (மாரி) Water, rain.

Márikálam, Tam. (மாரிகாலம்) The rainy season.

Marigómmu, Tel. (మరిగొమ్ము), *Marigómbu*, Karn. (ಮರಿಗೊಂಬು) An outlet by which the surplus water of a tank is carried off.

MÁṞI, or MÁṞÁḌI, Tam. (மாறி, மாறாடி) A cheat, a swindler, a thief.

MARÍCHA, S. (मरीच), MIRCH, H. (مرچ) Pepper, especially black pepper; also *Gul-mirch*, black pepper; *Lál-mirch*, red pepper from *Chillis*, or *Capsicum*.

MÂRIFAT, H. (معرفت) Knowledge, but used more adverbially to imply by means of, through or by any medium or cause.

Máraphat, Hindi (मारफत) By the hands of.

Máraphatio, Guz. (મારફતીઓ) An agent, a factor, a broker, one through whom any business is transacted.

MÁRIGA, Karn. (ಮಾರಿಗ) A man of low caste, a *Chandála*.

MARIKÁRU, Tel. (మరికారు) The second or a light crop, one of a coarse kind of rice grown between Oct. and Jan.

MARIYÁ, Khond. A human victim sacrificed on particular occasions.

MÁRKAMU, Tel. (మార్కము) Exchange, particularly of money.

MARKÁRI, Tel. (మరకారి) A head boatman.

MAROCHA, also written, MORACA, and MORACHA, (?) Beng. A tax on marriages levied in Bengal by the Mohammadan government: a present exacted on marriages by the Zamindárs from the Ryots.

MAROT, (?) A grant of land to the heirs of a man killed in battle.—Kamaon.

MARSA, (?) H. A plant yielding a small edible grain largely consumed in the hills (Amaranthus olearaceus).

MARSIA, H. (A. مرثيه) A dirge, an elegy; especially the verses recited at the Muharram, in lamentation for the descendants of *Âli*.

MARU, S. &c. (मरु) A dry or sandy and sterile tract, a desert.

Marubhúmi, S. &c. (मरुभूमि) Dry, sterile, or sandy land.

Marudes, or *Marusthal*, H. (from S. *desa*, a country, or *sthala*, a tract) A desert country, applied especially to the sandy districts between Rájputána and the Indus.

MARÚL, (?) Mar. A kind of soil of a light black colour on the banks of rivers.

MARUMAKKAḶ, Mal. (മരുമക്കൾ) A niece: a daughter-in-law.

Marumakkan, Mal. (മരുമക്കൻ) A nephew: a son-in-law.

Marumakkattáyam, Mal. (മരുമക്കത്തായം) Succession to inheritance by sisters' sons, or in the female line, as observed by the Nairs, some of the Brahman and Mápilla families, and some of the servile tribes in Malabar.

MAṞUPANAYAM, Mal. (മറുപണയം, from മറ, another) A pawn pledged to another, or perhaps a counter-pledge.

Maṟupáṭṭam, incorrectly, *Marroopattom*, Mal. (മറുപാട്ടം) A copy of title-deeds kept by the seller or lessor, a counterpart lease or agreement; sometimes *Marupáttam-chit*.

MARVILIYA, (?) Tam. A messenger, a *peon*.

MÁRWÁ, Guz. (મારવા) One of the two principal sorts of soil in Guzerat, a sandy soil of a light brown colour, rapidly absorbing rain and having water at no great depth below the surface: it requires manure, but, treated properly, yields the best crops both as to quality and quantity.

MÁRWÁṚÍ, Mar. &c. (मारवाडी) A native of Central Hindustan, of *Malwa*, or, more correctly speaking, of *Márwár*, settled in other parts of India, and usually following the business of banker, broker, and merchant: some of an inferior class in the Maraṭha provinces employ themselves in trade as cornchandlers and grocers. *Márwáṛí* bankers are mostly of the Jain religion.

MARYÁDÁ, vernacularly, MARJÁDÁ, S. &c. (मर्य्यादा) Decorum, propriety, limit, boundary: custom, usage.

MÁSA, vernacularly, MÁS, S. &c. (मास) A month.

Másántikam, S. &c. (मासान्तिकं) Any thing relating to the end (*anta*) of a month, monthly pay, monthly accounts, &c.

MAS

Masáhará, Beng. (মসাহরা) Bargaining by the month, monthly pay: (this is probably a vernacular corruption of *Musháhara*, q. v.).

Másavṛiddhi, S. &c. (मासवृद्धि) Monthly interest; also the increase of a month, or an intercalary month.

Máshabár, corruptly, *Mashhabar*, *Mashhawar*, H. &c. (ماسکبار, from Port. *Acabar*, to end) The end of a month, a month's accounts, a monthly abstract of the cases tried in a civil court.

MÁSÁ, Hindi (मासा) A land measure, three-fourths of a *bíghá*.—Kamaon.

MASÁHAT, corruptly, MUSSAUT, H. (A. مساحت) Measuring, measurement: whence *Mashátu*, Tel. (మసహాతు) Measurement of land, survey.

Máshátudáru, Tel. (మసహాతుదారు) A land measurer, a surveyor.

MASÁLAH, corruptly, MUSSALAH, H. (A. مصالح), MASÁLÁ, Beng. &c. (মসালা) Spices, condiments, seasoning: in Mar. it also applied to an exaction levied under the former government on every person summoned to answer a charge against him; also to fees payable to inferior native officers or messengers sent to collect the revenue.

MASÁN, Hindi, &c. (मसान, from the S. *ṣmasán* श्मसान), MASÁNIHURÁ, Uriya (ମଶାଣିହୁଡ଼ା) A place where dead bodies are burnt, a cemetery.

MASÁRI, (?) Mar. Soil of various sorts; as, *Masab-masári*, mixed soil; *Hit-masári*, soil resembling flour; *Kemp-masári*, of a reddish colour; *Kall-masári*, stony; *Cosuch-masári*, sandy: (these are all given in the fourth volume of the 'Selections from the Records,' p. 779, but are not verifiable elsewhere, and are no doubt inaccurately printed).

MÁSH, H. &c. (S. ماش, माष), also, MÁSH-KALÁY, Beng. (মাষ, মাষকলায) Kinds of pulse very generally eaten (Phaseolus radiatus, and Dolichos pilosus).

MÁSHA, S., and in most of the dialects (माष), MÁSHA, or MÁSÁ, Mar. (माष, मासा) An elementary weight in the system of goldsmiths' and jewellers' weights throughout India, and the basis of the weight of the current silver coin: it is variously reckoned at 5, 8, or 10 *ratis*, or seeds of the Abrus precatorius, which usually weigh about 2 grains troy: the average weight of the *másha*, according to Mr. Colebrooke, was $17\frac{3}{8}$ grs.: the actual weight of several examined in England, sent from different parts of India, varied from $14\frac{7}{10}$ grs. to $18\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; the Benares *másha* weighed $17\frac{7}{10}$ grs. Mr. Prinsep, from the weight of several Akbar-shahi rupees, the standard weight of which was $11\frac{1}{4}$ *máshás*, valued the latter at $15\frac{1}{2}$ grs.: as now fixed by law, as one-twelfth of the *tola* of 180 grs., the *másha* weighs 15 grs.

MASHÁIKH, H. (A. مشائخ, plur. of *shaikh* شیخ) Elders, holy persons, heads of religious fraternities among the Mohammadans.

MASHAK, or MASHK, MUSHAK, MUSHK, H. &c. (P. مشك), MASAK, Mar. (मसक) A leather water-bag for carrying water about.

MASHAKKAT, H. (A. مشقّت), MAṢÁGAT, Mar. (मशागत), MASHÁKATU, Tel. (మషాకతు) Pains, labour: improvement of lands, repair of tombs, &c.: wages of labour.

Maṣágatí, Mar. (मशागती) A common labourer.

MASHÂL, MUSHÂL, H. (A. مشعل) A lamp, a lanthorn, a torch.

Mashâlchí, H. (مشعلچي) A torch- or lamp-bearer: as a domestic servant, he is also employed under the superior table servants to clean the plates, dishes, &c.

MASHÁṬA, H. (A. مشاطه) A waiting-woman, one who assists in dressing, and combing the hair, especially of a bride; she is also employed to negociate marriages.

MÁSHHÚR, H. (مشهور) Celebrated, notorious, well-known.

MASHÍAT, H. (A. مشيت) With pleasure: in Mohammadan law, power or will.

MASHRIK, H. (A. مشرك) The east.

MASHRÚÂ, H. (A. مشروع) Legal, conformable to, or prescribed by law: hence it is sometimes applied to a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, dressed in which it is lawful to pray; silk alone is prohibited.

MASHRÚṬ, H. (A. مشروط) Stipulated, agreed; conditional, as applied to assignments or grants of land revenue, importing that the grant was accompanied by certain stipulated conditions.

Mashrúṭ diwání, H. (A. from ديوان) Conditional assignments for the remuneration of a fiscal functionary.

Mashrut-faujdárí, H. (P. فوجدار) Assignments to the officers charged with the military and police establishments.

Mashrút-i-thánaját, H. (pl. of *thána* تهانا, a police station) Conditional assignments for the support of police or military stations under the Mohammadan government.

MÁSI, Tam. (மாசி) The eleventh month of the year (Feb.-March).

MASI, MUSEE, H. &c. (S. مسي, मसी), MASHI, Mal. (മഷി) Ink, also a black powder used as a collyrium.

Mashikáran, Mal. (മഷിക്കാരൻ) An ink-maker: also a conjurer, one who professes to detect theft by applying a

black powder or ink to his eyes, or by rubbing it on his hand, or on a plate, and pretending to view in it the person of the thief.

MASÍNÁ, S. &c. (मसीना) Linseed (Linum utilatissimum).

MAṢLA, H. (A. مثلہ) An example, exemplary public punishment.

MASNÚN, H. (A. مسنون) Lawful, legalized, allowed, conformable to the sayings of Mohammad.

MASTAKÁVAGHRÁṆA, Mar. (S. मस्तक, the head, and अवघ्राण, smelling) Smelling the head, a mark of affection among the Hindus, as shewn by a parent to a child, or an elder to a junior: it is one of the ceremonials of adoption, the child being seated on the lap of the adopter, the latter smells his head.

MASTÁN, Uriya (ମସ୍ତାନ) A Brahman following the practice of agriculture.

MASTÍSA, H. (مستیسا, Port. *mestiço*) A person of mixed Indian and European descent.

MASÚR, H. &c. (S. مسور, मसूर) A kind of pulse much cultivated (Ervum or Cicer lens, or hirsutum).

MASÚLA, commonly, MUSSOOLA (of doubtful origin), A kind of boat for crossing the surf on the Madras coast: it is usually from 30 to 40 feet long by 6 broad and 8 deep, flat bottomed, and having the planks sown together with withes of straw between each plank: it has ten rowers, and can carry twenty passengers.

MASWADA, H. (مسودہ), MASUDÁ, Mar., A rough draft, a foul copy, a sketch.

MASWÁḌI, or WÁRÍ, Guz. (મસવાડી) A municipal tax.

MÁT, (?) A kind of sale of land in Kamaon in which the vendor remains responsible for the public revenue: on his death its payment devolves on the purchaser: also a sale under similar circumstances, but in which the vendor reserves for himself and heirs the right to re-purchase: the word ordinarily means a pledge or mortgage.—Kamaon.

MATÁÁ, H. (A. متاع), MATÁ, Hindi (मता) Goods, chattels, furniture, merchandise.

MATA, Mal. (മട) A flood-gate, a sluice.

MATA, Beng. &c. (মত, S. मत, what is thought) A doctrine, an opinion, a form of faith, a religious sect or belief.

MAṬAKOLA, Mal. (മടക്കോല) A folded letter.

Matakolakáran, Mal. (മടക്കോലക്കാരൻ) A messenger, an ambassador.

MÁTAM, H. (A. ماتم) Mourning, especially the public mourning at the Muharram.

Mátamdár, H. (P. دار, who has) A mourner.

Mátampursi, H. (P. پرس, asking) Condolence: also funeral ceremonies.

MATAN, H. &c. (A. متن), Beng. (মতন) The text of a book: the body, middle, or text of a deed, as distinct from the attestations and endorsements: in Eastern Bengal, a deduction from the actual area of a farm allowed to the tenant for his profit, on condition of his bringing adjacent waste lands into cultivation.

MATANGI, H. (A. متنگی) What is relied on: (in a law-suit) vouchers, documents.

MAṬHA, vernacularly, MAṬH, MUṬH, incorrectly, MUT, or MUTT, S. &c. (متھ, मठ) A building or set of buildings where Hindu religious mendicants reside under a superior, or *Mahant*, generally having rent-free lands in endowment, although supported in part by alms; also a small temple: or a college for Brahman students.

Maṭhadadavasa, Karn. (ಮಠದದವಸ) A tax levied in lieu of grain formerly assigned to a particular convent.

Maṭhadaiyya, Karn. (ಮಠದಯ್ಯ) A servant in a Lingáit village who supplies strangers and travellers with provisions.

Maṭha-patti-joḍi, Karn. (ಮಠಪಟ್ಟಿಜೋಡಿ) A tax levied on the privileged heads of Lingáit *Maṭhs*.

MÁṬH, Beng. (মাঠ) A plain, a field, a tract of cultivable lands.

Máṭh-chiṭá, Beng. (মাঠচিটা) A rough statement or specification of the square contents of a field in surveying.

Máṭhán, Beng. (মাঠান) Lying in, or situated on, a plain.

Máṭhánjámi, Beng. (মাঠানজমি) Land lying on a plain.

MAṬHÁ- or MAṬṬHÁPATI, corruptly, MUTPUTEE, Mar. (मठापति, from *Maṭhá*, or *Maṭṭha*, butter-milk or curds) A member of a village community holding land in *inám*, rent-free, on condition of his supplying public officers and servants with butter-milk, being also paid for the same: it is said also to apply to a village servant who acted not only as purveyor to public officers but sometimes as cook for the villagers.

MÁTHÁPHOṚ, Thug. The advance of an ass braying in front of a gang, indicating they will have their heads (*máthá*) broken (*phoṛa*) if they proceed.

MATHAUṬ, MUTHOUT, corruptly, MAHTOOT, MHATOOT, MAHTOOL, MATHOTE, MUTHOTE, MATHOOTY, &c. H. (متھوٹ, मठोट, from H. *máthá*, S. *mastaka*, the head) Capitation, poll-tax, contribution, impost; applied in Bengal to an extra or occasional cess or tax imposed upon the cultivators for some special purpose, or under some incidental pretext, either by the state or the Zamindár, or the prin-

cipal revenue officer of a district: these taxes were in part abolished and in part consolidated by Ben. Reg. viii. 1793.

Fíl-khaná-mathaut, H. (from *Fíl-khana*, elephant house) A cess on the cultivators for the expense of the public elephant stables.

Zar-mathaut, H. (from P. زر, gold or money) A charge to the cultivators to cover any loss by deficiency of weight, or difference of value in the coins receivable in payment of revenue.

MATÍ, H. &c. (S. متی, मति) Mind, understanding.

MATLAB, MUTLUB, H. (A. مطلب) Object, intention: substance or purport of a document.

MÁTRI, S. &c. (मातृ) A mother, either a natural mother or a step-mother, a father's wife other than the parent: a name applied to a class of female divinities of a mystical character, the mothers of the gods, their personified *Saktis* or energies.

Mátri-bandhu, S. (मातृबंधु) A mother's cognate relation, but limited in law to the son of a maternal grandfather's sister, of a maternal grandmother's sister, and of a mother's maternal uncle.

Mátridatta, S. (मातृदत्त) Given by a mother to a bride at her marriage, constituting an item of woman's property.

MATRÚK, H. (A. متروك) Abolished, rescinded, left, abandoned.

Matrúka, H. (A. متروكه, plur. *Matrukát*, متروكات) Estate, goods, or property of a person deceased to which his heirs are legally entitled.

MATSYÁNDIKÁ, S. &c. (मत्स्याण्डिका, from *matsya*, a fish, and *anda*, an egg) Coarse sugar, the juice partially strained after the first boiling: according to some also, sugar-candy.

MATTÍ, or MITTÍ, H. &c. (مٹّی, from the S. *Mrit*, or *Mrittiká*) MÁTÍ, Beng. (মাটী), MÁTÍ, Mar. (माती), Earth, soil. MATTÍ, Karn. (ಮಟ್ಟಿ) White earth.

Máterá, Mar. (मातेरा) Dirty, mixed with earth or dirt, as grain, &c.

Mattiá, H. (مٹّیا) A well without a frame; merely excavated.

Mattiárá, *Matiyára*, *Mátiyárí*, commonly, but incorrectly, *Mutiyár*, *Mutiyára*, and, corruptly, *Mootiyáree*, H. (مٹّیارا, मटीयारा, माटीयारी) A rich clay soil, mixed with a small proportion of sand: one analysis gives one-tenth of silex, the rest alluvial mould.

Mattiár-cháhí, H. (from *cháh* چاه, a well) Rich soil irrigated by wells.

Mátikátá, Beng. (মাটীকাটা) A digger, a delver; one put to hard labour on the roads.

Mátiyál, Beng. (মাটীয়াল) Rich clay soil without sand.

MÁTTA, Mal. (മാററ) Quality, touch, or fineness, of the precious metals.

MÁTTAM, Mal. (മാററം) Change, exchange, barter, changing money.

MATTAM, Mal. (മട്ടം) A rule, a carpenter's square.

MATÚÁ, A. (مطوع) In law, a person of incompetent understanding, one who can only imperfectly apprehend the nature of legal acts, as, for instance, knowing the nature of a sale, but incapable of appreciating the profit or loss attending it.

MATÚL, H. (A. مطول) One to whom delay is granted in paying a debt: one who defers payment.

MÁTULA, vernacularly, MÁTUL, S. &c. (मातुल) A maternal uncle. MÁTULÁNÍ, his wife.

MATWÁLÁ, (?) Hard, as water containing saline or earthy particles (perhaps from *matti*, earth).

MAU, corruptly, MAW, MOW, Tam. (மௌ) A measure of land, the twentieth of a *Veli*, and containing 100 *Guntas* of 44 square feet. See *Má*.

MAUJÚDÁT, H. (A. موجودات, plur. of *maujúd* موجود, what exists) Assets, effects, funds, existing things or properties.

MAUKÚF, H. &c. (A. موقوف), Beng. (মোকুফ), MAHKÚB, Mar. (महकूब) Suspended, ceased, stopped, delayed, suspended, as a decree of court; also, in Mohammadan law, bequeathed, especially for charitable endowments: used also as a substantive, cessation, arrest of judgment, bequest.

Maukúfi, H. &c. (A. موقوفي) Stopping, suspending, arrest of judgment, suspension of proceedings.

MAULÁ, H. (A. مولا) A judge, a learned or venerable person: an assistant: a person connected with another by the relation of *wilá*, or mutual assistance, as a cause of inheritance, such as an emancipated slave, or a proselyte to whom the master or the converter bequeaths his property: a slave, especially one emancipated.

Maulá-áála, A. (مولا اعلا) A patron, one who makes, or promises, a bequest.

Maulá-asfal, A. (مولا اسفل) A client, a person in whose favour an engagement or bequest is made.

Muwálát, A. (موالات) Friendship, mutual assistance: in law, a contract of mutual amity by which each party acquires a claim to the property of the other to devolve on the survivors.

Mauláná, H. (A. مولانا) The title of a person of learning or respectability, teacher, doctor: in the Maratha countries, the usual designation of the Mohammadan village schoolmaster.

Maulaví, corruptly, *Molavi*, *Moolvy*, H. (A. مولوي) A learned man, a teacher, especially of Arabic, and expounder of Mohammadan law.

MAULI, Thug. One of the gang who carries some money for the support of the families of the party, also, a parole of rendezvous.

MAULÚD, H. (A. مولود) Verses chanted before the bier of a deceased person when carried out to be buried, a dirge, a burial service.

MAUNÍ, S. &c. (मौनी) An ascetic who has taken a vow of perpetual silence, like Paul the Silentiary; also the last day of the month *Phálgun*, when bathing in silence is to be practised.

MAUNJA, S. &c. (मौञ्ज) Any thing relating to *munjá* grass used especially to form a girdle with which a young Brahman is girt at the same time when he is invested with the sacred thread. See *Munj*.

Maunjí, S. &c. (मौञ्जी, fem. of the preceding) The *munja* girdle, the ceremony of putting it on, &c.

MAURHIA, Thug. A gold *mohar*.

MAURÚṢ, H. &c. (A. موروث) Hereditary, inherited, obtained by inheritance; also subst., Inheritance.

Maurúṣí, H. &c. (موروثي) Hereditary, held or holding by inheritance.

Mauruṣi asámi or *ráiat*, H. (اسامي, or رعيت, a cultivator) A cultivator in a village holding by hereditary descent, although not one of the propietary community: he retains his land as long as he pays the established rent, and cannot be dispossessed of it as long as that is paid: he cannot alienate his land by sale or mortgage without the consent of the parties of whom he holds.

Ghair mauruṣí asámí, H. (A. from *ghair* غير, contrary to) A cultivator not holding by hereditary tenure; but it denotes one holding for a stipulated term, or on lease, in distinction to the *Páhi*, or tenant at will.

Maurúṣí ijárá, H. (A. from اجارا, a farm) A hereditary farm, held either at a fixed or variable rent, according to the terms of the lease, but descending from father to son as long as the stipulated rent is paid.

Mauruṣi mukaddam, H. (A. from مقدّم, a preceder) The head man of a village, holding his office by hereditary descent: in some places he is looked upon as the proprietor of the village lands. See *Mukaddam*.

MAUẒÂ, H. (A. موضع), MAUJÁ, Hindi and Mar. (मौजा), MAUJI, Beng. (মৌজি), MAVUJE, or MAUJE, Te. (మవుజె) A village, understanding by that term one or more clusters of habitations, and all the lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants: a *Mauzá* is defined by authority to be 'a parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records, and of known limits.' Directions to settlement officers. The lands, however, are not always contiguous and compact, but may have outlying portions intermixed with those of other villages, but these are brought under one head with the rest in the revenue settlement of the *Mauẓá*.

Mauẓâ-aṣli, H. &c. (from اصل, original) The chief village, or that originally settled: in Kamaon, the one named in the *Paṭṭa* granted to the *Padhán*.

Mauẓâ-dákhilí, H. (from داخل, inclusive) All the villages and the lands which are comprised in the assessment settled with the original or principal village.

Mauẓâwár, or *Maujáwár*, H. (موضعوار) By villages: assessment of the government revenue on the lands comprised within the village limits and dependencies, settled either with the whole community of proprietary villagers or an individual representing them, distinguished therefore from a Zamindárí settlement as not recognising a single proprietor, and from a Ryotwár settlement as not formed with each cultivator separately.

Mauẓíná, H. (موضينا) A village register kept by the village accountant, shewing the extent of the lands, the average rate of rent per bíghá, the amount of cultivated and waste, and the persons paying or exempt from revenue.

MÁVA, Karn. (ಮಾವ) A father-in-law, a father-in-law's brother.

MAVASU, (?) Tam. A kind of fee or contribution payable by the cultivating tenants of fully-assessed lands to the owner.

MÁVIḌAI, or MAVAḌAI, Tam. (மாவிடை, மவடை) A term used in conveyances of land to express game.

Mávidai-maravidai, Tam. (மாவிடைமரவிடை) A term used in deeds to express all kinds of plantations or timber (the combination is, however, erroneous, being expressed by the latter term alone. See *Maravidai*.)

MÁVILAN, or MUVILAN, (?) Mal. The name of a servile tribe, or individual of it, in Malabar.

MÁWAL, Mar. (मावळ) The mountain-valleys of the Sahyádrí range of mountains commencing at the western extremity, and extending about 100 miles east.

MAWÁṢHÍ, H. (A. مواشي), MOWAṢÍ, Hindi (मोवाशी) Cattle, domestic agricultural cattle, as cows, buffaloes, sheep, and goats.

Mawesi. (?) Sindhi, Fee paid to government on the sale of cattle.

MAWIL, Thug. A horse. MAWILI, a mare.

MÁY, Mar. (माय) A mother.

Máy-ájá, Mar. (माय आजा) A maternal grandfather. *Máy-ájí*, (मायआजी) A maternal grandmother.

MAYARÁ, Beng. (ময়রা) A confectioner.

MAZÁRÂT, MAZÁRÎ, MAZRÚÂH, H. (A. مزارعة, مزارع, مزروعة) Cultivated lands, the fields of a village in actual cultivation: a contract of cultivation in which the produce is shared between the proprietor and cultivator in stipulated proportions.

Mazrúâ, corruptly, *Muzrah*, H. (A. مزروع) Cultivated, tilled, a field with a crop upon it.

Muzárâ, or *Muzárî*, H. (A. مزارع) A husbandman, a cultivator.

MAZDÚR, H. (A. مزدور), MAJÚR, Hindi, &c. (मजूर) A labourer, a day labourer.

Mazdúrí, H. (مزدوري), *Majúri*, Hindi &c. (मजूरी) Wages of labour, hire, daily hire.

Mazdúr-paṭṭí, H. (مزدورپٿي) A tax on day labourers in towns not engaged in agriculture—formerly levied.

MAẒHAB, H. (A. مذهب) A religion, a sect, a school of Mohammadan jurisprudence.

MÁẒÍ, vernacularly, MÁJÍ, H. &c. (ماضي, माजी) Past, gone, former.

Májí-amaldár, Karn. (ಮಾಜಿಅಮಲದಾರ) A former collector or manager.

MAẒKÚR, H. (A. مذكور), MAJKÚR, Mar. (मजकूर), MAJKURU, Tel. (మజకురు) Before mentioned, aforesaid, stated, explained: also subst., notice, mention: contents or substance of a written statement; an account or communication of any kind, facts and circumstances related.

Maẓkúrát, *Muẓkoorat*, less correctly, *Muzcorat*, corruptly, *Muscorat*, and *Muscoorat*, H. &c. (مذكورات, plur. of مذكور) Items or particulars of deductions allowed by the Mohammadan governments to the Zamindárs on closing their revenue accounts, to cover the expenses of managing and collecting the revenue: the admitted fees and personal allowances of the Zamindárs, and petty assignments for charitable or religious purposes were also usually included under this head of remissions.

Maẓkúrí, vernacularly, *Majhúrí*, corruptly, *Muscoory*, *Muskoree*, *Mushkoree*, H. &c. (مذكوري) In old revenue accounts it was applied to small and scattered estates or Zamindárís not included in the accounts of the districts in which they were situated, and of which the assessments were paid direct to the officers of the government: subsequently it denoted a revenue payer paying through the intervention of another, except in Cuttack, where it implied the reverse, or the heads of villages paying the revenue immediately to the collector: when added to the title of an officer or servant it signifies that he is only temporarily employed: also, in the south, an inferior servant or Peon attached to a village: elsewhere, a daily messenger: allowance made to the village watchman in the Northern Sirkars.

Maẓkúrí-málguzár, H. (see *Málguzár*) A subordinate payer of revenue, not paying it direct.

Maẓkúrí-mahál, H. (محال, an estate) A small dependent property, the rent of which is paid through a third person.

Maẓkúri-mukaddam, H. (see *Mukaddam*) The hereditary head of a village paying the revenue of the village to government.

Maẓkúri-râiat, H. (from رعيت) A nominal or migratory cultivator, a tenant at will having no hereditary right of occupancy.

Maẓkúri-tâluḳ, (from تعلق) A dependent *táluk* or estate of which the revenue is paid through the intervention of a Zamindár or other revenue payer.

MAZRÁ, vernacularly, MAJRÁ, H. &c. (A. مزرا, मजरा) Land sown or prepared for sowing, a tilled field: in some parts of India it denotes a hamlet or cluster of houses dependent on a village, but detached from it for agricultural convenience, and managed separately: its assessment is comprised in that of the original village until officially recognized as distinct. In some places a *mazrá* is a smaller division of a *mauza*, or village.

MÂZÚL, vernacularly, MAJÚL, corruptly, MAAZAUL (A. معزول) Dismissed, removed from an office or appoinement.

Mâzúlí, H. &c. (معزولي) Dismissal, disgrace.

Mâzúlí-, or *Mâzúlí-daftar*, H. (from *daftar*, a record) An office formerly kept up in Bengal for the examination and adjustment of disputed accounts and outstanding balances, especially those of public officers who had been dismissed or were charged with embezzlement, or undue exactions.

MAZÚN, H. (A. موزون) Weighed, measured; allowed as deductions from the revenue for petty recognised charges and expenses.

MÂẒÚN, A. (ماذون) Licensed; a licensed slave, one having authority from his owner to trade or to do acts to which he would be otherwise incompetent.

Mechchil, Mal. (മെച്ചിൽ) Pasture, forage.

Mechhuyá, Beng. (মেছুয়া) A fisherman.

Medá, Beng. (মেদা) A receptacle for obtaining lime from saline soil and water by filtration.

Méda, Karn. (ಮೇದ), Médara, Tel. (మేదర), Médaravan, Tam. (மேதரவன்) A caste, or a member of it, occupied in cutting and selling bambus, or making and vending bambu baskets.

Mede, Karn. (ಮೆದೆ) A stack of any kind of grain: it also implies a definite quantity = 32 Madras measures.

Meḍh, also written, Maindh, H. (میڈھ, मेढ, मेंढ) Gleanings, corn left on the field in small quantity.

Meḍhá, Mar. (मेढा) A paling, a fence, an inclosure.

Meḍhedái, -dáih, Mar. (मेढेदाई, मेढेदाईक) The owner of a contiguous inclosure.

Medhí, Beng. (মেধী) The post in the centre of the threshing-floor to which the cattle are fastened.

Meḍi, Tel. Karn. (మెడి) The part of the handle which is joined to the plough.

Mególu, Karn. (ಮೆಗೊಳು) Duty on goods paid in advance.

Megpanna, (?) H. Murdering poor people for the sake of kidnapping and selling their children (?).

Mehmán, or Mahimán, Mar. (मेहमान, महिमान, P. *mihman*, q.v.) A person residing in a village in which he has no hereditary rights or property.

Meḥtar, or Miḥtar, H. (P. مہتر) A man who follows the lowest menial offices, a sweeper, a scavenger: the term originally means a prince, and is used ironically: in Cuttack the *meḥtar*, is sometimes a slave.

Mehtar, or Mhetar, incorrectly, Mehtree, Mar. (मेहतर, म्हेतर) A common designation for a hereditary village officer, as the Pátil or Kulkaraní: the head of a caste or business, trade, or art, who used to exercise considerable authority over the others, and collected and paid the taxes due by them, in consideration of which he was himself exempt: (it is no doubt the same as the preceding word differently applied).

Mehto, or Meheto, Guz. (મેહતો, મેહેતો) A writer, a clerk, an accountant.

Mehuṇá, Mar. (मेहुणा) A wife's brother, a sister's husband.

Mehuṇí, (मेहुणी) A wife's sister.

Meí, or Meí-khunṭí, Beng. (মেই, মেইখুঁটী) The post in the centre of the threshing-floor to which the cattle are tied.

Mej, Mar. (मेज) Measure, measuring, a measure of length or capacity.

Mejdát-dád, or *-dást*, Mar. (मेजदात, -दाद, -दास्त) Counting or numbering houses, making a list or inventory of articles, &c.

Mekhí, H. &c. (میخی), Mekí, Beng. (মেকী) Plugged, as a coin (from *mehh*, a pin or nail).

Mél, Tam. Mal. (மேல், മെൽ), Méle, Karn. (ಮೇಲೆ), Mélu, Tel. (మేలు) A particle and prefix, implying superiority in place, excess in quantity, &c.; over, above, &c.: in Tamil compounds, *Mél* may become *Men*, or *Mer*: *Mélu*, in Karn. and Tel. is also a subst., signifying superiority, excellence, profit, advantage, excess, &c.

Méladhikáram, Mal. (മെലധികാരം) Supreme power or authority.

Melál, Mal. (മെലാൾ) An overseer, a superintendant, a person in charge.

Mélaṭi, Mal. (മെലടി) Rent in kind paid to the owner of fields or gardens: entrusting cattle to the charge of another.

Méléralai, Tam. (மேலேரலை) An engagement for an increased share of the crop to be relinquished to the cultivators.

Méleṛutta, Mal. (മെലെഴുത്ത) Government registry of revenue.

Méleṛuttu-kachcheri, Mal. (മെരലഴുത്തുകച്ചെരി) Chief office of registry of lands and revenue.

Mélhanakka, Mal. (മെല്കണക്ക) Principal public accounts.

Mélhánam, Mal. (മെല്കാനം) Mortgage upon mortgage, an additional advance upon the security of occupancy paid by the occupant of an estate to the proprietor.

Mélharam, Mal. (മെല്കരം) Additional government share of the crop: tax paid a year in advance.

Mélkoyimma, Mal. (മെല്കൊയിമ്മ) Authority, superior power or function.

Mélkoyimma-sthánam, Mal. (മെല്കൊയിമ്മസ്ഥാനം, from S. स्थान, station) The exercise of chief authority in the affairs of a temple.

Mélmániyam, Mal. (മെല്മാണിയം) Superintendence, supervision.

Mélnoki, or *Ménoki*, (?) Mal. (മെൽനൊക്കി, മെനൊക്കി) A district accountant in some parts of Malabar.

Mélurasi, Tel. (మేలురాశి) The grain in the crop threshed but not measured; a heap of winnowed corn.

Méluváram, Tel. (మేలువారం), *Mélvárum*, or *Mélwáram*, corruptly, *Malewarum*, *Mailwarum*, Tam. Mal. (மேல்வாரம்) The proportion of the crop claimed by the government.

Mélváram-tírwai, Tam. (from தீர்வை, duty) The fixed rate of the government demand on the share of the crop.

Mélvaippu, Tam. (மேல்வைப்பு) A quit-rent, or a small proportion of the crop paid by the holder of a *Mányam*.

Mélvási, Tel. Karn. (మేలవాసి) Additions, excess, addition made to the rate of the government assessment.

Mélváyippa, Mal. (മെല്വായിപ്പ) An extra loan, an additional advance.

Mélvichâram, Mal. (മെല്വിച്ചാരം) Superintendence.

Ménavan, pronounced also, *Ménon*, corruptly, *Menewar*, Mal. (മെനവൻ) The village or district accountant in Malabar: according to some, the appropriate designation of a *Śúdra*; according to others, of a Nair writer or accountant.

Ámisham Ménon, corruptly, *Umshom Ménon*, Mal. The writer who registers the estimate of the crops.

Ménkával, Tam. (மேன்க்காவல்) The superior or district watch: superintendant of police.

Ménkávalgár, Tam. (மேன்க்காவல்கார்) A petty chief in the south of India, a *Páligár*, the superior guardian or protector of the country.

MEL, H. &c. (S. میل) Meeting, mixing, an assembly; also, fig., agreement, concord: in Guzerati, casting the balance of an account: a cash-book.

Melá, H. &c. (S. میلا, मेला) A fair, an assemblage of people periodically at some particular spot, usually on a religious festival, but at which traffic is carried on and amusements are provided: any fair or occasional market.

MELÁDIKA, Uriya (ମେଲାଡିକ) House-land unoccupied.

MELDÁR, (?) Hindi, A village messenger sometimes acting as the watchman.—Kamaon.

MEMÁN, Guz. (મેમાન) A particular tribe of Mohammadans in the west of India.

MÉNA, Tel. (మేన) Connected through a father's sister, or mother's brother.

Ménagódalu, Tel. (మేనగోడలు) A female cousin, the daughter of a father's sister or mother's brother.

Ménalludu, Tel. (మేనల్లుడు) A male cousin through the same relationship.

Ménamáma, Tel. (మేనమామ) A maternal uncle.

Menaṭṭa, Tel. (మేనట్ట) A father's sister or mother's brother's wife.

MEṆḌ, less correctly, MEṚH, H. (مینڈ, मेंड) A bank to separate fields, a dam, a dyke, a boundary, the boundary of a field, the limit of the lands of a village.

Meṇḍhbandí, pronounced, *Meṛhbandí*, H. (from بندی, an account) A record of boundaries.

MEṆḌÁ, H. (? مینڈا) Any village or town where a Gayawál or privileged conductor of pilgrims to Gaya has established himself.

MENDHÁ, MENDHÍ, Mar. (S. मेंढा, मेंढी) A ram, a ewe.

Mendhá-bancharáí, Mar. (from *mendhá*, a sheep, *ban*, a wood, and *charáí*, grazing) A tax levied on the pasturage of sheep and goats.

MENHDÍ, H. &c. (مینہدی) A plant from the leaves of which a red dye is prepared, with which the natives, women especially, stain the palms of their hands and soles of their feet and the tips of their fingers and toes (Lawsonia inermis).

MENIPÁṬAM, Mal. (മെനിപാടം) The rent of land as calculated on the average produce of different crops.

Menivilachchil, Mal. (മെനിവിളച്ചിൽ) The best or highest produce or crop of any parcel of land.

MEṆJOGÍ, Mar. (मेंजोगी) A class of Jogí mendicants in the Maratha country, worshippers of *Bhairava*.

MEO, (?) H. A class of cultivators in the province of Dehli.

MÉPPULAM, Mal. (മെപ്പുലം) Pasture, forage for cattle.

Méypuháran, Mal. (മെയ്പുക്കാരൻ) A shepherd, a grazier.

MÉRA; Tel. (మేర), MÉRE, Karn. (ಮೇರೆ) A limit, a boundary.

MÉRA, Tel. (మేర), MÉRE, Karn. (ಮೇರೆ), MÉRAI, Tam. (மேரை) A portion of the crop given as a perquisite to the holders of a proprietary right in the village lands, or to the hereditary village officers and servants, out of the common stock from the threshing-floor: sometimes the appropriation is made from the government share after division, but the practice and the proportion vary.

Méraidiṭṭam, Tam. (மேரைதிட்டம்) Regulation or rule for the proportionate allowances from the crops.

MERAVAṆIGE, Karn. (ಮೆರವಣಿಗೆ) A procession on a festival occasion; a religious procession; a bridal procession, in which the bride and bridegroom, with attendants according to their means, parade the streets of a town or village.

MERAKA, Tel. (మెరక) Dry land, upland, high ground. See *Metta*.

MERIA, or MERIYA, Uriya (ମେରିଆ) A human victim, usually a child or young person, kidnapped, and, after a season, sacrificed by the *Khonds*, a barbarous race in the hills west of Cuttack.

MÉRUVE, Karn. (ಮೇರುವೆ) An inclined plane or slope of earth up which blocks of stone are rolled for the upper parts of a building: a trench, a stockade.

MESHA, S. &c. (मेष) A ram, the sign Aries: in Tamil it is sometimes used for the month in which the sun enters

Aries, or April-May, corruptly or vernacularly written, *Medom, Medhom*.

MÉṢṬAK, Tel. (మేస్తక్) A column, an item or head of account. Mar. (मेस्तक) A book of arithmetic, a table to facilitate calculation.

MESARI, Guz. (મેસરી) A tribe of merchants and traders in Guzerat, followers of a teacher termed *Gosái-ji Maháráj*.

MEṬA, Mal. (മേട) A hill, a height, high ground.

MEṬA, or MEṬ Mar. (मेट) A watchhouse or station in a village usually occupied by Mhars: a military or police out-station near a fort or walled village, or on the frontier of a district.

MÉTA, Tel. (మేత) Pasturage, forage.

METARANGAM, Tel. (మేతరంగం) The office of a head man.

Métari, Tel. (మేతరి) A head man amongst the lower castes, as palankin-bearers, washermen, cowherds, &c. (this and the preceding are probably from H. *mehtar*, or S. *mahat*, great).

MÉṬI, Tel. Karn. (మేటి) The post in a threshing-floor; also, chief, principal, the head of a body of persons, especially of inferior cultivators: an association of villagers who are partners in cultivation.

Méṭidáru, Tel. (మేటిదారు) Head man of a company or caste, a renter of a village.

Méṭigoda, Karn. (ಮೇಟಿಗೌಡ) A head farmer.

Méṭi kóru, or *Méṭipálu*, Tel. (మేటికోరు, మేటిపాలు) The landlord's share of the crop: an agreement made amongst themselves by the cultivators with regard to what lands are to be cultivated, in which way the government revenue and other charges are to be apportioned, and how the surplus is to be divided.

Metírayat, Mar. (मेटीरयत) The head cultivator of a village.

METÍ, Mal. (മെതി) Treading-out or threshing corn; the treadle of a loom.

METRÁN, Mal. (മെത്രാൻ) A bishop (from the Syriac).

MEṬṬA, Tel. (మెట్ట) High and dry land, not capable of irrigation, but depending on the rain, and therefore unfit for rice.

Méṭṭaguḍḍalu, Tel. (మెట్టగుడ్డలు) High lands, fields only fit for dry cultivation.

Méṭṭajágá, Tel. (మెట్టజాగా) High ground, hills, hillocks.

Méṭṭavári, Tel. (మెట్టవరి) The crop of the dry cultivation.

MEṬṬÍ, Mal. (മെട്ടി) An inferior domestic servant, a term of common use in Malabar: a term of similar sound is used at Madras to signify a menial, who is usually a Pareyan, who cleans dishes, lamps, shoes, &c., commonly called a *meti-boy*; it is supposed to be derived from the nautical term *mate*, but it is perhaps the Tamil representative of the Malayalim word.

MEṬṬU, Tel. Karn. (మెట్టు) A custom-house: the stage of a journey.

MEṬṬU, Tam. (மெட்டு) A place where toll or custom is taken.

Meṭṭukáran, Tam. (மெட்டுகாரன்) A receiver of tolls, one who examines persons entering or leaving a village.

MÉṬUVAṚI, Mal. (മേടുവഴി) A path through a mountain, a causeway.

MÉVU, Karn. (ಮೇವು) Pasturage, grazing.

MEWAFAROSH, H. &c. (میوہفروش) A fruit-seller, usually of the Máli caste; but in the Maratha country Brahmans and Kaláwants (singers) follow the business in towns: the fruit-sellers in the villages are sometimes Mohammadan gardeners.

MEWAS, Guz. (મેવાસ) A tribe of *kolis* or freebooters in Guzerat.

MEWÁTÍ, H. (میواتي, मेवाती) A tribe of Rajputs inhabiting the province of *Mewat*, now known as *Macheri*, and formerly notorious for their turbulent and predatory character.

MEYARU, (?) plur. Karn. A class of slaves in Kanara, a subdivision of the *Dhers*.

MÉYKIṚAVAN, Tam. (மேய்க்கிறவன்) A shepherd.

MÉYSSAL, Tam. (மேய்ச்சல்) Pasturage, pasture.

MHAISÁ-PAṬṬI, Mar. (म्हैसापट्टी) A tax on buffaloes.

MHAO, written MHOW, and MOW (?) Mar. The village messenger and watchman; probably a dialectical modification of *Mahár*, or *Mhár*, q. v.

Mhao-Mharhi, (?) Mar. A tax on the lands held by the *Mahárs*.

MIÂÁD, H. &c. (میعاد), MÍYÁD, Beng. (মিয়াদ) Term, limit, either of time or place.

Miáádí, H. &c. (میعادي), *Miyádi*, Beng. (মিয়াদী) Limited, terminable, conditional, also subst., limitation.

Miáádi-ijárá, H. (from اجارا, a farm) A farm or lease for a specified term, a farm for a given number of years, a terminable lease.

MÍÁN, H. &c. (P. میان, मीयान्) A term of respectful address to an old or respectable person, sir, master: also a mediator, an umpire, a schoolmaster.

Mián-ádmí, H. (P. میان آدمي) A respectable man, a gentleman.

MIÁNA, H. (میانہ) A kind of palankin, that used generally by Europeans.

Miáni, Guz. (મીઆણી) The name of a tribe of Mohammadan freebooters on the confines of Sindh and Guzerat.

MIÂRÁJ, commonly, MIRÁJ, H. (A. معراج) Ascent, whence *lailat-ul-miâráj*, means the night of Mohammad's ascent to heaven, observed as an anniversary festival by devout Mohammadans on the 15th, 16th, or 27th of the month of *Rajab*.

MÍCHAVÁRAM, corruptly, MICHAROM, Tam. (மீசவாரம், from *Mícharam*, superior, and *varam*, share), MICHCHAVÁRAM, Mal. (മിച്ചവാരം) The landlord's share of the crop: in Malabar, the proprietor's rent, after deducting the interest of the money lent or advanced by the tenant: the surplus amount or difference between the interest of money lent on mortgage and the proceeds of the estate occupied by the mortgagee, payable to the mortgager. See the next.

Michcham, Mal. (മിച്ചം) Remainder, residue, surplus.

MIDDE, MIDDIYÁ, Tel. (మిద్దె, మిద్దియ) A house with an upper story, also one with a flat or terraced roof.

MIGIKE, MIGUTE, MIGUVIKE, Karn. (ಮಿಗಿಕೆ, ಮಿಗುತೆ, ಮಿಗುವಿಕೆ) Surplus, balance.

MIHMÁN, less correctly, MEHMAN, H. &c. (P. مهمان) A stranger, a guest.

Mihmání, H. &c. (مهماني) Hospitality, reception or charge of a guest: under the Mohammadan government, a deduction from the revenue, allowed to Zamindárs to defray the cost of their entertaining travellers, pilgrims, and strangers in general: also a cess levied in some places by the Zamindárs under pretext of providing for similar purposes.

Mihmán-dár, H. (P. مهماندار) A host, a person deputed to receive and take charge of a stranger, especially if of consequence, as an envoy from a foreign court.

Mihmán-khána, or *sará*, H. (from the P. خانه or سرا) A house where a visitor is accommodated, a place for the reception of strangers or visitors in general, sometimes found in villages and towns.

Mihmán-váram, Tam. A share of the produce of the harvest set apart for travellers and guests.

MIHNAT, H. (A. محنت) Labour, trouble, care.

Mihnatána. H. (محنتانه) Hire or wages of labour, payment for work done, compensation for the management of any affair or estate, excess over the legal rate of interest as a remuneration for the lender's trouble.

Mihnatí, H. (محنتي) Laborious, painstaking, one on whom any trouble or labour devolves.

MIHRKATTÍ, (?) H. An account kept by the village accountant in Bengal, shewing the names of the cultivators, the extent of their fields, their cultivation and crops, and the amount of their assessment.

MIJHARÍ, (?) Tax on the low caste, termed *Dóm*.—Kamaon.

MILAN, H. &c. (ملن) Mixing, association; entering into a contract or agreement with.

Milán, or *Milání*, H. &c. (ملان, ملاني) Causing a mixture or concurrence, making parties agree, adjustment, arbitration: a supplementary or subsidiary statement.

Milán-jamábandí, incorrectly, *Melan-jumabundi*, H. (ملان جمابندي, मिलान जमाबंदी) An appendix or supplement to the account of the revenues of a village, shewing the varieties that occur in the extent of land in cultivation.

MILK, MILKÍAT, corruptly, MILKEUT, and MILKYET, H. &c. (A. ملك, ملكيت) Possession, property, mastership, proprietary right; also real property, landed possessions: it is sometimes applied to the possession of rent-free lands.

Milkí, H. (ملكي) Proprietary, relating to ownership, especially in land, a proprietor, a farmer.

Milkí-lákhiráj, H. (ملكي لاخراج) Proprietorship of lands exempt from revenue payment.

Milk-kharídagí, H. (ملك خريدگي) Ownership by purchase. See *Kharída*.

Milk-kharídadár, H. (ملك خريددار) Owner of a purchased estate (especially in Cuttack).

Milkíat-istamrárí, H. (from استمرار, q. v.) Proprietary right or possession in perpetuity.

MIM, H. &c. The letter of the Persian alphabet, *m*, م, used, under the Mogul government, as a countersign by the *Diwán* upon an imperial grant or assignment of revenue.

MÍMÁNSÁ, S. &c. (मीमांसा) Judgment, investigation: one of the Hindu schools of philosophy, the object of which is to investigate the doctrine of the Veda, and the practices enjoined.

Mímánsaka, S. &c. (मीमांसक) A judge, an umpire, a teacher of the Mímánsá philosophy

MINHÁ, or, MINHÁÍ, corruptly, MINHYE, H. (A. منها, منهاي, literally, *Min* من, from, *há* ها, that,) Deduction, subtraction: as a revenue term it implies deduction from the assessed revenue of an estate or village, as on account of uncultivable tracts of wood or water, wilderness or waste, or for compensation of the Kánungos (Ben. Reg. xiii. 1825.) or for local charges: In Mohammadan law it means a usufructuary loan, or the loan of any thing which the borrower is

to return, using in the mean time the produce, as of a cow, the milk of which the borrower may consume.

Minhái-dár, H. (P. دار, who has) A holder of land exempted from revenue payment, or subject to a diminished assessment.

Minhái-gi, H. (منهايگي) Deduction from the assessment on some account, as special assignment, or exemption on account of the land lying uncultivated, &c.

MINAK, or MÍNAKÍA, Thug. A religious mendicant.

MINJUMLA, H. &c. (A. منجمله) Upon the whole, generally, universally.

MINUMULU, Tel. (మినుములు) A kind of bean grown on dry lands (Phaseolus mungo).

MÍR, MEER, H. (A. مير) A chief, a head or leader; under the Mohammadans, the title of the head of a department: it is also a title borne by Sayids, or those persons who claim a descent from the family of Mohammad.

Mír-i-ádl, H. (A. ميرعدل) An officer of justice, a superintendant of the courts who revised the decisions of the Kazis and judges, passed sentence, and ordered punishment.

Mír-akhor, H. (A. ميراخور) Master of the horse.

Mír-i-átish, H. (A. P. ميرآتشت) Master of the ordnance, head of the artillery.

Mír-bahr, *H.* (A. P. ميربحر) Custom or harbour-master.

Mír-bahrí, H. (ميربحري) Port duties, fees on vessels entering or leaving port, also taxes on boat and ship-building: the term has been also applied to the fees levied from pilgrims at Allahabad.

Mír-bakhshí, H. (ميربخشي) Paymaster general.

Mírdaha, H. (ميردهه), Beng. *Mirdáha* (মিৰ্দাহ), Hindi, *Mirdhá* (मिरधा) The head peon, or messenger of a Zamindár: the inspector or superintendant of a village: a native officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment: one employed to carry the measuring chain, or apply it to actual measurement in a survey: the head man of a village: In Mar. also the captain or head of spearmen, who precede great men in procession; also a head spy or messenger: (from *mír*, chief, and *deh*, ten, or a small company, or *deh*, or *dih*, a village, whence the different meanings).

Mír-i-manzil, H. (ميرمنزل) Quartermaster general.

Mír-mahallah, H. (ميرمحله) Head, or superintendant of a quarter of the town, inspector of police.

Mír-munshí, H. (ميرمنشي) Chief secretary.

Mír-peshkár, H. &c. (ميرپيشكار) Accountant-general.

Mír-sámán, H. (ميرسامان) Head steward.

Mír-shikár, H. (ميرشكار) Chief huntsman.

Mír-tuzak, H. (ميرتزك) Chief marshal, an officer whose duty is to maintain order in a march or procession.

Mírán, H. (ميران) Proportion of the fees, or perquisites of the inferior officers of a department payable to the chief.

MIRÁṢ, H. &c (A. ميراث, from ورث, to inherit). Mar. (मिरास) MIRÁSI, and MIRÁSU, Tam. (மிராசி, மிராசு) MIRÁSU, Tel. (మిరాసు) MIRÁSI, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಶಿ) Inheritance, inherited property or right: the term, is used, especially in the south of India, to signify lands held by absolute hereditary proprietorship under one of three contingencies: 1. either as a joint coparcenary tenure in the lands of a village, and either cultivated in common, or allotted annually, or at some other stated period, among the proprietors; 2. As one of several parcels or lots in which the lands of the village are divided; or, 3. as a whole estate where all the lands of the village are the property of one proprietor. In some parts of the Madras provinces, especially north and south Arcot and Chinglepat, known in the native records as Tondamandalam, the term is also applied to certain hereditary privileges enjoyed by the holders of *Miráṣ* lands, consisting sometimes of a right to hold portions of their estates exempt from assessment, and, in almost all, the privilege of receiving portions of the general produce, or money compensation from the other members of the community. It also applies to the fees and perquisites receivable by the officers and servants of the community, who are not posseessed of any share of the *Mirás* land, and to hereditary succession to various offices, privileges, and emoluments, as to the post of musician to a temple or the like.—Ellis on *Mirási* right. In Sylhet it applies to Tálukas settled perpetually.

Miráṣí H. &c. (ميراثي) Hereditary, any thing relating to *Mirás*, also the same as *Miráṣ*, (and the most usual form in the south) or hereditary lands or offices, also one holding land or office in a village by hereditary descent. In the Konkan it is applied especially to the resident Mhár, or sweeper, holding his office by succession, and entitled to a share of the crop.

Miráṣdár or *Mirásidár* H. &c. (ميراثدار मिरासीदार) *Mirasidárudu*, Tel. (మిరాశీదారుడు) *Mirásidáran*, Tam. (மிராசிதாரன்) The holder of hereditary lands, or offices in a village. In the Northern Sarkárs, especially, a hereditary village officer or servant: In Sylhet, the holder of an estate, usually of very small extent, assessed in perpetuity; a petty landholder or cultivator.

Mirási-anubhogu-dánáchá, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಶಿಅನುಭೋಗು. ದಾನಾಚಾ) Light tax or quit-rents on hereditary lands and offices.

Mirașibábu, Karn. (ಮಿರಾಶಿಬಾಬು) Of or belonging to hereditary, or rent free land.

Mirási-râiat, H. &c. (A. رعيت) A hereditary cultivator, one having a right to hold his land as long as he pays the rent to the proprietor, and the government revenue.

Mirási-sutantaram, Tam. (மிராசிசுதந்தரம், from S. *swatantram* स्वतन्त्र, independent) Absolute hereditary right to lands or offices.

Miráspațți, Mar. (मिरासपट्टी) A tax levied occasionally on Mirásdárs.

Mirás-váram, Tam. (from வாரம், share) The part produce of hereditary land.

MIRDÁ, H. (ميردا) A caste of migratory shepherds in the south of India, or an individual of it.

MIRZÁ, H. (P. مرزا) When prefixed to a name, a secretary, a civilian, as *Mirza-Ibrahím*; when following it, a prince, as *Abbas Mirzá.*

MISAN, H. (مسن, मिसन) A soil mixed of clay and sand, sometimes considered as the first or best description of soil, or soil rendered highly productive by diligent tillage and plentiful manuring.

MIȘL, H. (A. مثل) Similitude; an assembly, a corporation, an assemblage of persons of the same or like station and occupations: a collection of like or similar documents forming the body of public proceedings in judicial or in revenue matters; whence the instructions to the officers employed to assess the lands in the north-west provinces are denominated the Settlement *Mișl*: the term is also applied to a suit or proceedings at law in general.

Mișl-diwání, H. A civil suit.

Mișl-faujdárí, H. A criminal suit.

Mișl-haranam, Tel. The principal or officiating village clerk or accountant.

Mișl-reḍḍi, Tel. The farmer who is considered the head of the cultivators in a village, and represents the community.

Mișl-mutafaraḳa, H. (A. متفرقة) Miscellaneous proceedings.

Mișlí, H. (A. مثلي) Like, equal: in Mohammadan law it applies to an article which, being lent or sold, is to be replaced by another of a similar description.

Misl-tirvai, Tam. (மிசல்திர்வை) An assessment on a field similar or analogous to that on the adjacent land.

MIȘḲÁL, H. (A. مثقال) A measure of weight = $63\frac{1}{2}$ Tr. grains.

MISKÍN, H. (A. مسكين) Poor: in law, one having no property whatever.

MISMÁR, H. (A. مسمار) Lit., destruction: applied in some places to mischief to crops committed by cattle.

MIȘR, MISRA, less correctly, MISHAR, H. (S. مصر, मिश्र) A name given to a Brahman of the Kanaujya tribe, and especially to the members of two of the subdivisions, *Góts,* or families belonging to it, those of the *Sandal,* and *Kátyáyana* or *Viswámitra Góts*: the term *Mișr* was conjectured to have been connected with the ancient name of Egypt, *Mișr,* as if some of the Brahmans had come from that country: it is more probably of affinity to *Miṣra,* mixed, indicating some mixture of race or family, the tradition of which has perished.

MIȘRÍ, H. (A. مصري), MICHHRÍ, Beng. (मिछ्री) Sugar-candy.

MISTRÍ, H. &c. (مستري), MESTRÍ, Mar. (मेसतरी) An artificer, a mechanic, as, a mason, a carpenter, &c.: a head artificer, a chief builder, a carpenter, and the like.

MITÂT, less correctly, MATÂT, and MUTÂA, A. (متعة) Temporary cohabitation, a sort of left-handed marriage among the Mohammadans, taking a wife for a specified time; allowed by the *Shias,* but considered illegal by the *Sunis*: also a present given to a woman, upon whom no portion had been settled, on divorcing her.

Mamtuâ, H. (A. ممتوع) A woman who has been temporarily a wife.

MÍṬHÁ, H. &c. (ميٹھا, S. मिष्ट), MITHÁ, Beng. and Mar. (मिठा, मिठा). Sweet.

Míțhái, H. &c. (ميٹھاي) Sweetmeats, confectionery.

Míțhái-wálá, H. (ميٹھايوالا) A maker or vender of sweetmeats, a confectioner.

Miṭhánamalamchará, Beng. (मिठानमल°चरा) Alluvial lands become sweet and fit for tillage.—Chittagong.

MÍTHA, and in comp., MITHA, Mar. (मीठ) and Guz. (મીઠ) Salt.

Miṭhágar, Mar. (मिठागर) A salt-pan, salt-works.

Miṭhágarí, Mar. and Guz. (मिठागरी) A caste, or an individual member of it, whose occupation is the manufacture of sea-salt.

Míṭhamola, Mar. (मीठमोल) A place where salt is manufactured.

Mittamoḷa-upparike, Karn. (ಮಿತ್ತಮೊಳ ಉಪ್ಪರಿಕೆ) An annual tax on each salt manufactory.

Míṭhalonárí, Mar. (मीठलोणारी) A caste, or an individual of it, whose business it is to make salt, especially from inland saline deposits or marshes.

MIṬHHÁLÁ, Hindi (मिठहाला) A productive moisture inherent in the soil.—Puraniya.

MIṬHṬHE, Karn. (ಮಿಠ್ಠೆ) Land tax, assessment, rent on land.

MITHYÁ, H. &c. (S. مِتهيا, मिथ्या) False, falsely.

Mithyábádí, Beng. (মিথ্যাবাদী, from S. वादी, who speaks) One making a false assertion or charge, a calumniator.

Mithyásákhí, Beng. (সাক্ষী, from S. साक्षी) A false witness

Mithyáṣapath, Beng. (from S. शपथ, an oath) Perjury.

Mithyá sukṛut, Uriya (ମିଥ୍ୟାସୁକୃତ, from S. सुकृति) Perjury.

Mithyottara, Beng. (মিথ্যোত্তর, from S. उत्तर, answer) A reply asserting the falsehood of the charge, denial of a charge (in Hindu law).

MITI, H.&c.(S. مِتي, मिति) Measure, limit, bounds: date: interest.

Kachchá-mití, corruptly, *Cutchameetee*, H. Interest charged by money dealers on money advanced, dated from the day before the transaction.

Pakhá-miti, corruptly, *Pucha meetee*, H. Interest allowed by bankers on money received, dating from the day after the receipt.

MIṬṬÁ, Tam. (மிட்டா) Subdivision of a district, an estate forming such a division: a revenue estate created in the Madras territories under the permanent settlement.

Miṭṭádár, Tam. (P. دار, who has) The holder or proprietor of an estate forming the subdivision of a district.

MIZÁJ SHARÍF, H. (A. مزاج, temperament, شريف) A very respectful term of inquiry concerning a person's health, as if it were asked, Is your noble temperament well?

MIZÁN, H. (A. ميزان) A balance, a pair of scales: sum total.

MOBED, Guz. (મોબેદ) A priest of the Pársís.

MOCHÁ, Hindi (मोचा) Crops beat down by wind or rain.

MOCHAN, H. &c. (موچن, from S. मूष, stealing, also from S. मुच) Letting go, setting at liberty.

MOCHARÁ, Hindi (मोचरा) The crop of late-sown rice (May-June): a rate in a *Paṭṭa* for such crops when the only ones raised in the year on the same land.—Purániya.

MOCHCHAI, Tam. (மொச்சை) A leguminous plant cultivated on dry ground: (Dolichos tetraspermus).

MOCHI, H. &c. (موچي) A worker in leather, but commonly applied to one who is by caste and occupation a shoemaker, a harness maker, or saddler. MUCHCHE, Tel. (ముచ్చె) The name of a caste in the south of India, or of a member of it, who, like the Mochi (which word is no doubt the same) of Hindustan, is a worker in leather and saddlery, but is also a cabinet or furniture-maker and a portrait painter: a *Muchche-váḍu*, or *Muchi*-man, as he is termed, is also employed in public offices, like a *daftarí* in Upper India, to make pens, ink, provide paper, seal letters, and bind books, and the like.

MOḌ, or MOṚ, Mar. (मोड, from the v. मोडणे, to break or separate) The common business hand; the broken or cursive writing used by the Marathas on ordinary occasions.

MOḌAL, or MOṚAL, Beng. (মোড়ল) The head man of a village, the *Mandal*.—Bengal.

MODALU, Tel. Karn. (మొదలు), MUDAL, Tam. (முதல்) Origin, principal, capital: first, chief. See *Mutal*.

Modaláḷu, Karn. (ಮೊದಲಾಳು) A chief or head man.

Mudalváḍai, Tam. (முதல்வாடை) A field first watered from a tank.

Modalaváru, Karn. (ಮೊದಲವಾರು) The first day of the week, Sunday.

Vaḍḍi-modalu, Tel. (వడ్డి మొదలు) Principal and interest.

Mudaláli, Tam. (முதலாளி) A president, a proprietor.

Mudali, Mudalvan, Tam. (முதலி, முதல்வன்) A title of the agricultural and some other respectable classes.

Mudaliyár, Tam. (முதலியார், plur., but used to an individual honorifically) A respectful title or address to natives in the Tamil provinces, especially those of the *Mudali* tribe, when of respectability, as Mr. or Sir: an official designation in Ceylon.

MOḌAN, or MOṬAN, corruptly MODDAM, Mal. (മൊടൻ) High land on which a particular kind of rice is cultivated.

MODÍ, H. &c. (مودي, मोदी) A shopkeeper, a steward: in Bengal, MUDÍ, or MÓDI, (মুদী, মোদী), most usually denotes the village shopkeeper, a sort of grocer or chandler and grain dealer, who sells a variety of articles of necessity to the villagers, and who are generally in his debt at a usurious rate of interest.

Modikháná, H. &c. (مودي خانه, मोदीखाना) A chandler's or grocer's shop: among the Marathas also, the commissarait department, the supplies necessary for an army, the office whence they are issued, the place where they are kept, &c.

MÓDÍ, Karn. (ಮೋದಿ) The victualling department, the establishment for providing public provisions.

Módikepu, Karn. (ಮೋದಿಕೆಪು) A herd of cattle with public provisions.

MODAK, Beng, &c. (মোদক) A confectioner, also a kind of sweetmeat.

MOGHAL, more correctly, MUGHAL, in common use, MOGHUL, H. &c. (مغل), MOGAL, Mar. (मोगल) The designation of one of the great Tartar tribes, the *Mongol*, or of a member

of it: as a title it was especially applied to the sovereigns of Delhi of the house of Timur, although they were equally at least of *Turk* descent, and presented in their appearance entirely *Turkish* characteristics.

Moghlái, or *Mughlái*, vernacularly, *Mogalái*, or *Moglai*, corruptly, *Mogulae*, and *Mogullaye*, H. &c. (مغلاى, मोगलाई) Relating or belonging to the Mughals, as the period of their ascendancy in Hindustan, extended to that of the Mohammadan kings of Bijapur, Golkonda, &c. in the Dakhin; also fees paid to Moghul or Mohammadan officers: also a branch of the revenues of the Nawab of Surat, distinct from those of which the Marathas exacted the *Chauth*, q. v.

Mogalí, Mar. (मोगली) Relating to the Mohammadan rule, especially applied to such portion of the revenue payments of a village as the Marathas did not at once appropriate.

Mughal-bandí, H. (مغل‌بندى), *Moyal-bandi*, Uriya (ମୋଗଲବନ୍ଦି) The part of the territory of Cuttack which was formerly subject to the government of Delhi, and is now administered according to the Regulations of the British government, paying the land revenue on the same plan as that adopted in Bengal. Ben. Reg. xii. 1805.

MOGHAM, S. (मोघम्) Vain, useless, unprofitable; whence, in Marathi, it signifies indefinite, undefined, not particularized.

Mogham-báb, Mar. (मोघंबाब) A round sum given by a village in advance, or pending the collection, a payment on account, an instalment.

Mogham-bábtí, Mar. (मोघमबाबती) An undefined cess, one imposed without any specified rate, or to make up a certain sum required, without giving the exaction any name.

Mogum-jásti, Karn. (ಮೊಗುಂಜಾಸ್ತಿ, for P. *ziádatí*, increase) Outbidding, offering a higher rent for land than is likely to be realized (fruitless enhancement).

MOGHAṆ, Mar. (मोघण) A particular tube attached to a drill plough for sowing a different grain.

MOHÁSALU, MOHÁSALI, or MOHASSALU, Tel. (మొహాసలు, మొహాసలి, మొహస్సలు), MOHASALU, MOHASALI, Karn. (ಮೊಹಸಲು, ಮೊಹಸಲಿ) Restraint placed upon a person to prevent his escape, or to enforce payment of a demand (derived from the A. *mahsúl*, although no such meaning is given to the latter in Hindustan).

MOHIL, Thug. A chief.

MOHTÁḌU, Tel. (మొహతాడు) A village messenger or *peon* employed on all occasions.

MOJ, Mar. (मोज) Measure, determinate quantity or measure, the quantity determined by measure.

Mojdát, Mar. (मोजदात) Counting, numbering of articles, as houses, &c.

Mojṇí, Mar. (मोजणी) Counting, numbering, a census.

Mojnídár, Mar. (मोजणीदार) A measurer, a numberer, a surveyor.

MOKALCHIṬHṬHI, Mar. (मोकळचिट्ठि, from *mokála* मोकळा, free from, from S. *moksha*) A deed of release, or of manumission.

MOKKA, Tel. (మొక్క) A young plant.

Mokkaḍugu, Tel. (మొక్కడుగు) A second crop.

MOKSHA, S. &c. (मोक्ष), MOKASH, or MOCHH, H. (موكش, موچھ) Liberation in general, but especially liberation of the soul, and its exemption from further transmigration.

MOL, H. &c. (S. مول, मोल) Purchase, buying: price: hire, fare, wages of labour.

Molkarí, Mar. (मोलकरी) A labourer hired for a job.

Mol-tol, H. (مول‌تول) Fixing a price, traffic, purchasing.

MOḶA, Karn. (ಮೊಳ) A measure of length, a cubit from the elbow to the tip of the little finger.

MÓḶE, Karn. (ಮೋಳೆ) A bank, a rising ground: a leak: a salt-heap.

MÓM, H. (P. موم) Bees'-wax.

Momjáma, H. (P. موم‌جامه) Wax-cloth, coarse cloth steeped in melted wax and used as an outer covering for parcels.

MOMANO, Guz. (મોમનો) A Mohammadan weaver or cultivator in Cutch.

MOMAṬI, Karn. (ಮೊಮಟಿ) A sort of spade or hoe.

MONḌEMU, Tel. (మొండెము) A salt-heap, of which part has been sold.

MOPHARDU, Tel. (మొఫర్దు, from A. *mufrid*, مفرد, single, simple) An abstract account.

MÓRA, Karn. (ಮೊರ) A small fan for winnowing corn.

MORABHATTA, Karn (ಮೊರಭತ್ತ) Established fees of village servants.

MORABU, Karn. (ಮೊರಬು) Gravelly and stony soil.

MORAḌUKARAḌU, Karn. (ಮೊರಡುಕರಡು) Coarse and blotted, as a writing.

MORAMU, Tel. (మొరము) Gravel or chalk. See *Muram*.

MORANA, (?) Settlement on a wife at the time of marriage. —Chittagong.

MORAPANÉLA, Tel. (మొరపనేల) Gravelly, or calcareous soil.

MORASA, Tel. (మొరస) Gravelly, as soil.

MORAVU, Karn. (ಮೊರವು) Surplus water running from a tank.

MORÉ, MORAH, or MUDI, (?) Karn. A large measure of land: it is said to consist of 45 *Guntas*, each 33 feet square, or about $1\frac{13}{100}$th acre: it is also said to mean rent in kind.

MORHÁ, H. (موڑھا) A low stool or seat.

MORÍ, H. (P. موري) A water-course, a drain, a pipe under the surface to convey water.

MORKÁ, Thug. Extra share given to the leader of a gang.

MORKHÁÍ, Guz. (મોરખાઇ) A reward for apprehending thieves and robbers.

Morkháo, Guz. (મોરખાઓ) One who gives information of thefts or robberies, king's evidence.

MOSÁL, Guz. (મોસાલ, from A. محصل) A summons, a subpœna: a bailiff.

MOṬ, Mar. (मोट) MOṬA, MOṬU, Tel. (మొట, మొటు) The large bucket of a draw well.

Moṭasthal, Mar. (मोटस्थल) *Motusthal*, Tel. (మొటుస్థల) Land watered from a draw-well.

MOṬ, Beng. (মোট) MOTTAM, Tam. (மொத்தம்) Total, whole, a consolidated sum: also, in Bengal, a load or burthen.

Motámdáni, Beng. (মোটামদানী) Total receipts, total income.

Moṭámoṭi, Beng. (মোটামোটি) In the lump, in the gross, upon the whole.

Mot-hast-o-búd-jamá, Beng. (মোটহস্তোবূদজমা) Total demandable revenue.

Moṭhiá, Moṭiá, or *Muṭiá*, H. &c. (مٹیا، موٹیا، موٹھیا) *Motiyá*, Beng. (মোটিয়া) A porter, a labourer, a carrier of burthens.

MOTÁDI, MOTÁDU, Tel. (మొతాది, మొతాదు) An inferior revenue servant or *peon*, whose duty it is to look after the crops.

MOTÁḶÁ, Mar. (मोताळा) A particular tribe of Brahmans in Guzerat, or a member of it.

MOTHÁLÁ, Hindi (मोतहाला) Deficiency of moisture in soil, not enough for the seed to germinate.

MOTHIA, Thug. A class of Thugs residing cheifly in Rangpur and Dainajpur, usually following the business of weavers, said to be so termed from giving their leaders a handful (*Múthe*, or *Mothí*) of rupees from each man's share, in addition to their own.

MO-ULA, Beng. (মোউল) An advance of money for rice in the husk.—Mymensing.

MOWÁT, or MÁWÁT, (?) Mar. A class of soils of a mixed kind, and of light black colour.

MOYIN, Tam. (மொயின்) Any payment or contribution to a temple: any establishment. See *Muáin*.

MṚIGA, S., and in most dialects, but modified as MṚIG, MṚUG, or MÍRG (मृग) A deer, also the asterism termed likewise *Mṛigaršírsha*, the deer's head.

Mṛigsál, Mar. (मृगसाल) The Mohammadan year.

Mirgmál, Thug. A herd of deer, ominous of a meeting with associates.

MṚITA, S. &c. (मृत) Dead.

Mṛitapatra, S. &c. (from पत्र, a leaf) A will, a testament.

Mṛitášaucha, S. &c. (मृताशौच) Impurity caused by the death of a relative or connexion.

Mṛitasnána, S. &c. (मृतस्नान) Bathing performed by Brahmans officiating at the burning of a dead body.

MUÂÁFÍ, corruptly, MAAFEE, MAAFIE, MAHFY, MAFFEE, MAAFFEE, MAUPHEE, H. (مُعافي), vernacularly, MÁPHÍ, Beng. (মাফী), Mar. (माफी), MÁPHI, Tel. (మాఫి), adj., Forgiven, remitted: subst., forgiving, remission or exemption from the demands of the state: a grant of land free of assessment: the word is in common use to signify exempt or free from duty or tax, as lands, goods, &c.: it also designated a particular grant formerly made by Zamindárs and the revenue officers of the government, which became hereditary and transferable, and was also applied to lands which were held free of revenue on condition of service. Ben. Reg. xi. 1795. (The vowel *u*, following *m*, in this and similar words, which are mostly the past-participles of Arabic increased radicals, is retained in Hindustani, although faintly, and almost inaudibly sounded: in the more purely Indian dialects it is either rejected or transmuted to *a* or *o*, and the Arabic *ain* ع is lost in the long *á*, as in the following examples)—

Máphái, Mar. (माफाई) Remission or abatement of the government claim for revenue.

Muâáfi, or *Máphí-chiṭṭhí*, H. &c. (معافي چٹھي, माफी चिटठी) An order to pass free of toll or tax, a warrant of remission: it was formerly applied especially to certain classes of pilgrims, exempting them from payment of the pilgrim tax.

Muâáfi, or *Máphi-dár*, H. &c. (معافي دار, माफीदार) One holding any thing exempt from tax, the holder of rent-free lands.

Muâáfi-istiwá, H. (from A. استوا, equal) A tenure by which waste land is held for a time rent-free, and for a further period at a quit-rent, until the given term expires.

Máphí-jamín, Mar. (माफीजमीन) Land revenue free: with the prefix *aji* (?), it is said to imply land entirely exempt, and with *apúm* (?), that which is partially so: such land is also distinguished as *chakria* (?), or exempted under certain conditions, or for certain purposes, and *ghair-sharṭi* (from A. غير, without, and شرط, condition), free from conditions; —the first, again, is distinguished as, *Prapanchártha*,

(S. प्रपत्रार्थे) Land exempted for secular or civil objects, as in requital of the duties of a *Pátíl*, or village servant, or for keeping embankments in repair, &c. and—

Dharmártha, (S. धर्म्मार्थे) Exempted in favour of religious establishments (*Devasthána*), or of individuals for performing religious functions (*Dharmadhan*, ?).

Muâfi-mámúlí, H. (معافي ماموِلي) Established or customary remissions: in Benares, customary deductions from the government revenue made formerly to the native collectors and farmers on account of similar remissions made by them to their subordinates, or to the cultivators, or of charitable allowances. Ben. Reg. ii. 1795.

Muâfi-mujráí, corruptly, *Maafy-mujray*, H. (معفي مجراي) Lands exempt from tax, assigned to various individuals. See *Mujráí*.

Muâáfi-náma, H. (P. نامة, a writing) A warrant or order of exemption from duty or assessment.

Muâafi-rawána, H. (from روانة, a pass) An order or permit for the transit of merchandise duty free; an order for the free transit of salt for the Upper Provinces. Ben. Reg. vi. 1804.

Máphí-sál, Mar. (माफीसाल) A year of exemption from assessment on some account, as bringing waste land into cultivation, &c.

MUÂ-IN, commonly, MÂYIN, corruptly, MOVEN, or MOYEN, H. (A. معين) Established, fixed.

Muâin-zábiṭa, H. &c. (A. معين ضابطه) Established rule, fixed or legal charges, table or statement of wages or allowance, list of the public servants of any establishment.

MUÂJJAL, corruptly, MOAJIL, H. (A. معجل) Prompt, done without delay: in law, prompt payment of a debt, or payment within a month after it is due: also a dower or marriage settlement to be paid immediately.

MUÂLIM, H. (A. معلم) MÁLÍM, Mar. (मालीम) A navigator, a pilot.

MUALLAḲ, less correctly, MUWALLAḲ, A. (مُعلق) Suspended, literally: in law, any transaction not closed, as a sale in which payment of the price is deferred.

MUÂÁMALAT, H. (A. معاملت, plur. MUÂÁMALÁT, معاملات, from *Muâmal* معمل) MÁMLÁ, MÁMLAT, Beng. and Mar, (मामला, मामलत, मामला, मामलत), MÁMLAT, Uriya (ମାମଲତ) Affair, business, negociation, jurisdiction, suit, management or conduct of public affairs; civil employment under the government in the south of India, especially the collection of the revenue, and management of a district.

Mámledar, or *Mámlat-dar*, Mar. Guz. (मामलेदार मामलतदार) The head revenue and police native officer of a district, invested as a revenue officer with the duties of realising the collections, and remitting them to the treasury of the superior collector, of generally superintending the conduct and checking the accounts of the subordinate revenue officers, of investigating the payments and charges of the villages, and supervising the state of the cultivation: as civil and police officer, he exercised, under the native governments, undefined and extensive powers, which are now limited by Regulation: it sometimes denotes a farmer of the revenue.

Mámlatdárí, Mar. (मामलतदारी) The office or duty of a *Mámlatdár*, the collection or farm of the revenue, the administration of a district.

Mámláhál, Uriya (ମାମଲାହାଲ) Circumstances of an affair, particulars of a suit.

MUÂTABAR, H. (A. معتبر), MÁTABARÍ, Hindi (मातबरी) Respectable, worthy of confidence, a person of credit: one who is responsible for the sufficiency of a surety, and who is liable for the amount, should both principal and surety be defaulters.

MUATAḲ, H. (A. معتق) An emancipated slave.

MUAṬṬAL, corruptly, MATÍL, H. (A. مُعطّل) Idle, unoccupied, applied especially to a public officer who has been suspended or dismissed.

MUBÁDALA, H. (A. مبادله) *Mobadalá*, or *Mobádalá*, Mar. (मोबदला, मोबादला) Exchange, interchange, transfer, hence applied, amongst the Marathas, to items which have been transferred from one head of account to another, and to balances charged to other individuals, villages, or districts, than those by which they are due; or balances carried to a different year from that in which they have occurred.

MUBAH, H. (A. مباح) Allowed, indifferent: any action which incurs neither praise nor blame: any thing which may be lawfully sold: common property, that which it is lawful for any one to use.

MUBÁIÂT, A. (مبايعت) Entering into a contract of purchase and sale.

Mubīâí, corruptly, *Mobai*, H. (A. مبيعي) Acquired by purchase or sale (any article): manufacture of salt for government by contract.—Orissa.

MUBÁRÁT, A. (مباراة) Dissolution of marriage by mutual consent, putting away a wife, dissolving partnership.

Mubarrá, H. (A. مبرّا) Released, cleared, exonerated.

MUBASHIR, A. (مباشر) A superintendant, an agent: in law, the doer of any thing, a culprit, a criminal.

MÚBID, H. (P. موبد) A priest of the Parsis or fire-worshippers.

MÚBADADALU, Karn. (ಮೂಬದದಲು, from the A. مبدل, exchanged) A loan without interest: any thing lent to be returned.

MUCHALKA, or MUCHALKÁ, MOOCHULKA, H. &c. (مچلکه, or مچلکا, मुचलका) MUCHCHILIKÁ, incorrectly, MOOCHILKA, Tel. (ముచ్చిలికా) A written obligation or agreement, a bond, a deed: it is commonly applied to a counterpart covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land, agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the government; also to an engagement under a penalty to observe the conditions of any deed or grant, or to one exacted from thieves or suspected persons engaging to desist or refrain from any illegal acts; or to one from superior police and other officers engaging to be responsible for the conduct of the subordinates appointed by themselves, or to any penal recognisance which may be required by a magistrate.

Muchalka ín-dárad, H. (from the P. *ín-dárad*, contains this) A phrase applicable to any agreement, signifying "the covenant contains this," but said to have been especially applied to a document taken by the *Amils* or provincial collectors from the *Desmukhs*, or *Despándyas*, stating that the collectors had exacted no more from them than appeared in the public accounts, and than they were entitled to demand.

MÚDÂ, A. (مودع) A trustee, one to whom property is intrusted.

Mudiá, A. (مودِع) A depositor, one who leaves any thing in trust with another.

MUDABBAR, or MUDABBIR, A. (مدبّر) A slave to whom emancipation has been promised, either with or without conditions, on his owner's demise.

Mudabbir-i-tadbír, A. (مدبّرتدبير) One who makes a declaration of the purposed emancipation of his slave or slaves after his death.

MUDABBIR, A. (مدبّر) A governor, a minister, a master.

MUDAI, Tam. (முதை) Ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage.

Mudaipunam, Tam. (முதைப்புனம்) Old cultivated ground.

MUDÁIN, H. (A. مداين) A debtor, a creditor.

Mudáinat, H. (A. مداينت) Selling on credit, giving credit.

MUDÁM, H. &c. (A. مدام), MUDÁM, Tel. (ముదాం), MUDDÁM, Karn. (ಮುದ್ದಾಂ), MUDDÁM, Mar. (मुद्दाम) Permanent, lasting, fixed, continually: in Mar., Positively absolutely: in Karn. also, Own, as *Mudaám-álu*, (ಮುದ್ದಾಂ ಆಳು) Own servant.

Muddám begárí, Mar. (मुद्दामबेगारी) A hired porter or messenger who goes the whole distance to which a letter or parcel is to be carried, in opposition to one who is relieved on the road, or the *Hájir begárí*.

Mudám-sibandi, Tel. A militiaman or guard permanently enlisted.

MUḌAVA, Tel. (ముడవ) A place where platforms for stacking salt are put up: a platform of earth for piling salt upon.

MUDDÂÁ, H. &c. (A. مدّعا) Object, intention: Mar. (मुद्दा) Evidence, argument, presumption, grounds of conviction.

Muddâá-bi-há, H. (A. مدعابها) A thing or object sued for. the *chose* in action.

Muddâi, or *Mudâá*, H. &c. (مدّعي, مدّعا) A plaintiff, a prosecutor, an accuser. *Muddaí*, Mar. (मुद्दई) An informer, an accuser, one who traces out and furnishes grounds for proceeding against another. Tel. *Muddái*, or *Muddáidár*, (ముద్దాయి, ముద్దాయిదార) A defendant (*Dai* దాయి, from A. داعي, being used to signify plaintiff).

Muddâi-âle-hi, H. &c. (A. مدّعي عليه) A defendant, the person accused, the respondent.

Muddâiat, H. (A. مدّعيت) A plaint, a charge, an accusation: a female plaintiff.

Muddáim, or *Mudáim*, Mar. (मुद्दाईम) An informer, an accuser.

Muddápattá, Mar. (मुद्दापत्ता) Evidence, proof, clue, trace.

Muddáipaná, Beng. (মুদ্দাইপনা) The office of an accuser or prosecutor.

MUDDAL, or MUDAL, Mar. (मुद्दल, मुदल) Capital, principal, stock, as distinguished from interest or profits: in Mal. written *Mutal*, q. v.

Mudalámudal, Mar. (मुदलामुदल) With the capital only, without interest or profit.

MUDDAT, H. &c. (A. مدّت, मुद्दत) Space or length of time, interval.

Muddat-khila, Beng. (মুদ্দতখিল) Land for some time out of tillage, although not unfit for cultivation.

Muddat-patit, Beng. (মুদ্দতপতিত) Neglected or uncultivated for some time (a field).

Muddatukuyam, Tel. (ముద్దతుకుయం) Land mortgaged with option to the lender to consider it as his property if the mortgage is not redeemed within a stipulated period.

Káchi-mudat, Guz. (કાચીમુદત) Any time before a bill falls due.

Páki-mudat, Guz. (પાકીમુદત) Due date; date at which a bill becomes payable.

MUḌÉKAMU, Tel. (ముడేకము) A coin of the value of ten *kás*.

MÚDI, MUDA, MORAH, MORAY, MÚRAH. See MORE, (?) Karn. A measure of land, 45 *guntas* of 33 square feet each, 49,005 square feet, or $1\frac{13}{100}$ of an acre: a certain quantity of seed-corn, sufficient for a given quantity of land, so that a field is computed by the number of *moras* or *múdes* which it requires. It is also a weight or measure of grain or rice, sometimes said to be equal to 40 *pakka sérs*. (The term MUḌI or MUṚI, usually signifies, in Karn., Tam., and Mal., a knot, a bundle, or any thing made or tied up in a bunch or bundle: its application to measurement either of length or capacity is not given in either Dictionary, and the spelling and enunciation, and possibly the proper meaning of the word, though thus repeatedly given in manuscript lists, are doubtful).

Múdigade, (?) Karn. The measure of seed which a field requires for sowing it.

Nija-múdi, Nijja-moodee, (?) Karn. The estimated number of *múdis* or *moras* of seed in distinction to the actual number sown in a field: sometimes they correspond, but for some lands the proportion is but half of the former to one of the latter.

MUḌI, Tam., Mal., Karn. (முடி) A knot, a tie; hair tied up in a tuft; a bundle of young rice or other plants tied in small bundles for transplanting.

Muḍippiri, Tam. (முடிப்பிரி) A receiver of rents or taxes, or any proceeds of sale; a money-changer or banker (from the cash being put up in bags).

Muḍippu, Tam. (முடிப்பு), *Muḍippa*, Mal. (മുടിപ്പ), *Muḍuvu*, Karn. (ಮುಡುವು) Money or valuables tied up in a cloth or bag, especially when intended to be presented to an idol, or to be paid in to the public treasury.

MUDRÁ, H. &c. (S. مدرا, मुद्रा), MUDRE, Karn. (ಮುದ್ರೆ) A seal, a signet, a stamp, a badge, a brand, a stamped coin.

Mudraballa, or *-kóla*, Tel. (ముద్రబల్ల, -కోల) A wooden stamp for sealing heaps of corn, &c.

Mudrekára, Karn. (ಮುದ್ರೆಕಾರ) One who applies a stamp or seal.

Mudra-káran, Mal. (മുദ്രക്കാരൻ) A peon bearing a badge.

Mudrayola, Mal. (മുദ്രയോല) A stamped *ola* or palm leaf, admitted as a voucher in the courts of the south.

Mudrádháranam, Mal. (S. മുദ്രാധാരണം) Bearing an indelible mark on some part of the body made with a hot iron, representing the insignia of some deity, as the shell of Vishnu, or the like, as a sectarial indication.

MÚḌUPÁRAI, Tam. (மூடுபாறை) The top of the tunnel of a sluice.

MUFASSAL, corruptly, MOFUSSIL, H. &c. (A. مفصّل) Properly separate, distinct, particular: in Hindustan, a subordinate or separate district; the country, the provinces, or the stations in the country, as opposed to the *Sadar*, or principal station or town: any other place than the ordinary place of office or residence; as a *darogha*, leaving a police station to go to a village in his jurisdiction, is said to have gone to the *Mufassal*, and the same is said of a villager who has gone from his cottage into his fields: its most usual application in Bengal, however, is to the country in general, as distinct from Calcutta. Tam. (முபசல்) Detached accounts, account particulars.

Mufassal ââdalat, H. (A. عدالت) A provincial court of justice.

Mufassal diwání-âdálat, (ديواني عدالت) A provincial court of appeal whose decrees were final in certain cases before 1793: these courts were then merged into the city and Zilâ courts.

Mufassal jamâ, H. (A. جمع) The gross amount of revenue payable to the Zamindár or Málguzár by the subordinate cultivators, and, through him, to the government, which is then the *Sadar jamâ*, or state revenue.

Mufassal kharch, H. (A. خرچ) Charges of collection in the provinces.

Mufassal kánungo, H. (A. كانونگو) A district or provincial accountant and registrar.

Mufassal taâluk, H. (A. تعلق) A subordinate or dependent division of a district or estate.

MUFLIS, H. (A. مفلس) Poor, indigent, a pauper, a bankrupt.

MUFTÍ, H. (A. مفتي) A Mohammadan law-officer, whose duty it was to expound the law which the *Kázi* was to execute: the latter, in British India, usually discharges the duties of the *Muftí* also.

MÚGÁ, MOOGÁ, also written, MOONGA, but (?) Beng. (মুগা) A kind of moth from which an inferior silk, called by the same name, is manufactured in Asam.

MÚGANḌUGA, Karn. (ಮೂಗಂಡುಗ) A measure of capacity = to about nine bushels.

MUHÁB, A. (مهاب) A gift, the thing given.

Muhíb, A. (مهيب) A donee, the person to whom any thing is given.

MUHÁBÁ, or MUHÁBÁT, A (محابا, محابات, from حب, to have affection for) Properly, respect, friendship, same as *Muhabbat*: in law, an act by which a man wilfully incurs an additional charge or loss, as by adding to a stipulated dower, selling a thing under, or buying at an over valuation; sometimes done from motives of personal regard, sometimes with a view to an ultimate advantage.

MUHÁFA, H. (A. محافه) A sort of palankin, especially one for women.

MUHÁFIZ, H. (A. محافظ) Keeping, guarding; a keeper, a guard.

Muháfiz-i-daftar, (from P. دفتر) Keeper of the records, the native officer of a court charged with the care of the public papers.

MUHÁKALAT, A. (محاقلة) Sale of corn in the ear, payment of revenue in kind: in law, an exchange of corn, for some which has been reaped, considered illegal.

MUHALLAL, A. (محلل) Lawful, made lawful, that which was not so before; as, in law, a woman who, having been divorced, is married to another man that he may divorce her, when she may be legally re-married to her first husband.

Muhallil, A. (محلل) One who makes lawful that which was illegal; a man who marries a divorced woman, that he may put her away, and so enables her to be married again to her first husband.

MUHÁNÁ, corruptly, MOHANA, H. (S. مهانا), MUHANÁ, Beng. (মুহনা) The mouth of a river, an estuary, the conflux of two rivers, the place where a branch separates from the main stream.

MUHAR, or MUHR, corruptly, MOHUR, H. (P. مهر) A seal, a seal ring, a gold coin of the value, in account, of sixteen rupees.

Muharkand, H. (P. مهركند) A seal engraver, a die-cutter.

MUHARRAM, corruptly, MOHURRUM, H. (A. محرّم) Sacred, unlawful, prohibited: the first month of the Mohammadan year, in which it was held unlawful to make war. Among the Shias this month is held in peculiar veneration, as being the month in which Hasan, and Hasain, the sons of Ali, were killed: their deaths are the subject of public mourning during the first ten days, when fasting and self-denial are also enjoined.

MUHARRIR, corruptly, MOHURRIE, MOHERRIE, MOHRER, MOHIR, &c. H. (A. محرّر) A clerk, a writer, a scribe.

MUHÁSABAH, corruptly, MAHASEEBA, H. (A. محاسبة), MOJABÁ, MOSABÁ, Mar. (मोजबा, मोसबा) Computation, calculation, settlement an account, an account, a statement of expenses.

Muhásib, H. (A. محاسب) An accountant, a calculator, an auditor or examiner of account.

Mojabedár, or *Mosabedár*, Mar. ([illegible]दार) An accountant, one who keeps or renders an account.

MUHÁZARAT, H. (A. محاضرة) Appearing against: in law, suing or arraigning any one in a court of law; also, disposing of expected property, or property in reversion, considered illegal: a deed or document signed by all parties present.

Muházir-náma, incorrectly, *Mahazer-namah*, H. (P. نامة) A document, certificate, or affidavit, signed by a number of persons, all of whom are present.

MUHÁZIR, H. (A. محاضر) Present, in attendance, in court.

MUHÍL, A. (محيل) In law, one who transfers a claim made upon him to another who has consented to be responsible.

MUHKÍM, corruptly, MOKEEM, H. (A. محكيم, from حكم) A native officer formerly employed in the cloth factories, a supervisor of the weavers.

MUHRIM, A. (محرم) A prohibitor, an interdictor; one who lays himself under certain restraints, or upon whom the season, as the month of Muharram, or his engagement as a pilgrim, imposes them; a relative within the prohibited degree of intermarriage.

MUHSAN, MUHSANAT, A. (محصن, from محصنة) Chaste, continent, especially as a husband or wife: applied in law to a person, male or female, whom certain qualifications, as freedom, sanity, and mature age, entitle to exact or to undergo the punishment inflicted on adultery.

MUHTÁL, A. (محتال) A person who accepts the responsibility of one person for his claim upon another.

Muhtál-âlehi, A. (محتال عليه) The person who becomes responsible for a claim made upon, or a debt due by, another.

MUHTARIF, A. (محترف, from *harafat* حرفة, an art, a profession) An artist.

MUHTARAFA, corruptly, MOHTEREFA, MOHTERFA, MOTAHERFA, MOHTURPHA, MOHTURUPA, &c. H. (A. محترفه), MOTARAPHÁ, Tel. (మొతర్ఫా), MOTARAPPÁ, Tam. (மொதரப்பா), MOHTARAPHÁ, MHOTARAPHÁ, Mar. (मोहतरफा, म्होतरफा) A tax or taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their implements, as upon the weaver's loom, upon tradesmen and their shops and stalls, and sometimes upon houses: in some places under the Madras presidency, it is properly a poll-tax upon artificers, the taxes on shops being termed